

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



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HISTORY
OF THE
HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND

WITH
NOTICES OF ANTERIOR SOCIETIES
FOR THE
PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND

BY
ALEXANDER RAMSAY

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*Agricola incurvo terram dimovit aratro :
Hinc anni labor ; hinc patriam parvosque nepotes
Sustinet ; hinc armenta boum meritosque juvencos.*

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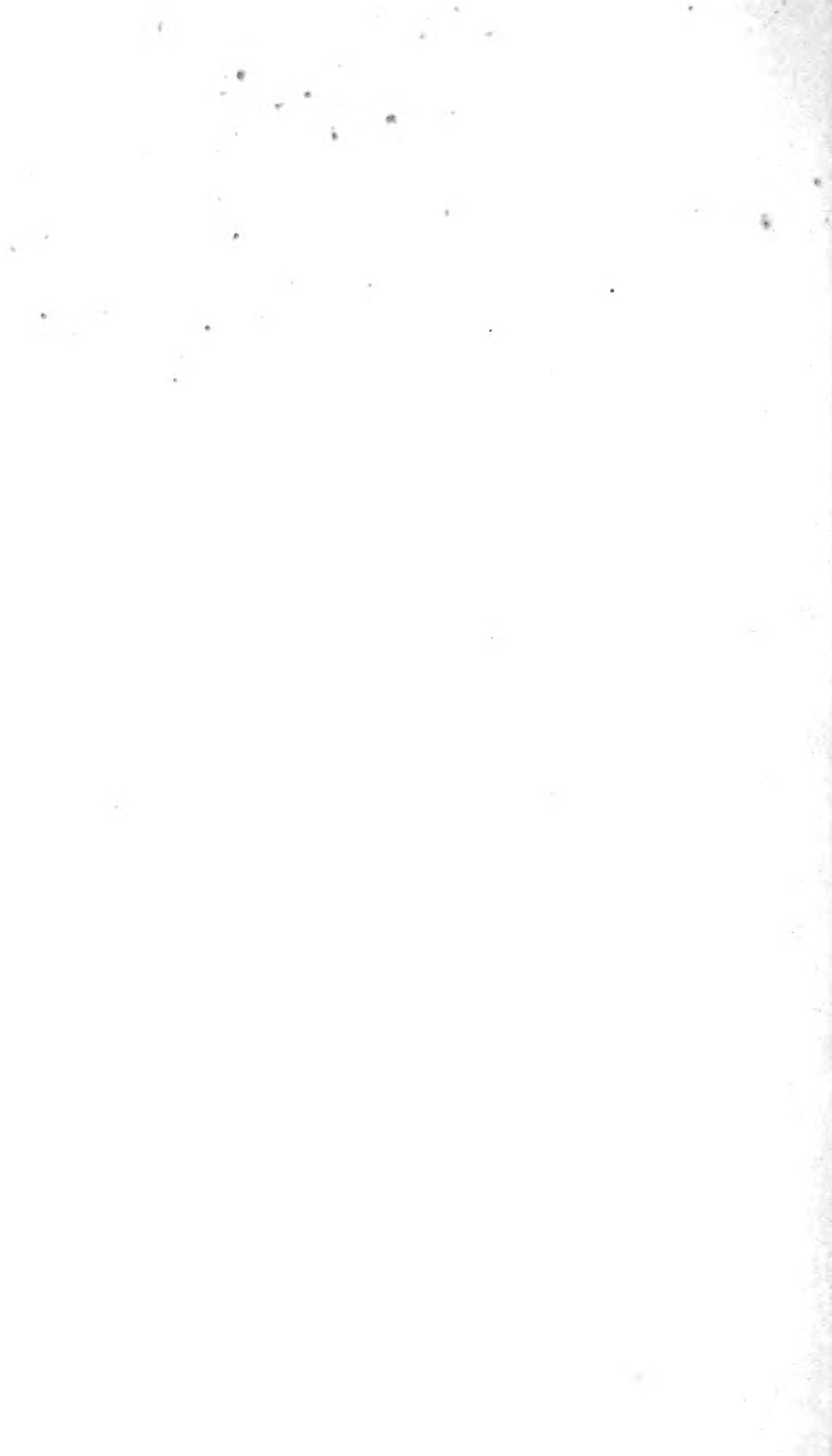
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TO
THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS,
DIRECTORS, AND MEMBERS
OF THE
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland,
THIS VOLUME,
CONTAINING RECORDS OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS
IN SCOTLAND,
WITH WHICH THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY IS SO HONOURABLY
AND INDISSOLUBLY INTERWOVEN,
Is respectfully inscribed by
THE AUTHOR.



PREFACE.

THE Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, which has now existed for nearly a century, having been from a very early period national in its aims and operations, it seemed that a history of its proceedings might be so presented as to illustrate the progress of agricultural improvement in the country. A narrative of this nature would at least possess the quality of authenticity. The Society's proceedings have been recorded with great care ; and for the perfect freedom of access afforded to its archives, the author has to express his most cordial acknowledgments to the Directors.

The Society mainly sought to effect its purposes by the bestowal of premiums in competition ; and in those offered, and in the awards made, there is evidence at once of the wants and the capabilities of the country at successive periods, as well as a record of those whose individual efforts were contributing towards the general advance. While account has been taken of the improvements in tillage and the crops of the farm, special attention has, in the following pages, been bestowed on the illustration of the changes occurring in the character of the live stock, a course recommended alike by the nature of the subject, and the great importance now so justly attached to this department of rural economy. There will be found notices of the gradual spread over Scotland of the Shorthorn cattle, and

the relative positions in successive years of the distinctive Scotch breeds. The reader curious in such matters will find an interest in tracing the decline and extinction of such breeds as the Fifeshire and Aberdeenshire Horned; and in the advance and definite development of the Ayrshire and the two Polled races. Information of kindred nature is supplied with respect to sheep and horses. Dairy husbandry is also illustrated to a considerable extent.

The Society has not confined its attention to affairs purely agricultural. That a scheme or proposal was likely to benefit Scotland in general, and the Highlands in particular, was in its earlier years recommendation sufficient to ensure the Society's support. Efforts in various independent directions, from Gaelic dictionaries and the poetry of the Highlands, to the patronage and promotion of piping competitions, are duly described.

It seemed fitting to prefix to the History of the Highland and Agricultural Society some notice of the proceedings of two earlier Associations for the promotion of Scottish agriculture, which aspired to a national character. The account of the Society of Improvers is of course based on the work of Mr Maxwell of Arkland, published in 1743. The narrative of the proceedings of the Edinburgh Society is drawn up entirely from fragmentary references scattered through the Scottish newspapers of the period.

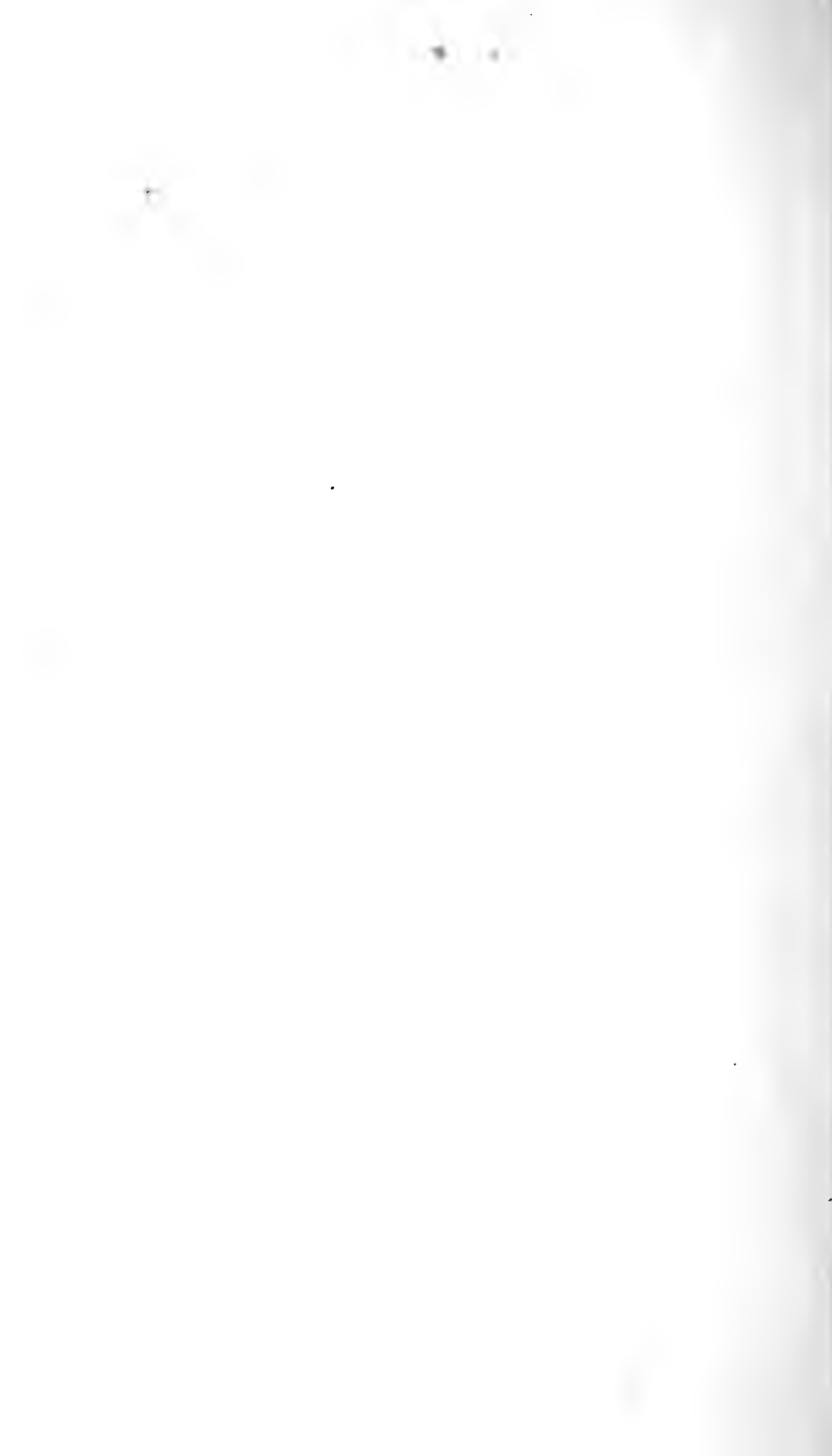
It appeared to be equally desirable to furnish a sketch of the agricultural condition of Scotland about the time the Highland Society began its active operations, as a review of that nature offered a means of measuring the advance made in the interval. In Chapter II., there will be found an outline of this character, drawn from trust-

worthy contemporary sources. As affording a further means of estimating the changes in the agricultural condition of Scotland within the past ninety years, some statistics are printed in the Appendix.

The preparation of the work has entailed very considerable labour; but it has been cheerfully undertaken, in the belief that the book may be found useful to a circle of readers, that will probably become wider, as there are many evidences that increased attention is being bestowed by the nation on questions relating to agriculture.

The Author has to thank various gentlemen who kindly aided his inquiries. Very special thanks are due to Mr Fletcher Norton Menzies, the Secretary to the Society, and Mr Thomas Duncan, the Principal Clerk, without whose combined cordial and effective assistance the work could not have appeared in its present form. Care and attention have been bestowed in order to ensure accuracy, all statements of fact, names, and dates relating to the Society having been collated with the original authorities.

BANFF, *July 9, 1879.*



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EARLY SOCIETIES
FOR
PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE
IN SCOTLAND.

- I.—THE SOCIETY OF IMPROVERS.
II.—THE EDINBURGH SOCIETY.



EARLY SOCIETIES

FOR

PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND.

I.—THE SOCIETY OF IMPROVERS.

THERE were brave men before Agamemnon ; and there were Associations in Scotland for improvement in agriculture before the Highland Society. The earliest Association of this nature is 'The Honourable the Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland.' This Society was founded at a meeting held at Edinburgh on the 8th June 1723. Its members were certain noblemen and gentlemen who were impressed by the low state of the manufactures in Scotland, and 'how much the right husbandry and improvement of ground is neglected, partly through the want of skill in those who make a profession thereof, and partly through the want of due encouragement for making proper experiments' or improvements. The history of the Society has been written by one of its members, Mr Robert Maxwell of Arkland, whose book, published in 1743, has the imprimatur of the Society. The Society of Improvers, which numbered over three hundred members, comprised some of the most eminent Scotsmen of the time, and its membership was diffused over the whole country. They included the Dukes of Athole, Hamilton, and Perth, the Marquises of Lothian and Tweeddale, the Earls of Balcarres, Breadalbane, Findlater, Glasgow, Haddington, Hopetoun, Hay, Kinnoul, Kintore, Lauderdale, Morton, Dunmore,

Strathmore, Seaforth, Stair, Traquair, Wigton, and Wemyss. The baronetage, knightage, and gentry of the country were largely represented.

The Society of Improvers did not offer premiums for improvements. Indeed their revenue must have been inconsiderable. The gentlemen members paid a crown at entry, and thereafter a crown yearly; while farmers and gardeners who desired to be members were received gratis. The Society sought to stimulate investigation in agriculture, and it appointed a Committee of twenty-five, one-half to be resident in or near Edinburgh, whose duty it was to divide into sections. The sections, choosing different subjects in agriculture, were to 'mark down their thoughts thereupon in writing, to be revised by the Committee.' Further, the Committee were instructed to 'correspond with the most intelligent in all the different customs in the nation, concerning their different ways of managing their grounds, that what may be amiss may be corrected, and what is profitable imitated.' A third instruction was of a very practical character, and it is probable had some important result. The different members of the Society were asked to 'send up the different ways of the management of their farms, and to form small societies of gentlemen and farmers in their several counties.'

The chief service rendered by the Society of Improvers was in the shape of advice to its members as to the best mode of improving their lands. Mr Maxwell prints in his book several series of queries, addressed to the Council of the Society by landowners, with the advice which the Council furnished. One of the first to apply for advice was Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, who asked the Society to recommend the best means of improving a piece of land extending to forty acres. One-third was croft-land, which Sir James said was cropped one year with bere, then two years in oats, then in peas, and then in bere again—'at which time only it gets dung.' The ground manured only once in four years, he complained, yielded poor crops; 'the increase is about five in the first year of the oats, and the second not so much.' Sir James wished to know how he

might best have a larger return. The Society gave, in the circumstances, a safe opinion. They remarked that it was evident that the ground was 'wasted in its strength beyond what manuring or dunging every fourth year is able to repair.' They proceeded to say that the land 'required a supply of fresh mould, and to be rested for some years until it recovered its natural strength.' They recommended deeper ploughing, that some portions be dunged and sown with barley, or that it be summer fallowed, that other portions be sown in May with pease, and, when the pease show the pod, that they be ploughed down as manure, a crop being thus sacrificed to impart fertility to the exhausted soil. Another suggestion is to sow the land in turnips. Particular directions are given for this operation, and the plan of sowing in drill instead of broadcast is strongly recommended. The Society is very confident that the best turnip crop will come by drills and horse-hoeing; but with much candour they say to those who sought their advice—'But you may satisfy yourself by trying both the horse-hoeing way after drilling, and the hand-hoeing after broadcast, and then no doubt you will hold to that which you find to answer best in your own practice.' Directions are given as to the consumption of the turnips, and Jethro Tull's excellent advice as to the feeding of sheep on a portion of the turnip field enclosed in hurdles is quoted.

Among other applicants to the Society for advice was Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, who having a good piece of land in grass, which he could not pasture 'because of young quicks and trees set round it,' and there being a difficulty in turning it into tillage and corn for want of dung, he 'having no cattle in that country,' asks the Society how he can manage the field to most advantage, and preserve the young hedges? The Society is at much pains to advise the baronet, but we need not record its advice here, except that we may say that it embodies a lengthy statement or recommendation and explanation of turnip culture. It may be noted that, in answering Sir Archibald's queries, the Society incidentally refers to the existence of 'the Irish Society, set up lately in imitation of ours.' It is interesting

to discover that the Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland was followed in Ireland by a similar Society, just as we find that the Highland and Agricultural Society found an imitator in the sister isle.

Besides answering queries, the Society of Improvers issued directions on points of husbandry, gardening, and the fattening of cattle. These directions are now more curious than valuable. For example, the directions for fattening of cattle began by recommending that the animals be 'not under seven years old.' The feeding is to be mainly hay, oats, and pease, the pease to be bruised in a mill, so as to make them like bran; 'and if you want to bring the cattle very fast forward, give them more pease than oats.' One piece of advice is as good as ever as to the fattening and tending of cattle:—'Be sure to prepare a careful hand to attend feeding of them, for upon this depends the whole success of the attempt.'

Though it is not within the scope of this work to refer to manufactures, it may be noticed that the Society of Improvers, in the very first year of its existence, requested one of its members, Mr Gordon of Cluny, to write Mr Robert Arbuthnot at Rouen to treat with weavers and bleachers of linen and dressers of hemp, to ascertain 'on what terms they would come to Scotland to instruct the people in this country in their several trades.' They procured and circulated information respecting the linen manufacture. At one meeting, indeed, the Society, in its zeal for home manufactures, adopted a resolution which, however patriotic, would now be regarded as savouring of protection, and as contrary to sound economical law. The mover of the resolution was the Duke of Hamilton (James, 4th Duke of Hamilton and 1st of Brandon), and the resolution adopted was to the effect that 'the Society, for the encouragement of manufactures, resolved that they, by themselves, wives, and children, should buy no linen for shirting, wearing cloaths, bed-linen, table-linen, or any other household furniture except such as were of the manufacture of Great Britain.' This resolution was sent to all the members, and the Secretary was directed to 'insert the

same in the newspapers.' The resolution was for a time at least observed. Mr Maxwell tells us that, in compliance with it, 'even at public assemblies of persons of the greatest distinction, the whole company appeared dressed in linen of our own manufacture.'

The fisheries also engaged the Society's attention. It drew up and addressed to 'all such as have interest therein' certain memoranda and suggestions on the manufactures and fisheries of Scotland. In this paper it was recommended 'that Trustees be named for North Britain to encourage manufactures and make regulations respecting them.' The Trustees, it was also suggested, 'should have power to encourage the fisheries by, *inter alia*, giving premiums to the merchants or fishers who should convey a vessel of a certain tonnage out to the deep sea, and there remain all the fishing time, whether they catch or not.' Other two recommendations are very suggestive. One is that, before the merchant or the fisher should receive a premium, he must 'produce the fish legally [according to prescribed rule] cured to the cure-masters, to be placed in the proper ports of North Britain for that purpose, in order to be reported, examined, marked, and certified as lawful cured fish.' The other suggestion is, that the Trustees be authorised, 'if any complaint came against any merchant or fisher from the foreign market of not having his fish cured in a proper manner,' to withhold the premium.

In these recommendations of the 'Honourable the Society of Improvers' we have the germs of two important public bodies which have contributed not a little to the prosperity of Scotland. One of these is the Board of Trustees for Manufactures, established under an Act of Parliament passed in 1727, immediately after the publication of the Society's suggestions. The other is the Board of Fisheries, the initiatory step towards which appears in a patent (issued in terms of an Act of Parliament) of date July 18, 1727, wherein 'a sum not exceeding £100 is directed to be distributed in small prizes to such fishermen as shall first make the discovery of herrings coming upon

the coast,' a like sum to be annually allowed to wrack or cure-masters.

Up to the year 1809 such sums as were applied to the improvement of fisheries proceeded from the funds of the Board of Trustees for Manufactures, &c., and were administered by that Board; but in 1809 the Fishery Board was by Act of Parliament constituted a separate Board, and put upon the votes of Parliament, by which it has been since maintained.

The provisions of the Act constituting the Fishery Board imposed the condition that seven of the Fishery Commissioners should be selected from members of the Board of Trustees for Manufactures, but in all other respects the two Boards were made and have remained essentially separate Boards. They had indeed entirely separate offices up to the year 1839; but upon the Fishery Board then removing its office to the Royal Institution in Edinburgh, a building built by, and the property of, the Board of Manufactures, the Treasury deemed it conducive to economy that the work of the two Boards should be committed to one Secretary and one set of Clerks—an arrangement which was carried into effect accordingly, and has since continued. The late Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., was the first Secretary appointed over the office establishment thus consolidated, and at his death in 1848 he was succeeded by the Honourable Bouverie Francis Primrose, C.B., the present Secretary.

The operations of the Society of Improvers extended over at least twenty years. It owed much of its success to the intelligence and activity of its Chronicler, Mr Maxwell of Arkland. Maxwell was a member of the Nithsdale Maxwells, the lands of Arkland, which lie in the parish of Kirkcormock, in Kirkcudbrightshire, forming part of the possessions of the Earls of Nithsdale, Lords Herries. Arkland, according to Chambers' 'Domestic Annals,' took a lease of the farm of Cliftonhall, near Edinburgh, and 'was there disposed to make experiments in improved husbandry.' The preses of the Society, Thomas Hope of Rankeilor, who must have been a remarkable man, has left his impress on

the southern part of the city of Edinburgh. Hope Park End, named after him, was the scene of part of his improvements; while in Rankeilor Street there is preserved the name of the estate he owned. Mr Maxwell tells us that Mr Hope studied agriculture in England, France, Flanders, Holland, and other countries; and returning home, 'preached up the public and private advantage of agriculture for a tract of more than twenty years' time.' In order to furnish an example of what might be done, he leased from the city of Edinburgh a morass called Straton's Loch, and, having drained it, 'raised beautiful hedges and trees, where (in 1743) gentlemen and ladies resort, and all around, in imitation of what he had done, the power or prevalency of his example appears.' The land thus drained and improved has been long known as The Meadows. Mr Stark, in his *Picture of Edinburgh*, says 'Hope became bound by the terms of his lease not only to drain the lake or marsh, but to make a walk round it of 24 feet in breadth, with a hedge and a row of trees, and a walk across from North to South, bordered with lime trees. This is the origin of the present beautiful walks.' The citizen of Edinburgh, as he enjoys the fresh air in those Meadows, will perhaps have a kindly remembrance of the enterprise and taste of the Preses of the Society of Improvers.* Mr Hope's residence was at Hope Park, at the east end of The Meadows; and Mr Maxwell tells that the Honourable the Improvers 'ordinarily met there in a Society way, that, having the pleasant prospect and the encouraging precedent in view, its zeal to promote agriculture might be more excited.'

It would be pleasant to picture the Honourable the Improvers meeting in a 'Society way' at the hospitable residence of their Preses at Hope Park. Of course all would be in 'linen of British manufacture.' The flowers on the table might recall the Society's directions for the propagation of hyacinths, or for 'engrafting a hundred-leaf pale rose into a stock of broom.' With the appearance of

* The Highland Society has benefited by Mr Hope's exertions, the show of the Society for 1869 having been held on the Meadows, the ground being level, spacious, and of easy access.

the joint there might arise dialogues over the receipt by Mr Neilson of Corsoch for 'stall-feeding black cattle;' or they might talk over the 'calculations of profit and loss upon feeding Mr Mackintosh of Borlum's bullock of four years old on grass and hay without housing.' This bullock the members might have seen as he pastured in Mr Hope's field at Hope Park, the result being a profit of £2 16s., though 'fed on the dearest hay, fog, and grass in the kingdom.' The vegetables at dinner would allow a reference to the plan submitted to the Society by Lord Colvil for 'raising kail seed from burying the blades in the earth;' while at dessert the talk might run on the mode of 'engrafting a common codlin apple into a Dutch or English attar stock.' At the close of the repast the guests would be reminded of the 'receipt for making cheese.' Those who had peculiar tastes might like to see if the preses availed himself of the directions in the paper on 'several methods of preparing drams by infusion,' by asking for a cinnamon dram, or a citron dram, or a cordial dram, or Dantzic water. Some of the more venerable of the party would probably ask for a 'dram of true Rosa solis, a restorative cordial to old people.' Later in the evening there might be an enquiry for a tea dram, 'in a cup of which you will have more comfort than in ten drawn off water.' Most of the Improvers would indulge in a little of the native spirit, and they would the more readily drink it that the Society had pronounced on the subject, having published 'a method of distilling and rectifying aqua vitæ.'

It was doubtless at a meeting 'in a Society way' that Mr Hope the preses signed at Hope Park, on 29th January 1743, a note expressing the Society's approval of Secretary Arkland's narrative of its transactions. The Society on that night rested from its labours, and pronounced the result to be good. The talk would be merry and wise. But amid all the lighter themes there would not fail to be graver allusions. Already there were signs that the country was to be disturbed on the dynastic question. The Improvers themselves were divided on the subject. The Duke of Perth, Lord Traquair, Lochiel, and other members were

formally pledged to active steps for the restoration of the Stuarts. With 1745 there came 'the deluge,' either sweeping away, or, by arresting their activity, practically extinguishing many institutions. The Society of Improvers does not appear to have survived the crisis. Its spirit lives, however, in the two Institutions to which it gave birth—the Board of Manufactures and the Board of Fisheries.

EARLY SOCIETIES.

II.—THE EDINBURGH SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING ARTS, SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURE.

IN the interval between the dissolution of the Society of Improvers in 1745 and the foundation of the Highland Society of Scotland in 1784, there was established another Society, which aimed, among other objects, at the advancement of agriculture. This was the 'Edinburgh Society for encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture.' The 'Edinburgh Society' was founded by, and grew out of, another Association, called the 'Select Society.' The Society just named was founded on the 23d May 1754, and was projected by Allan Ramsay, the painter, son of the poet. It was intended partly for philosophical inquiry and partly for the improvement of the members in public speaking. At the date of its institution, the Select Society numbered only fifteen members, 'who had been nominated and called together by Mr Ramsay, and two or three of his friends.' Among those associated with the foundation of the Select Society were Dr Robertson the historian, David Hume, Adam Smith, author of 'The Wealth of Nations'; Dr Carlyle, known as Jupiter Carlyle; Alex. Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England; John Home, author of the tragedy of 'Douglas'; Sir Gilbert Elliot, etc. The Select Society grew rapidly in strength, and within a year of its foundation 'the number of members exceeded a hundred, including all the individuals in Edinburgh and the neighbourhood who were distinguished by genius or by literary attainments.' The members were elected by ballot; and the meetings of the Society were held weekly on Friday during the sittings of the Court of Session, both in summer and winter. While Wedderburn, Robertson, Elliot, Lord Kames, and others were distinguished as speakers in the

Society's discussions, it is noted that 'David Hume and Adam Smith never opened their lips.' Wedderburn was Chairman of the first meeting of the Society.

Our concern here is, however, less with the Select Society than with the other Society to which it gave birth. At a meeting of the Select Society, held on the 13th March 1755, within ten months after its foundation, there was adopted a set of 'resolutions for the encouragement of Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture.' The resolutions are of a very formal character, and begin by laying down first principles, such as 'that arts and manufactures may, by the proper distribution of premiums, be promoted is a certain truth, founded on reason, and confirmed by experience.' It is then recorded that the Select Society had remitted the question to a committee, who brought up a report which the Society adopted. To provide the contemplated premiums, the Society resolved that 'the method of raising the funds should be by a voluntary contribution'—a resolution, we shall see, they had afterwards reason to repent. A list of objects, for which premiums might be offered, was adopted at the meeting. Prizes for the 'finer arts' were recommended to be honorary, that is, in medals; and for 'the more useful arts' to be lucrative, that is, in money.

It was resolved that the 'execution of the plans' sketched out in the resolutions should be 'committed to nine members of the Society, to be elected annually.' It was further resolved that 'there should also be nine extraordinary managers annually chosen.' Another resolution was that, 'for the particular business of this scheme, there should be a meeting of the Society on the first Monday of every month, except the three months of the harvest vacation, and two extraordinary meetings on the first Wednesday of July and the first Wednesday of December. At these meetings the managers should lay their proceedings before the Society.' Another resolution was that 'every person who should subscribe two guineas or more for the purposes of this undertaking should be a member of the monthly meetings for the year in which he contributes.' The final resolution of the series was that 'the Society

for the above purposes take the name of The Edinburgh Society for encouraging arts, sciences, manufactures, and agriculture in Scotland.'

It will be seen from the foregoing synopsis of the resolutions that 'The Edinburgh Society' was an organisation originating within the Select Society, and forming part of it, while at the same time the two Societies were not wholly identical. The Select Society apparently retained the management of the Edinburgh Society in the hands of its own members. Admission to the Select Society was by ballot. While membership of the Edinburgh Society was open to 'every person' paying two guineas annually, it would seem as if the management were restricted to those who were members of the Select Society. To be qualified to be a manager of the Edinburgh Society, one must enter by the door of the Select Society.

It may be interesting to preserve here the names of the first nine ordinary and nine extraordinary managers of the Edinburgh Society, as chosen at the meeting held in 1755. The extraordinary managers were :

Duke of HAMILTON.
Earl of GLASGOW.
Lord ELIBANK.
Lord KAMES.

GEORGE DRUMMOND, Esq.
Mr ANDREW PRINGLE, Advocate.
Colonel OUGHTON.
Mr GILBERT ELLIOT, Advocate.

Mr ALEX. TAIT.

The Duke of Hamilton was the fourth Duke. Lord Glasgow was John the third Earl ; he filled the office of Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly from 1764 to 1772. Lord Elibank was Patrick, fifth Baron. Lord Kames was, of course, the celebrated judge. Mr George Drummond was Lord-Provost of Edinburgh. He laid the foundation stone of the North Bridge in 1764, during his sixth Provostship. Mr Andrew Pringle was afterwards raised to the bench, and took the designation of Lord Alemoor. Colonel Oughton was afterwards Sir Adolphus Oughton. Mr Gilbert Elliot, advocate, was afterwards better known as Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart., father of the first Earl of Minto. Mr Alex. Tait was Secretary to the Edinburgh Insurance.

The nine ordinary managers of the Edinburgh Society appointed in 1755 were :

Lord DESKFORD.

Lord DALMENY.

Sir ALEX. DICK.

Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE.

Mr ALEX. MUNRO, senior, P.A.

Dr WHYTT.

Mr WM. JOHNSTON, Advocate.

Mr AL. WEDDERBURN, Advocate.

GEORGE CLERK, Esq. of Drumcreeff.

Lord Deskford, afterwards Earl of Findlater and Seafield, was the pioneer in agricultural advance in Banffshire, in which his memory is yet held in honour for the impetus he gave to improvement. Lord Dalmeny was the eldest son and heir apparent to the Earl of Rosebery. He died of a fever in Edinburgh the 11th April 1755. Sir Alexander Dick (paternally Cunynham) of Prestonfield was in the year 1756 chosen President of the Royal College of Physicians, which office he held for seven or eight years. Sir David Dalrymple was afterwards a Lord of Session, under the title of Lord Hailes. He died in 1792. Mr Alex. Munro, senior, P.A., was Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. He died in 1802. Dr Robert Whytt was Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and at one time President of the Royal College of Physicians. He died on 15th April 1766 at the age of fifty-one. Mr William Johnston, advocate, was afterwards better known as Sir William Pulteney, M.P. He was the founder of the Chair of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. Mr George Clerk was afterwards Sir George Clerk of Penicuik, Bart., Member of the Boards of Trustees for Manufactures and Fisheries. Mr Alex. Wedderburn was, of all those on the list of managers, the person who rose to the highest eminence. He was eldest son of Peter Wedderburn, Esq. of Chester Hall (afterwards a Lord of Session, as Lord Chesterhall), and was called to the Scottish Bar when only nineteen years of age. We have seen that he presided at the first meeting of the Select Society. The circumstances under which in 1757 he left Scotland are well known, and are fully detailed in Lord Campbell's 'Lives of the Chancellors.' Lockhart,*

* Afterwards Dean of Faculty and a judge under the title of Lord Covington.

the leader of the Scottish Bar, was severe on the junior counsel, and one day, in a case in which they were opposed, styling Wedderburn a 'presumptuous boy,' the latter retorted in language of studied insult. Being called to order by the Lord President (Craigie), Wedderburn replied to the judge in terms of disrespect. The President, after appealing to his brethren on the bench, decided that Wedderburn must retract or apologise on pain of deprivation. The latter, suddenly assuming an air of coolness, stripped himself of his advocate's gown, and holding it in his hands before the judges, said—'My Lords, I neither retract nor apologise, but I will save you the trouble of deprivation : there is my gown, I will never wear it more ; *virtute me involvo.*' Laying his gown on the bar, he made a low bow to the judges, and before they recovered, left the Court, which he never entered. He left at once for England, was called to the English Bar, and became successively Solicitor-General, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and a Peer as Lord Loughborough, and finally, in January 1793, about thirty-six years after leaving Scotland, was appointed Lord Chancellor. It is said that, carrying the great seal home in his coach, he exultingly showed it to Lady Loughborough, and was 'afraid he might awake and find he had been deluded by a pleasing dream.' In 1801 he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Rosslyn, with remainder, in default of male issue, to his nephew, Sir James St Clair Erskine. He died 3rd January 1805, and was interred in the crypt of St Paul's Cathedral, where a flat stone laid over his grave, 'on which no human eye ever looks,' records the birth, death, and titles of the first Scotchman who held the great seal of England.

It may be noted that the first Secretary to the managers was Mr Patrick Duff, Clerk to the Signet ; and the Treasurer, Mr Adam Fairholm, banker.

From a notice of the Edinburgh Society, given in the *Scots Magazine* for March 1755, we learn that the contributions for the encouragement of manufactures and agriculture soon amounted to a considerable sum, and that the managers took the first public step towards the realisation

of their plans by inserting in the Edinburgh newspapers of the 10th of April 1755, a notification of the premiums they were prepared to offer for competition. The objects selected for encouragement were of a very miscellaneous character, and ranged from 'the best essay on taste' and 'the best discovery in science' to premiums for Scotch ale, porter, blankets, carpets, drawings of fruit by boys or girls under sixteen years, best printed book, best printed cotton or linen cloth, lace, largest quantity of white linen rags for making paper, &c. The only prize in the first list of premiums which had any reference to agriculture was a gold medal offered for 'the best dissertation on vegetation and the principles of agriculture.' In August of the same year the Edinburgh Society republished their list of premiums, and in addition offered a prize of £10 to 'the farmer who planted the greatest number (not under 1000) of timber trees, oak, beech, ash, or elm, in hedgerows before December 1756,' and a prize of £5 to the second, 'not under 500.' A prize of £6 was at the same time offered 'to the farmer who should rear the greatest number (not under 2000) of young thorn plants before December 1758 ; and a sum of £4 for the second greatest number not under 1000.' Of the premiums which were given in December 1755 we need only specify a few. The gold medal for the dissertation on the principles of agriculture was given to Dr Francis Home, physician in Edinburgh. The prize for the best printed cotton was won by Mr James Reid, calico printer, Gorgie, Edinburgh. The silver medal for the 'best strong ale' was won by Mr Bartholomew Bell, brewer in Edinburgh ; and the silver medal for the best porter was gained by Mr Archibald Campbell, also brewer in Edinburgh. The 'best invention in arts' proved to be 'a piece of linen made like Marseilles work,' but by the loom. The premium of twenty guineas was awarded to Peter Brotherston, weaver in Dirleton, East Lothian. The best carpets were produced by Thomas McCulloch and Coy., Kilmarnock. No essay on taste was produced ; nor were there any specimens of lace or of blankets, in terms of the advertisements. Two books were

presented, but the decision was delayed till an examination could be made of their correctness, and the award of the silver medal was in April following, made to Messrs Foulis, printers in Glasgow, for an edition of the hymns of Callimachus (Greek). The prize for planting the largest number of timber trees was awarded to Mr Alexander Baxter, farmer, Woodhead, Borrowstownness; and the second prize to Mr Alex. Walker, farmer at Auquhiry,* Dunnottar, Kincardineshire.

The Edinburgh Society, probably feeling that they lacked the practical element in their monthly meetings, published in the newspapers of March the 16th, 1756, an intimation that 'all farmers who inclined to assist the Society in its deliberations were desired to send a note of their names and places of abode to Mr Alex. Tait, the Society's Secretary.'†

The premiums offered by the Edinburgh Society for competition in 1756 were greatly more numerous, and they comprised a large number that had reference to agriculture. A prize of ten guineas 'for the best invention in arts or agriculture' was given to Robert MacKail, millwright, Dunipace, as inventor of a machine for cleaning wheat, performed by two concentric cylinders. A gold medal was

* 'Mr Walker, tenant of Auquhiry, a disciple of Mr Barclay's, is a successful improver, and has made money.'—*Wight's Husbandry*, vol. ii., 1778.

† It may be interesting to note here some of the subjects discussed at the monthly meetings of the Edinburgh Society:—

What are the advantages to the public and State from grazing? What from corn lands? and which ought to be most encouraged in this country? Whether great or small farms are most advantageous to the country? What are the most proper measures for a gentleman to promote industry on his own estate? What are the advantages and disadvantages of gentlemen of estates being farmers? What is the best and most proper duration of leases of land in Scotland? What proportion of the produce of land should be paid as rent to the master? In what circumstances the rents of lands should be paid in money? In what, in kind? And at what time they should be paid? Whether corns should be sold by measure or by weight? What is the best and most equal way of hiring and conducting servants? And what is the most proper method to abolish the practice of giving of vails? What is the best method of getting public highways made and repaired: Whether by turnpike-law, as in many places in Great Britain? by County or parish work? by tax? or by what other method? What is the best method of converting moor ground into arable or good pasture ground; and whether this may not be done by properly fallowing the ground, and sowing it with grass seeds, without either lime or manure.

assigned to John Swinton, junior of Swinton, Esquire, advocate, for 'framing the best articles on which a lease of lands may be extended, whereby ground may be laboured to the advantage of the tenant, and without prejudice to the master.' A silver medal offered to 'the tenant who should produce the greatest variety of marls and other natural manures, with a short account of the places where they were found, and the uses to which they were applied,' was won by Mr John Walker, Borgue, Kirkcudbrightshire. Mr Walker got five guineas for a similar paper the following year, when he is designed 'preacher of the gospel.' We shall have occasion again to refer to him, but we may note here that he afterwards became the Rev. Dr John Walker, Professor of Natural History and Lecturer on Agriculture in the Edinburgh University. A prize of £10 to the farmer who should keep the best stud stallion was won by William Gun, farmer at Hope-park, a name suggesting that the spirit of the Society of Improvers yet lingered in the locality. A premium of £4 to the farmer who should feed and sell to the butchers the greatest number of calves not under eight, each calf being six weeks old at least, was awarded to Anne Wade, tenant, near Yester. So far as we can discover, these two prizes, adjudged in December 1756 for a stallion, and for calves, are the first prizes awarded in Scotland for live stock. A premium for salt butter was won by John Murray, tenant of Middlethird, Berwickshire. A prize for cow-milk cheese was adjudged to Alex. Marjoribanks in Slanerigg, and a second prize to Charles Dalrymple of Orangefield. Henrietta, Duchess Dowager of Gordon*

* Dr Robert Chambers, Edinburgh, quoting from an anonymous volume published in 1729, on 'Enclosing and Fallowing of Land,' says there is reason to believe that this lady was 'the very first person who was effective in introducing any agricultural improvements into Scotland.' She was married to her husband (then Lord Huntly) in 1706, the year before the Union; and, 'a spark of her father's genius making her desire to see her adopted country put in a better aspect, she took some trouble to effect the object by bringing down to some of her father-in-law's estates English ploughs, with men to work them, and who were acquainted with the business of fallowing, heretofore utterly unknown in Scotland. Her ladyship instructed the people of her neighbourhood in the proper way of making hay, of which they were previously ignorant, and set an example in the planting of muirs and the laying out of gardens. Urged

(daughter of the great military commander, the Earl of Peterborough, the friend of Pope and Swift), offered a prize of five guineas for 'the greatest number of useful experiments in agriculture;' but 'nothing of sufficient merit' was produced. A prize was offered by the Society for the best dissertation on soils and their different natures; but nothing of merit was obtained. A silver medal by the Society for the best dissertation on manures was, after an interval, adjudged to Mr Alex. Ainslie, surgeon in Haddington. A prize for the best dissertation on tillage failed to produce an essay; and for a gold medal for the best model of a plough, nothing of sufficient merit was brought forward. For a prize to the farmer who shall save and dress the greatest quantity of well ripened red clover seed, there was 'nothing produced.' A prize of two guineas offered to the farmer who should save and dress the greatest quantity of rye grass seed not under 20 bolls, was awarded to Alexander Reid at Hatton Mains. So far as we are aware, this is the first prize adjudged in Scotland for seed. Silver cups were offered in 1756 for ale and porter, and were won as in the previous year, the former by Bartholomew Bell, and the latter by Archibald Campbell, both in Edinburgh. Silver medals for the best sealing wax and the best wafers were both won by Mr Waterston, Edinburgh.*

In 1757 considerable changes were made in the managers of the Edinburgh Society. The Duke of Queensberry and the Earls of Lauderdale and Hopetoun are extraordinary directors; Lord Deskford from being an ordinary

by her counsels, during the first twenty years of her residence in Scotland, two Morayland proprietors, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown, and a gentleman named Dunbar, and one Ross-shire laird, Sir William Gordon of Invergordon, set about the draining and planting of their estates and the introduction of improved modes of culture, including the sowing of French grasses.' This lady's early efforts are even anterior to the operations of the Society of Improvers; and, as Dr Chambers observes, 'it is remarkable that Scotland should have received her first impulse towards agricultural improvements from England, which we have in recent times seen, as it were, sitting at her feet, as a pupil in all the various particulars of superior economy.'

* The firms of Mr Waterston, stationer, and Mr Campbell, brewer, are still in existence.

becomes an extraordinary manager; Lord Auchinleck, Bozzy's father, is in the list of extraordinary managers; Mr Alex. Tait is still designated clerk to the managers, but Mr Walter Goodall is designed 'Secretary to the General Meetings of the Society.' Mr Goodall, who is well known as a historical writer, was son of Mr John Goodall, Ordiquhill, Banffshire.

In 1757 the Society awarded a premium for the best draught stallion kept for hire, to William Duncan, stabler in Edinburgh. The prize for the greatest number of calves fed and sold to the butcher was won by Thomas Hodge, Ravelstone, Midlothian. A sum of £10, offered 'to the farmer who should bring to any market in Scotland the greatest quantity of potatoes, not under fifty bolls, on or before 20th August,' was won by Thomas Graham of Thomraver, Kilsyth; a second premium being awarded to John Birrel, Dalry Mill, Edinburgh. A premium of four guineas for best red clover was gained by Mungo Ponton, Carrick Knolls, Saughton Hall. These are the only awards in 1757 bearing on agriculture; but it may be interesting to add that this year the Society had a successful competitor for their gold medal for 'the best essay on Taste,' which was adjudged to Professor Gerard,* Aberdeen.

In 1758 the premiums offered by the Society consisted of 138 articles, among which only the following had reference to agriculture. A premium of fifteen guineas for the best draught stallion let for hire was given to Alex. Stewart, Esq., for a bay stallion; and a prize of ten guineas for the best stallion for saddle horses was won by David Gun, coach-master in Edinburgh, for a grey stallion. Mr Peter Alison in Angus had a gold medal awarded him 'for an iron plough invented by him.' Mr Alexander Walker, tenant in Auquhiry, had a prize of £10 for planting, a prize formerly won by him;† and the second

* The elder Gerard, Dr Alexander. He was a native of Chapel of Garioch, Aberdeenshire; was appointed in 1752 Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, and in 1760 was transferred to the Chair of Divinity in King's College, Aberdeen an appointment he held till his death in 1795.

† See page 34.

prize of £5 for planting was awarded to the Hon. Charles Kinnaird, Rossieden, Perthshire.

In 1759 the Select Society had a good show of horses. It is noted that 'no fewer than nine stallions were presented at the competition, all very good.' They were shown at Edinburgh on the second Wednesday of July. The premium of 15 guineas for the best draught stallion was won by William Whyte, tenant in Bows, Polmont, Falkirk, for a bay stallion called Red Robin. The premium of ten guineas for the best stallion for improving the breed of saddle horses was won by Mr Carr of Ricalton, for a bay stallion called Squirrel. This is the first instance in which the names of the horses that won the premiums are recorded. Prizes were also awarded for potatoes, for red clover, for salt butter, and for cow milk cheese. A premium was even given for the 'two best cradles made of willows;' and a silver medal for curing smoky chimneys was voted to Alexander Carmichael, mason in Edinburgh.

Of the premiums offered by the Society in 1760 we find a list in the *Caledonian Mercury* of 10th and 17th March of that year; but the awards do not appear to have been published, so far at least as we have been able to discover. The *Mercury* of the 12th April 1762 contains the awards for the year 1761, and we note that the prize for the best draught stallion was adjudged to Robert Mason, Blythswood, Dunse, for his horse Plowman; while for the best saddle stallion 'there was no award.' In 1762 three premiums were awarded for horses. The prize for the best draught stallion was again awarded to Robert Mason for his Plowman. A prize for the best young stallion for saddle, three years old, bred in Scotland, shown at Edinburgh, was awarded to Alexander Johnston of Straiton; and for second best, to the Hon. Lord Milton. In 1763 the premium for the best draught stallion was a third time awarded for the horse Plowman, his owner being now described as Alexander Mason, Blythswood, and it is conditioned that the animal be kept at Blythswood till the 8th of July. A prize to the best stallion for

improving the breed of saddle horses was won by John Lumsdain, writer in Edinburgh, for his horse Sloe, and it is conditioned that the horse be kept at Richard Vary's, near Hope Park, Edinburgh, till 8th July. At the same time prizes were awarded for salt butter and cow-milk cheese. The prizes for feeding calves for slaughter were awarded, the first to John Hay, yr. of Hopes, who had fed 34 calves; and the second to Anne Wade, Yester, who had fed 23 calves, this being the first time that the number of calves is stated.

The year 1764 formed a crisis in the life of the two Societies. There is evidence that the Select Society was beginning to suffer from lack of interest in its proceedings, the members probably becoming absorbed in other pursuits. There is more distinct acknowledgment that the funds of the Edinburgh Society had become too slender for the demands made upon them by the yearly premiums offered. The *Scots Magazine* contains an intimation which its conductors say 'must give pain to every lover of Scotland.' The intimation runs thus:—

'The Edinburgh Society expected that the manifest utility of their undertaking would, of itself, have interested the public in its favour; and, therefore, they did not importunately solicit subscriptions. They now find that they have been too sanguine in their expectations. The number of contributors, instead of increasing, diminishes; and many gentlemen who have not recalled their subscriptions, do yet neglect to make their annual payment.

'The great arrears due by subscribers might seem to confirm an observation which has been sometimes made, "That, in Scotland, every disinterested plan of public utility is slighted as soon as it loses the charm of novelty."

'Upon the faith of the sums actually subscribed, premiums have been proposed and distributed: all subscribers, therefore, are most earnestly requested to order payment of their arrears to Mr Anthony Barclay, Secretary to the Society, at his house, the first door above Mr Brodie, wright, in the Lawn Market, Edinburgh.

'Meanwhile, the Edinburgh Society find themselves under the very disagreeable necessity of proposing a smaller number of premiums for the year 1764 than they have been accustomed to propose in former years; but such is the present state of this national and useful institution that no other measures could be followed.'

The list of premiums is published in the *Mercury* of the 18th April, and is reduced to eighty. Even this number appears to have been too great for the funds at the

command of the Society ; for the *Mercury* of the 28th of July has an advertisement summoning for the 30th of the month, in the Advocates' Library, 'a general meeting of the subscribers to the fund of the Society for promoting the reading and speaking of the English language in Scotland, and, as matters of great moment to the Society were to be laid before the meeting, the attendance of the subscribers is very much requested.' To the advertisement is appended a list of the premiums offered for competition by the Edinburgh Society. This advertisement illustrates the joint-management of the Select and the Edinburgh Societies, the same intimation summoning a meeting of those interested in the study of the English language, and announcing premiums for various improvements in manufacture and in agriculture. The advertisement, we may add, has a notice appended to the list of premiums stating that, 'for the convenience of the judges, the managers have ordered these premiums to be determined on the first Wednesday of August 1764, at Richard Vary's.' Vary's, we know, was near Hope Park, which connects these meetings once more with the centre of operations of the Society of Improvers noticed in the last chapter.

The competition took place at Richard Vary's on the day fixed ; and from the notice in the *Mercury* we learn that it was very satisfactory. We have to note that premiums for horses were offered in three classes. There was a prize for the best stallion, mare, or gelding, three years old, bred in Scotland. The first prize was won by Matthew Henderson, for his young stallion ; and the second was awarded to James Buchanan, for his mare. A prize for the best mare for breeding was won by Andrew Macfarlane, stabler, Grass Market, Edinburgh. A prize for the best mare for breeding draught horses was won by Mr Pringle, Crichton. The *Mercury* adds that 'the horses and mares which competed for the above were more in number, and in general much finer than those shown upon former occasions.'

The successful exhibition at Richard Vary's, at Hope Park, was an expiring effort on the part of the Societies.

So far as we can discover, no other competitions were held, or prizes of any kind adjudged. An ominous intimation appeared as an advertisement in the *Mercury* of 3rd December 1764, to the effect that 'as many subscribers had neglected to pay up their arrears, the premiums for 1764 cannot be paid till six months after they are determined ; all competitors will, therefore, take note of this.' A little later we are led to understand that the Society had obtained the requisite funds, as the *Mercury* of 2nd February 1765 has a notice on the part of the 'managers of the Edinburgh Society,' requiring the competitors for 1764 to attend at the Royal Infirmary, on the 9th of same month, 'when they will be informed of the determination of the judges.' The payment of the premiums, we must conclude, would follow.

The Edinburgh Society was fairly moribund in 1765. The *Mercury* of March 18th has an intimation of premiums which the Society offered, but they are only six in number, and are limited to strong ale, beer, and porter, specimens of which are directed to be lodged with the housekeeper of the Royal Infirmary. One would almost think that the Society had gone into hospital, and was in need of stimulants. The secretary and a few devoted members probably clung to the idea that the Society was not yet dead, for they published in the *Mercury* of the 13th July a notice that 'The contributors to the fund of the Edinburgh Society are earnestly requested to meet by themselves or by proxies in the Advocates' Library, on Tuesday next, the 16th current, at six o'clock in the evening, when matters of the utmost importance to the Society would be laid before them.' The meeting of the 16th had probably adjourned for ten days, for the *Mercury* of the 27th July contains the following 'last word' of the 'Edinburgh Society :—

EDINBURGH, 26th July 1765.

The Edinburgh Society have come to the following resolutions :—1. That the subscription money payable at Candlemas 1765 be immediately collected in order to answer the premiums now due. 2. That an action be raised against the subscribers who are in arrears for the subscription payable at Candlemas

1764, as well as for all preceding years, unless they pay up their arrears on or before the 12th of August 1765.

A. BARCLAY, *Secretary*.

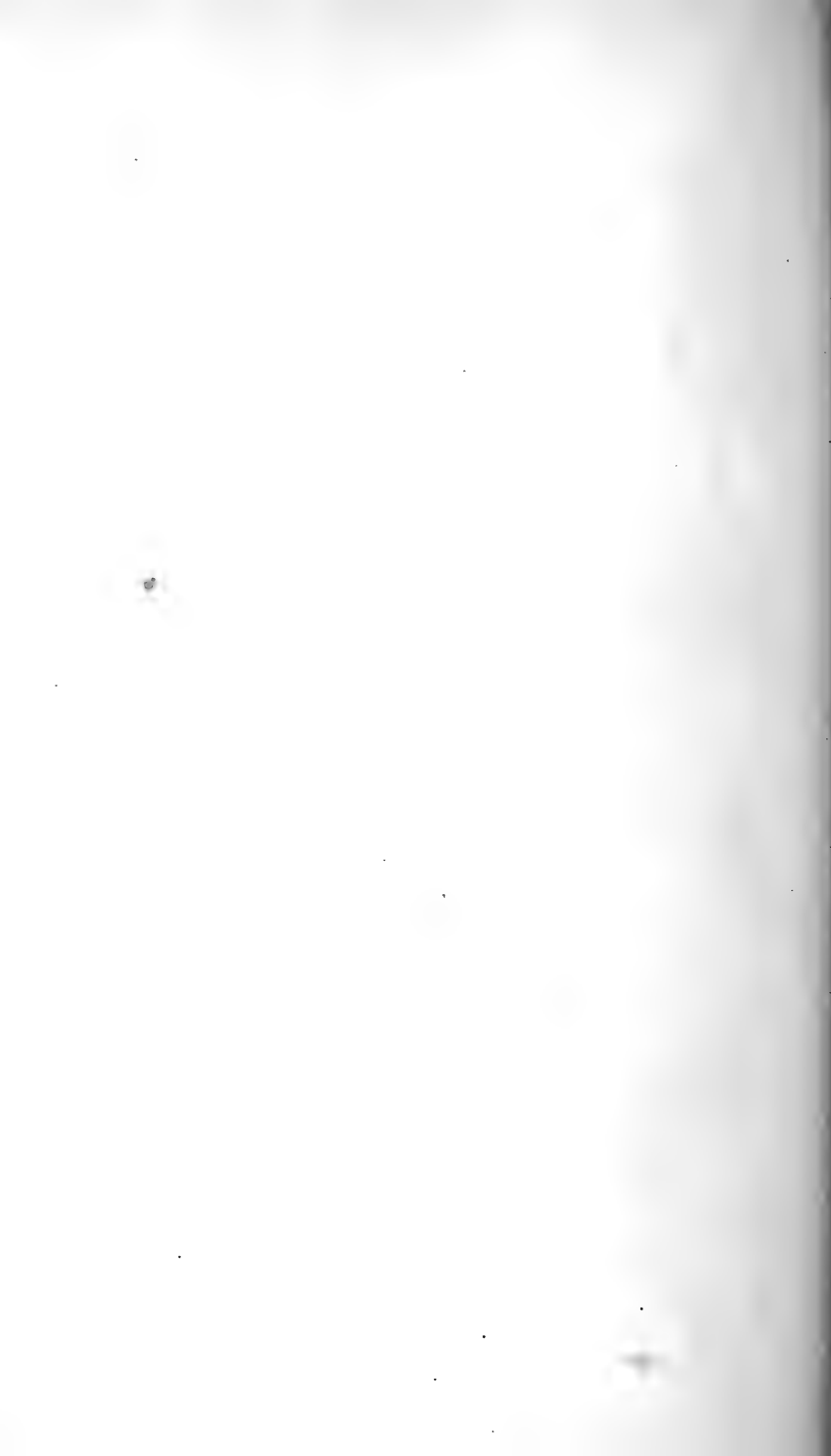
After the intimation of threat of legal proceedings to enforce payment of arrears, there was nothing more to be said, and we may therefore conclude that Mr Secretary Barclay, on the 12th August 1765, finally closed the books of the Edinburgh Society, and went grouse shooting.

The Select Society also at the same time ceased to exist.

HISTORY

OF

THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.



HISTORY

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THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN AND EARLY OBJECTS OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

IT is to the year 1783 that we must assign the inception of the association now known as the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. The war with America had just closed, and the nation for the time enjoyed profound peace. In the autumn of that year—eighteen years after the demise of the Edinburgh Society recorded in the preceding chapter—a few gentlemen connected with the north and west of Scotland, meeting near the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, began to talk over the good that might result to the country at large by the institution of a society for the improvement of the Highlands.* A small committee was formed to consider the subject, but of their deliberations no record was kept. After having had several meetings, it was determined to ascertain the views of those Highland gentlemen who could be most readily consulted, and accordingly letters were written to those connected with the Highlands who were then in Edinburgh, requesting their attendance at Fortune's Tontine Tavern† on the 9th of February 1784. This meeting,

* We think it very probable that the idea was suggested by the suffering endured in many agricultural districts by the great failure of the crops in season 1782.

† Fortune's Tavern was, in the beginning of last century, the town mansion of Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglinton. It is situated on the west side of the Old Stamp Office Close, No. 221, High Street. It was afterwards converted into a tavern, kept by one Fortune. According to Chambers's 'Traditions of

which was attended by about fifty gentlemen, unanimously approved of the proposed institution, and agreed to become members, and to call it The Highland Society of Edinburgh. The meeting proceeded to the election of a president, vice-presidents, and a committee for managing the affairs of the Society. It will be interesting to give here the list of office-bearers appointed at this meeting :

President.—The Duke of Argyll.

Vice-Presidents.—John Macdonald of Clanranald; Sir James Grant of Grant, Bart.; John Macdonnell of Lochgarry; and David Steuart, late Lord-Provost of the City of Edinburgh.

Committee.—The President and Vice-Presidents; Dr Gregory Grant, Physician in Edinburgh; John Clerk of Elden; Alexander Menzies, one of the Principal Clerks of Session; Bannatyne William MacLeod, Advocate; James Grant of Corrymonie; Archibald Macdonald of Sanda; Donald MacLachlan of MacLachlan; Neil Fergusson of Pitcullo; Henry Mackenzie of the Exchequer; Allan Macdougall of Hayfield; Isaac Grant, W.S.; Kenneth Mackenzie, W.S.

Chaplains.—The Rev. Dr Tough; the Rev. Joseph Robertson MacGregor.

Treasurer.—David Steuart, Banker in Edinburgh.

[*Secretary.*—This office was afterwards filled up by the appointment of Mr Macdonald of St Martins.]

[*Deputy Secretary.*—This office was afterwards filled by the appointment of John Lesly.]

Clerk.—Colin Menzies of the Custom House.

Piper.—John M'Arthur, Grocer in Edinburgh.

Officer.—Donald Macdonald.

It is somewhat singular to find the Society appointing two Chaplains. Dr Tough was minister of the Chapel of Ease, St Cuthbert's, and Mr Robertson MacGregor was minister of the Gaelic Church, Edinburgh. The Treasurership was not long continued as a separate office; for Mr Steuart changing his residence from Edinburgh, the treasurership was abolished, its duties being divided between the Secretary and Deputy-Secretary.

In pursuance of instructions given at the meeting

Edinburgh, 'The gay men of rank, the scholarly and philosophical, the common citizen, all flocked hither; and the Royal Commissioner for the General Assembly held his levees here, and hence proceeded to church with his cortege, then additionally splendid from having ladies walking in it in their court dresses, as well as gentlemen.' A portion of the house is now occupied as the Dunedin Temperance Hotel.

at which these office-bearers were elected, the committee sent letters to several noblemen and gentlemen, inviting them to become Original Constituent Members. Thereafter various meetings of the committee took place in the Royal Exchange Coffee House—a common resort for lawyers, physicians, surgeons, and merchants, for transacting their ordinary business—and the first General Meeting of the Society was held there on the 12th of March 1784, when the proceedings of the committee were reported and approved, and Mr Macdonald of St Martin's was appointed Secretary. The meetings of the Society continued to be held in the Royal Exchange Coffee House for some years, but were afterwards transferred to the Merchants' Hall. A notice of the places of meeting of the Society, and of their properties, will be found in a special chapter.

Several meetings of the Society and its Acting Committee were held to define the objects to be aimed at by the Society, and to frame regulations. The formal definition of the objects contemplated by the Society was sanctioned at a meeting of all the members held in the Exchange Coffee House on the 11th January 1785.

At the date at which the Society was thus formally constituted, the membership numbered above a hundred. The first on the list of original constituent members is John, Duke of Argyll. The second name is that of a lady, Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland and Gower. Then follow the Earls of Eglinton, Moray, Breadalbane, Dunmore, and Glasgow, Lord Seaforth, and the Baronets of Pitsligo, Craigievar, Menzies, Balnagown, Ochertyre, Grant, Penicuik, Monymusk, Ardnamurchan, and Ardoch. A list of original constituent members, with notes regarding them, will be found in the chapter on 'Membership.'

The objects of the Society, as defined at the meeting on 11th January 1785, were somewhat aspiring. The first object is stated to be 'an enquiry into the present state of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and the condition of their inhabitants.' The second object is very wide in its scope, being 'an enquiry into the means of the

improvement of the Highlands by establishing towns and villages ; by facilitating communication through different parts of the Highlands of Scotland ; by roads and bridges, advancing agriculture, and extending fisheries, introducing useful trades and manufactures ; and by an exertion to unite the efforts of the proprietors, and call the attention of Government towards the encouragement and prosecution of these beneficial purposes.' Finally, it was resolved that 'The Society shall also pay a proper attention to the preservation of the language, poetry, and music of the Highlands.'

We shall subsequently notice the efforts of the Society in the promotion of trade and manufactures, and in connection with the Gaelic language, poetry, and music ; but it may be fitting to mention here that among the offices created at the time of the institution of the Society, or shortly thereafter, there were a bard, a piper, and a Professor of the Gaelic language. Ossian speaks of a Prince who kept a hundred bards, but the Highland Society could at no time boast of more than one. The first mention of a bard in the Society's proceedings is at a Meeting of Directors in Dec. 1784, when the bard, Duncan M'Intyre by name, sung a poetical Gaelic composition or song on the restitution of the forfeited estates and Highland dress. M'Intyre was born at Glenorchy on the 20th March 1724, and died at Edinburgh on the 14th May 1812. Some of his admirers have erected a monument to his memory in Greyfriars churchyard. The name of the next bard of which there is any mention was Alister or Alexander Cameron, and at his death in 1789 it was resolved to hold a comparative trial of the merits of the competitors, and for that purpose each competitor was required to prepare a poem on the exploits of the 42nd regiment—the competitors to be ready to say on oath, if desired, that they had received no assistance from any person with the composition of the subjects of trial. This competition resulted in the appointment of Donald Shaw. He held office for about ten years, when, in December 1799, it was resolved to discontinue the office as totally unnecessary. In 1784, Mr Robert M'Farlane, Edinburgh, was proposed as a fit

person to be patronized as Professor of Gaelic to the Society. He was duly elected, and held the appointment till 1799, when the office was discontinued at the same time as the bard. Afterwards, an office-bearer was appointed whose title was 'Translator of the Gaelic Language.' John M'Arthur, grocer in Edinburgh, was, in 1784, appointed piper to the Society, and from the time of his death in 1792 till the post was abolished, about 1817, it was held by several parties.

The efforts of the Society in connection with the 'establishing of towns and villages' in the Highlands were mainly confined to the offer in 1790, and in subsequent years, of premiums for plans for inland and coast villages, or to proprietors who should grant the greatest number of feus or long leases. Plans received in response to the premiums are given in the first volume of the Transactions; but it does not appear that there were any awards to proprietors for the granting of leases. Indeed, it was unlikely that any proprietor would enter for the premiums. It is right, however, to note that the Society was an instrument in initiating a Joint Stock Company actually founded for the express object of founding towns and villages in the Highlands. A report of a Committee of the Society, presented in February 1786, was transmitted to the Committee of the House of Commons on the Fisheries; and the result was the introduction of a bill in Parliament incorporating 'on the most patriotic principle a Joint Stock Company, in order to the founding of free villages or towns on the coasts of the Highlands and Islands, particularly on such parts as were best adapted for fishing stations.' The Society approved of the bill; and having carefully introduced the principle of limited liability into the measure, by suggesting a clause that subscribers should only be liable to the amount of their subscriptions, 'the Society subscribed for itself ten shares amounting to £500!' The Directors, it must be admitted, combined wisdom with their patriotism.

In order to impart stability to the Society, a Charter of incorporation was sought; and, on the 17th May 1787, a Royal Charter was issued, erecting the Society 'into one body politic and corporate,' under the name and title of

‘The Highland Society of Scotland at Edinburgh.’ The objects and rules, so far as embodied in the charter, are identical with those adopted at the meeting in January 1785.

Two years after the grant of the charter, the Society obtained another mark of favour not less valuable. In 1789, the Society received, in terms of an Act of Parliament, a grant of £3000, out of the money paid on restitution of the forfeited estates. This money was directed by the Act to be laid out on heritable security ; and the interest arising to be applied by the Society in ‘inquiring into the state of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and for promoting improvements, advancing agriculture, and introducing useful trades and manufactures in that part of the kingdom.’

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND—1791-1796.

BEFORE proceeding to notice the efforts of the Highland Society in the promotion of improvement, it seems fitting to furnish some account of the agricultural condition of Scotland about the time the Society began its active operations. Materials for a view of the state of the country at this period are afforded by two sources. One is the *Old Statistical Account of Scotland*, in twenty-one volumes, published between the years 1791 and 1796; and the other consists of official reports made to the Board of Agriculture in the years 1794 and 1795. These dates are a few years later than the origin of the Society, but it may be fairly assumed that the condition of the country had not greatly changed in the interval. The information embodied in this chapter is mainly drawn from the two sources indicated, but we have collated it with reports on the Agriculture of Scotland, furnished by Mr Andrew Wight, farmer at Ormiston, East Lothian, to the Commissioners on the Annexed Estates, from surveys undertaken by him between the years 1775 and 1782.* We arrange the information under counties, and may note that the testing circumstances of the state of agriculture of the time were chiefly the prevalence of sown grasses, the cultivation of the turnip, the character of the live stock, and the kind of implements in use on the farm.

I. BORDER COUNTIES.

BERWICK, ROXBURGH, DUMFRIES.

In BERWICKSHIRE, the cradle of Scottish husbandry, improvements were begun about 1730 by Mr Swinton of

* Published by the authority of the Commissioners, in six volumes, by William Creech, Edinburgh.

Swinton, and Mr Hume of Eccles. Lord Kaimes engaged in agricultural improvement with much ardour. Mr Arthur Bruce, in his *View of the Agriculture of Berwickshire*, published in 1794, says that 'about 1745, his Lordship had turnip fields dressed, and cattle fed with the produce, which were the first turnips sown in Berwickshire for the express purpose of feeding cattle. Clover and artificial grasses were also sown at Kaimes in abundance, and at sundry other places about the year 1750.' From the latter date improvement was general. Turnips were sown by all the best farmers. The practice of drill sowing was not, however, general; for Mr Wight of Ormiston, in his survey of the county in 1776, made for the Commissioners on the Annexed Estates, mentions several instances in which the most advanced farmers sowed the turnip broadcast as well as in drills. The plough in use was mostly Small's* two-horse. The cattle in the county were somewhat mixed. There were some Longhorns, which were in repute for their large size. There were a good many Shorthorns, or (as they were more commonly called), Holderness cattle. The Rev. Thomas Mill, in his brief report, dated 1793, in the *Old Statistical Account of the Parish of Ladykirk*, which borders with the Tweed, says, in a phrase that now sounds curiously—'The black cattle here are of the Shorthorn breed.'† The Shorthorns were doubtless of somewhat mixed character. We may note, as indicative of the stock in the district, that Mr William Robertson, of Ladykirk, made his first purchases from the Collings

* So named from the maker, James Small, a native of Berwickshire, who, after living in England, returned to Berwickshire about 1764. Before that date there was no plough-wright nearer than Northumberland. Mr John Renton of Lammerton settled Small at Blackater Mount, where he erected the necessary buildings for him, and gave him cash and credit.

† The phrase 'black cattle' merely means cattle, as distinguished from horses, which are often even yet included under the term 'cattle.' Many persons of middle age may recollect the doggerel lines printed on cover of school copy book under sketch of a stage-coach and horses :

Away they rattle,
Men and cattle,
Crack whip, dash away.

in 1789. In the parish of Mertoun, the Rev. James Duncan, in his report for 1795, says 'The cattle are mostly of the Balmershire breed.' An explanation of the phrase just used is furnished by a passage in Mr Wight's report, where he speaks of Mr Scott of Harden introducing sheep 'from Bamershire, in Northumberland.' The 'Balmershire' breed of cattle may therefore be held as another name for the Holderness. Many of the cattle were reared for the yoke. At four they were put in the plough, where they were worked for a year or two, and thereafter were put up to fatten. The best of those not put to work were sold at four and a half years for £8 or £9. Sheep had had much attention bestowed on them, and with good results. In the low country the tender, slow-feeding animal, with wool over most of the face, and thence called 'muggs,' had almost wholly disappeared before the improved Bakewell or new Leicester breed, introduced through the agency of Mr Culley.—In the Lammermuir district, the agricultural condition was wholly different from the Merse. The high country was almost entirely under sheep, a small blackfaced breed. The 'black cattle' of the Lammermuirs were inferior, of small size, and sold at from £4 to £6 each.

In ROXBURGH, the first to sow turnips in drills was Dr John Rutherford, 'who made agricultural improvements his favourite study.' The first trial the doctor made in turnip culture was about 1747, and is described at length in the Report on the Agriculture of the County, by the Rev. David Ure of Glasgow. Mr Ure's account is so graphic that we give it entire :

Having received the plan from Mr Robert Swinton, distiller in Berwick, Mr Rutherford began his experiments at Melrose about the year 1747. The first trial he made was on the Stankfoot Park, a small field of about two acres of good awna [alluvial] land. The ground was prepared by several ploughings, and with dung the same as for a crop of bere. After the field was levelled and harrowed very finely, the drills were formed by a common Scotch plough, having the coulter taken off; the drills were made by the sock. The plough was drawn by one horse, a man leading it by the head, whilst another held the plough. The drills were made about two feet from each other. John Martin, the doctor's servant, but now kirk-officer of Melrose,

went immediately behind the plough, and threw the seed, not with a sparing hand, into the drill : he was followed by a man who harrowed in the seed with a whin-bush, which he drew after him. Doctor Rutherford, and all the curious people of Melrose, were spectators, and, with silent, though devout fervour, implored the blessing of Heaven on the new experiment. Their pious requests were not rejected by Him who blesses the labour of the husbandman. The young plants very soon made a healthy appearance ; and, when beginning to swell, were thinned by the hand, after which the earth, of each side of the drills, was, with hoes, drawn up to the roots by two men, one for each side. About three weeks afterwards, the earth was drawn up to them a second time. This operation was repeated three or four times. The turnips, by the end of harvest, increased to a great size. Before that time, however, not a few of them fell a sacrifice to the curiosity, or rather the lawless greed, of some of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood. To prevent the nocturnal incursions made into the field, a great number of caltrops, or crowfoots of iron, were planted among the turnips, and an intimation thereof made at the kirk door on Sabbaths, and by beat of drum in the streets of Melrose on market days. After these necessary precautions were used, the turnips were permitted to grow unmolested.

The reverend gentleman goes on to state that the turnips were given to two bullocks, which 'were fattened by the beginning of March. They were so large that the people in the neighbourhood, looking upon them as monsters, would not purchase them. They were driven to Dalkeith, and sold to the butchers for a great price.' Dr Douglas of Galashiels, in his Report on the County, written in 1796, says, Mr Turner at Linthaughlee, near Jedburgh, and Mr George Cranstoun at Crailing, might dispute the palm of priority with Dr Rutherford in the culture of the turnip. He adds, Mr Cranstoun and Mr John Hood, formerly at Nisbet, in Berwickshire, but in 1796 in Roxburgh, 'had fields of turnips about the time mentioned (1747), but were obliged to drop that crop, as neither themselves nor their servants understood the management of it properly, and the turnips were mostly stolen by idle and curious people before they attained their full growth.' Both Mr Ure and Dr Douglas agree in stating that Mr William Dawson, 'who had made himself complete master of the best modes of English husbandry by residence for several years in those counties where it is carried to the greatest perfection,' was the first to introduce the culture of turnips in drills on a large scale into the regular rotation of the farm. This culture he had tried in 1755 in another part of the

country, but he first effectively carried it out 'about 1759' on his farm of Frogden, near Kelso. Dr Douglas says that Mr Dawson had annually from 80 to 100 acres of turnips. The doctor adds—'The celerity with which his cattle became fat for the market, the excellent condition of those which he reared and kept, the large quantity of dung which was produced, and the luxuriance of the crops which succeeded the turnips soon made proselytes of his immediate neighbours, and recommended his method gradually to general imitation. But so slow has been its progress, that, during twenty years, it has scarcely spread as many miles, and at this moment (1796), after the experience of thirty-six years, it only begins to be practised in some distant parts of the county.' He further mentions that two or three kinds of turnips were commonly mixed and sown together on the same fields, the white, green, and red top, though, he observes, 'judicious farmers begin to perceive the propriety of sowing them separately.' Swedish turnips had been tried, but without much success, and the cultivation of them had begun to decline. In some parts of the country turnips were very largely cultivated. Thus, the report for Linton parish says that nearly one-fourth of the arable land was laid down with turnips, and the reporter remarks, with a touch of poetry, that the crop 'had turned winter into summer, not only by keeping the price of meat nearly equal throughout the year, but also by clothing the fields with a beautiful green in the coldest season.' The writer adds that in Linton parish '500 guineas would scarcely purchase what is here raised annually of turnips.' We need not particularise the other crops. The county was famous for its Blainslie oat, 'so called because they have, from time immemorial, been produced at Blainslie, a large district of land in the parish of Melrose.' As to stock, Mr Ure says most of the milch cows are 'a mixture of the Dutch, French, and English kinds. They are short-horned, deep-ribbed, and of a white and red colour.' He notes that 'the Ayrshire breed has now got into the county, and is found to answer extremely well.' He mentions that Sir John Riddell of Riddel kept a bull of the Teeswater breed,

the use of which he gave gratis for the cows of his tenants. The one he had at the date of report 'cost forty guineas. It was of a chestnut colour.' Mr Wight, in his Survey of Roxburghshire, made in 1776, says of Cavers: 'This place has long been remarkable for a valuable breed of cattle. They are of the county breed, mixed with that of Holderness.' In Castleton, the native parish of Dr Armstrong, the 'black cattle,' besides the Dutch and Lancaster, embraced the 'Galloway kinds.' The reporter for the parish adds—'The butter which is made in this parish, even from the coarsest pasture, is not excelled by any in Britain.' The county was largely stocked with sheep. The number was estimated at 260,000, chiefly of the Cheviot breed. 'A few of Mr Bakewell's breed were no strangers to the arable farms, where they throve very well.' Small flocks of the Linton black-face kind pastured on the more exposed and colder districts. Horses were mostly of the 'English breed, having a considerable mixture of the blood,' but 'Lanarkshire horses were fast getting into the county.' As regards implements, Small's two-horse plough was in general use on light soils, but the common Scotch plough, sometimes of a light construction, was preferred on stiff clay land. The lately invented thrashing machines had found their way into several places of the county. 'Thrashing with the flail was generally preferred. Fanners were universally used.'*

Dr Johnston, minister at Hollywood, a native of DUMFRIESHIRE, furnishes a report on that county, dated November 1794. Dumfries is naturally divided into three districts, named after the rivers Esk, Annan, and Nith. In Eskdale, the hills, Dr Johnston reports, were covered with a very good kind of large sheep, with

* The winnowing machine, according to the best information, first made its appearance in Hawick. Accounts, well authenticated, state that Andrew Rodger, a farmer on the estate of Cavers, having a mechanical turn, retired from his farm and gave his genius its bent; and probably, from a description of a machine of that kind used in Holland, constructed in the year 1737 the first machine fan employed in this Kingdom. In the year 1740, he sent many of them into the northern parts of Northumberland.—*Rev. Mr Gillan's Report on Hawick Parish, 1793.*

fine wool, all white, faces and legs included. The hills of Annandale and Nithsdale were occupied with the common, hardy, Scotch sheep, with black faces and legs, and long coarse wool. The black cattle were generally of the Galloway breed, especially in the Nithsdale district. In the other two districts a considerable proportion of the cattle were still of the original breeds of those districts. The cattle in these latter were 'not so good as the Galloway breed. They were too long of the leg, too narrow in the back, and too thin and short of the hair, and, in consequence, neither so weighty nor so hardy as the Galloway breed.' Dr Johnston observes that 'the Galloway breed hath been crossed with bulls brought from different parts of England, but not improven thereby. The true Galloway breed of cattle, in proportion to their size, is the handsomest and best in Britain, and draws the best price in every market in the kingdom where they are exposed. A great proportion of the Galloway cattle are Polled (without horns), and those that are so, when young, sell above five per cent. higher than those which have horns. The reasons of this additional price are, that they are more hardy, less hurtful by pushing while feeding loose in straw yards, and that the English graziers are more certain that they are the true Galloway breed, which they hold in high estimation.' Dr Johnston further mentions that a considerable number of milk cows, small size, and good milkers, are brought from some of the districts of Ayrshire. As illustrative of the extent of the cattle trade with England, the reporter observes that four principal drovers carried to England from the counties of Dumfries, Wigton, and Kirkcudbright, cattle worth £130,000 sterling, representing nearly 20,000 head. Of these, probably 4,000 went from Dumfriesshire. The ploughs in general use in the county were, the English plough, the old Scotch plough, and the Scotch plough with the English mould-board, the first being used in soils free of stones, the second in land full of stones, and the third on ground composed of both. Mr Stewart of Hillside, Carlisle, in a report on the Annandale district, of the same date as Dr Johnston's, mentions that in 1776 a society for the

improvement of agriculture in the counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright was formed, and that Mr Craik of Arbigland was president. The society gave premiums for the best modes of farming and for improvement of stock, but it only lasted for a few years. Dr Johnston adverts at great length to thirlage, which he terms 'the greatest of all obstacles to improvement,' and he devotes a dozen of pages of his report to an exposition of the injurious operation of the system. Mr Stewart, whose report we have already mentioned, notices the production of cheese in the Annandale districts, and observes that 'many followed the Cheshire manner, and though generally on a small scale, it is probable that the dairy farming will rather increase than diminish.' In the parish of Johnstone, a dairy had been set up in the Ayrshire manner. Amongst the stocks of whitefaced sheep in Annandale, Mr Stewart states that in the parish of Hutton there was a flock of the Bakewell kind, having been bred from a good stock, which originally was a mixture of long and short sheep, with Bakewell rams. They were begun to be crossed in the year 1777, and had been continued with good rams ever since, with particular attention, and 'they are now probably the most complete and extensive stock of the Bakewell blood of any in North Britain.' Mr Stewart remarks that about fifty years before the date of his writing, the cattle in Annandale were generally horned, not well shaped in the limbs, and small in the bone. About the time mentioned, the farmers began to introduce Galloway Polled bulls, while some introduced milk cows from Teviotdale. The produce exhibited great improvement ; but, notwithstanding, he owns that the breed was susceptible of much greater advance, and he confesses that the majority of farmers did not take proper care in the choice of bulls. Horses had been much improved by the introduction of stallions from Clydesdale.

II. SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, WIGTON, AYR, LANARK, SELKIRK, PEEBLES,
EAST LoTHIAN, MID LoTHIAN, WEST LoTHIAN, RENFREW,

Our notes on KIRKCUDBRIGHT are chiefly from the reporters to the Statistical Account, the report on the

county by Mr Webster, who was a farmer in Perthshire, supplying fewer particulars. Mr Wight's reports furnish some details, but they do not differ from those given in the Statistical Account. In the parish of Rerwick, the reporter says that 'a considerable share of attention is still paid to black cattle, which here, as well as all over Galloway, continue to be the staple commodity of the country.' 'The black cattle are the produce of our own county.' 'The horses are mostly Galloways.' The sheep, except those in the hands of a few, are the old breed, of small size, with coarse wool. From the parish of Urr, the report records that the best Galloway bullocks, at 30 months old, weigh 30 to 35 stones, and sell at from 7 guineas to £8. Sheep on well cultivated farms are of the English breed, but on the moors are blackfaced. In the parish of Borgue, the farms rent at from 8s. to 20s. per acre. The grass and temperate climate make the parish one of the finest grazing districts in Scotland. The reporter says—'The farmers have long been famous for their skill in the management of cattle. Trials have been made of different sorts of black cattle from England, Ireland, and the Isle of Man, but none have been found to answer so well as the true Galloways. The farmers here are as attentive to the shapes of cattle as a jockey is to the proportions of a horse. Even an eye or an ear is not to be overlooked.' Regret is expressed that few cattle are kept to sufficient age, or fed out for slaughter. 'When this is done, no beef in the world exceeds it. They are commonly bought up for the English markets at two and three years old. A two-year-old ox or heifer sells at from £5 to £7; a three-year-old from £7 to £10.' In the parish there were six different kinds of sheep—the Spanish, introduced by Lord Daer; the Shetland, introduced by Mr Thompson; the Cheviot fine-woolled sheep, brought from the 'shire of Galloway'; the common muir or blackfaced sheep; the mug and the Bakewell breeds. The three first kinds were only introduced in 1793. The mug and Bakewell, or an intermixture of both, constituted the staple of the county. In Balmaclellan parish the crops consisted of oats, rye, barley, and

potatoes, the culture of wheat or turnip having been but seldom attempted. The plough was generally drawn with three, though frequently with two horses. Potatoes were beginning to be planted regularly in drills. 'On the whole, in this interior part of the country, a methodic style of farming could yet be reckoned only in its infancy.' In Kells, the highest parish in the county, only about 280 acres were laid out in oats. Cabbage and other roots were only raised in gardens. The old Scotch plough, drawn by four horses abreast, had been laid aside, and farmers broke up their lea ground with three horses. The farmers depended upon their black cattle, sheep, and wool for paying their rent. No artificial grass was sown in the parish till within ten years before the date of the report, and there might then be twenty acres. It could only be raised by lime or marle. 'The present minister was the first who brought marle to the Glenkens, and the project was then laughed at.' In Kirkmabreck the principal manure used for improving the land recently had been sea shells, 'of which there is an inexhaustible quantity, not only within the high-water mark on this side of Wigton Bay, but also in the dry land, several hundred yards from the shore, where they are found in beds from four to ten feet deep of the finest shells imaginable, without almost any mixture of sand. Many thousand tons of these shells are carried off annually, and sold at as high as 3s. 6d. a ton.' In Minnigaff sheep formed the staple commodity of the parish, their number being no less than 30,000. 'They are of the small species, with black face, and legs covered with wool of very inferior quality.' Besides sheep, a considerable number of black cattle were bred in the parish. 'They are the Galloway cattle, very handsome, short legged, deep in the rib, broad over the loins, and in general without horns. They weigh remarkably well to their apparent bulk.' In Twyneholm and Kirk-christ the cattle were for the most part Polled, long haired, short and thick-legged for their height, straight-backed, round bodied, well spread at the loins, and deep dew-lapped. The reporter for the parish mentions that any trials to improve the Galloway breed by

crossing with other bulls had hitherto failed. A gentleman in the parish, who had a large dairy, remarkable for rearing the best cattle, in order to try an experiment, bought one of Mr Bakewell's bulls (long-horns.) One-half of his cows were served by this bull, and the other half by a Galloway bull, bred on his own estate. He fed the product equally, till they were sent to market at Norfolk, 'when those bred from the Galloway bull brought considerably more money than the others, besides being easier to feed.' We have to note here that Mr Webster, after noticing the formation of the Agricultural Society in Dumfries, which included in its range the Stewartry and Wigton, says its influence was most beneficial ; but he adds that the failure of the Ayr Bank had greatly checked improvement in the county, so that not one acre in ten of turnips was now (1794) cultivated. A spirit of improvement was springing up, and as an instance, there is cited the erection, by Mr William Ross, Stranraer, of a threshing machine, the first in the district. Mr Clark of Arbigland had invented a kind of drill-sowing machine, with which he 'sowed every kind of grain, with a third part of the seed commonly allowed.' The grain was in rows, six inches apart, and the cost of the machine was £6 to £7.

Of WIGTONSHIRE we take our information solely from the Statistical Reports of the different parishes. In Glasserton, the farmers had for their chief object the breeding and feeding of black cattle. These were commonly of the well-known Galloway race, not, occasionally, without some admixture of the Irish and English breeds. The price for well-grown and well-fed oxen, at the age of four years, was from £9 to £11. Of sheep there were many varieties in the district. 'The small white-faced race of the parish of Mochrum ; the well-known small, black-faced breed of Galloway ; the variety produced by the skilful management of the celebrated Culley ; the Spanish and the Shetland races of sheep were all known and fed. A mixture of the black-faced Galloway with the Culley breed had been tried, but the common Galloway race was the most prevalent.

Neither the Spanish nor the Shetland sheep had been found to thrive.' The horses were a stout, handsome race, fit for saddle, load, or draught. Most of the young horses were the progeny of stallions introduced by the Earl of Galloway and the late Admiral Keith Stewart. The chain plough had been tried, but the common Scotch plough was generally preferred. The cultivation of turnips, being recommended by the example and success of some of the principal landowners, had begun to enter every year more and more into the ordinary agriculture of the parish. In Whithorn, turnips, though the land was well fitted for them, were as yet seldom used, 'though their effects in fattening old, and in giving bone to young cattle, were great and evident.' The reporter says—'The writer of this report remembers the time in which there was scarcely a turnip field to be seen in Northumberland, Roxburgh, or Berwickshire, where such fields are now so much and so justly valued.' In Penninghame the land was generally fertile, having of late been improved with shells and lime. In Mochrum a good many improvements had been recently introduced. Lime had been employed with good effect; also shell sand. The Scotch plough improved, or the chain plough, were chiefly used. Sheep were not much cultivated in the parish, 'being considered hurtful to young thorn hedges.' There were about 5000 in the parish; and they comprised some specimens of the old Galloway breed, 'with orange-coloured face and legs.' The black cattle of the parish were those bred in Galloway—very handsome. Their number was about 1500. 'Every farmer raises as many as he can, and no more thinks of fattening and killing a calf than would an ancient inhabitant of Egypt. The cattle are usually sold, at two years of age, for £5 a head, to graziers or jobbers, and are mostly all, sooner or later, driven to the English markets. The chief quality of a cow is that she be a good breeder, and no attention is paid to milk, or the manufacturing of it into butter and cheese. Some of the farmers, however, from a desire to improve their cattle in milking qualities, have more than once introduced the famous "cows

of Kyle ;" but whether it was owing to difference of pasture, of hard feeding, or both, these were soon found to milk no better than the native breed, and being less esteemed in other respects, especially on account of their being horned, very few of them are now to be seen.' In Old Luce, the farmers placed dependence on black cattle, the great object being to secure good pasture. Only about one-half of the parish was arable. It had been much improved by the introduction of lime, and of sea-shells from the Bay of Wigton. In New Luce, the farmers looked toward their black cattle and sheep for the payment of the rent and their own profits. In the parish of Inch, great improvements had been made through the influence of the late Earl of Stair. A farm which, preceding 1790, was let for £7 2s. 6d., now (1792), rented at £195 ; another which, previous to same date, was rented at £48 4s. 8d., now let at £245. The reporter notes—'The Galloway breed of black cattle are universally known and admired in both kingdoms. They are finely shaped, and have no horns.' It was calculated that there were 2500 head of black cattle in the parish, and about 5000 sheep, mostly of the Scotch breed. The parish of Kirkmaiden (situated in the extreme south of the county, in the district known as the Rhynds of Galloway), abounded in corn and cattle. The farmers laid their account by paying one-half by the sale of cattle, and the other half by corn. In Stranraer (in the same district), quantities of lime had been introduced, and weighty crops of barley, oats, ryegrass, and clover were raised, where not many years before weak grey oats could scarcely be seen.

Colonel Fullarton, in his Report on Agriculture of the County of AYR (dated Fullarton, Nov. 1793), mentions that Hugh, 12th Earl of Eglintoun, had, forty years before, brought from East Lothian 'an eminent farmer, to introduce the proper mode of ploughing, levelling ridges, fallowing, drilling, turnip husbandry, and rotation of crop.' The impetus given by the example set by his lordship had a most beneficial effect throughout the country generally.

Great attention was bestowed on the breed of horses and cattle. Ploughmen and dairy people were brought from various parts of England. Mr Fairlie of Fairly also led the way in improvements in the county, introducing leases for eighteen years and enforcing rotation of cropping. Still, even at the date of the survey, Colonel Fullarton has to report that 'there are not yet above a score of common farmers in the county who are in the practice of raising turnips.' Potatoes were a universally established crop. Multures or servitudes to particular mills, though in general abolished, still existed in some parts of the county. 'The more ordinary farmers still continued the old Scotch plough.' Lime was the staple manure of the county. As to live stock, 'the adage in the district of unknown antiquity—'

Kyle for man,*
Carrick for coo;
Cunningham for butter and cheese,
And Galloway for woo'.

very correctly described the features of the three divisions of Ayrshire; Carrick, lying to the south, being distinguished for fine cattle, chiefly of the Galloway breed; while Kyle, the central, and Cunningham, the northern district, were remarkable for dairy farming, the stock consisting mostly of the kind long known as the Ayrshire breed. Speaking of these latter, the Colonel says—'They had long been denominated the Dunlop breed, either from the ancient family of that name or the parish where they were first brought to perfection, and where still (1793), continues a greater attention to milk cows and dairies than in any other part of Scotland.'† Colonel Fullarton states that

* 'There was a lad was born in Kyle,'—*Burns*.

† The Rev. Thomas Brisbane, in his Report, dated 1793, on the Parish of Dunlop, says—'The practice of making sweet milk cheese, as it is called, was first introduced into this parish by one Barbara Gilmour, whose grandson is still (1793), living, and is proprietor of the same farm. Having gone to Ireland, to avoid the hardships which people were then exposed to on account of religion, she is said to have brought it with her when she returned about the time of the Revolution. Since that period, cheese has been the great and almost the only business of Dunlop.' But Mr Aiton of Strathaven, in his Report on the County in 1812, observes of this statement respecting Barbara

the horses of Ayrshire were short and active on their legs, hard in the hoofs, large in the arm, very deep and powerful in the counter. Their defects were shortness and coarseness of fore hand, and deficiency of elegance of form and action. Of sheep, a small white-face race, with little and coarse wool, occupied the dry lands on the coast, though on the estate of Mr Kennedy of Denure, in Carrick, there was a sort with fine wool. 'The established aborigines' occupied the moors: they were black-faced and black-legged, with large horns, and their wool, of the coarsest quality, seldom weighed more than 2lb. to 3lb. per fleece, and not worth 6d. an English pound.

In LANARKSHIRE, the report by Mr Naismyth is very meagre, and our dependence is wholly on the Statistical Reports and Mr Wight's survey. In Blantyre, the old Scotch plough was almost universally used. Rye-grass was sown, and potatoes were mostly grown for family use. In Bothwell the Scotch plough, 'upon a better plan than usual,' with three horses, was generally used. Excellent butter and cheese were made in the parish, but the dairy was not carried on to any great extent, owing to the smallness of the farms. In Carnwath, on the extensive estate of Count Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath, turnip farming had been lately introduced, with a certain rotation of crops to follow the turnip course, which the tenants by their leases were bound to observe. In Dalziel, the late Mr Archibald Hamilton had made great improvements in planting. He also helped the improvement of agriculture, enclosing the fields with hedges. He had abolished the feudal custom of exacting carriages and other services from his tenants. The tenants, thus encouraged, began to summer fallow their fields, to straight their crooked ridges, to carry lime, and make composts. In this way the value of the estate had

Gilmour—'This is the story told by her family, and it may be correct; but I never heard that cheese of this kind was made in Ireland more than in Scotland;' and he remarks that the 'adage in the district of unknown antiquity' respecting the superiority of Cunningham for butter and cheese [quoted above] is certainly much older than the Revolution.

risen to nearly five times the yearly rent. Still the reporter has to say that the Scotch plough, drawn by three or four horses, was generally used in the heavy soil; lighter ploughs, drawn by two horses, being only applied to the ploughing of fallows. Turnips were not raised without much trouble, and the return was uncertain. In Hamilton, the culture of turnips was scarcely practised, except in gardens. Clovers and rye-grass were cultivated for hay and pasture, and no farmer laid down land to rest, without sowing some of these plants upon it. The management of the dairy was well advanced. In Lanark the Scotch plough, drawn by three or four horses, was still chiefly in use. Rotation of crops was being introduced, and out-field land being brought into cultivation, lime being in pretty general use as a manure. 'Turnips, though a most profitable crop, were by no means in common use.' In the parish of Lesmahago, 'the ancient distinctions of croft and out-field land were still kept up. Lime, except by a few people, was but sparingly applied. The Scotch plough, nearly in the same state as it has been for the past century, was almost universally used, it being only near the Clyde where any modern improvement had begun to be introduced. The culture of the turnip, to which the soil was well adapted, had not yet been attempted to any considerable extent.' In the parish of New Monkland, the best improved lands were in pasture, and let to graziers for fattening sheep and black cattle. Lime had been introduced. The Scotch plough, of light construction, drawn by two and sometimes three horses, was chiefly used. Great improvement had taken place in the rearing of draught horses and milk cows. Turnip husbandry was little practised, though the few trials made had succeeded well. Cheese, equal to Stilton, perhaps not inferior to Parmesan, was made by some families; but this superior kind was mostly made for private use. In Old Monkland the farmers had formed themselves into a Society, which met on the first Thursday of every month. Their object was 'to communicate their knowledge, and purchase the most proper books relating to their business.' Several ploughing

matches had been instituted. In Symington great improvements had been made. Twenty years before there was not an acre of sown grass in the parish. In 1793, almost every tenant had part of his farm properly laid down with a crop of rye-grass and clover. Ten years before, no turnips were to be seen; but at the date mentioned, every one who was not doing more or less in that way, was considered as void of all spirit and skill. The sudden change was in a great measure due to the example of Major Telfer, who, on retiring from the army, 'in order to amuse himself, and advance the happiness of mankind,' took a lease from his brother of 100 acres of the most useless part of the estate, wholly covered with broom, and let for a sheep walk, at £8 per annum. Lime was introduced, and a new steading was built, and the farm would, at the date of the report, let at eight times the former rent. The stock in the county were generally inferior. Mr Wight, however, mentions that Mr Douglas of Douglas paid great attention to his horned cattle, and possessed a bull and cow of the Holderness breed. He also notes that Sir James Stewart of Culross 'has cows in great perfection of the mixed Holderness kind.' The most notable fact, perhaps, to mention in connection with Lanarkshire was the attention paid to the rearing of horses. The reporter for Rutherglen parish, under date 1793, says that six fairs were annually held in that town, and were 'famous for the best draught horses in Europe.' He remarks that 'a high degree of credit is due to the farmers in the upper part of the county for their unremitting endeavours to improve this excellent breed. They pay strict attention to every circumstance regarding the colour, the softness and hardness of the hair, the length of the body, and breast and shoulders. No inducement whatever can lead them to encourage the breed of a horse that is not possessed of the best qualities. Every farm almost throughout the extent of several parishes supports six or at least four mares, the half of which are annually in foal. The colts are mostly sold at the fairs of Lanark and Carnwath, and bring the owners from £5 to £20. They are generally purchased by

farmers from the counties of Renfrew and Ayr, where they are trained for the draught, till they are about five years old ; they are then sold at the fairs of Rutherglen at from £25 to £40 each ; thence they are taken to the Lothians, England, &c., where they excel in the plough, the cart, and the waggon.'

Dr Douglas, in his report on SELKIRKSHIRE of date 1796, says that the first thrashing machine in that county was set up in 1796 in Galashiels. Before 1796, there were scarcely ten acres of turnips in the whole county, but they were then rapidly on the increase. Swedes were not in general use, and 'it is not clear that they merit much attention.' As regards cattle, he says, 'no partiality is entertained for any particular breed, and hitherto little attention has been shown to improve the stock.' The farmers, however, 'had chiefly sought to buy such cows and keep such calves as are most likely to give plenty of rich milk. In selection, more regard is shown to shape than to kind.' Dr Douglas adds that 'a bull of the noted Teeswater breed, and remarkably handsome, was brought down a few years ago to Riddell by Sir J. B. Riddell, Bart. The descendants of this bull are rising to so great esteem among the tenants in the lower part of the county, that some are purchasing heifers, and others sending cows to bulls gotten by him.' Mr Wight, in his survey of 1777, says that Mr Scot of Gala had cows of the Lancaster, the Holderness, and a mixture of these breeds with that of the country. Mr Pringle of Haining had also 'cows of the breed between the Holderness kind and the natives.' The county was wholly stocked with white-faced sheep, except in the tract towards the sources of the Ettrick and Yarrow waters. The white-faced stocks, however, had been produced by the use of Cheviot tups for a succession of years, and were reckoned inferior to the true Cheviot sheep. Dr Douglas notices amongst the obstacles to improvement the existence of thirlage ; but, he adds, 'it is believed that an Act for the abolition of thirlage is speedily to be brought in, under the auspices of the Highland Society, and with the concurrence of Govern-

ment.' Most of the dwelling-houses were of one storey, low in roof, badly lighted, and covered with thatch. The offices were still more pitiful, meanly and rudely constructed, and awkwardly placed; some stables and cow-houses so low as scarcely to admit horses and cattle of an ordinary size. Improvement, however, had begun, and there were a few houses of two, and several of one storey, substantially built with good stones and lime, and with 'sizable windows and doors.'

In PEEBLES, or Tweeddale, where, as in Selkirk, the chief stock of the county is sheep, the native black-faced breed almost exclusively prevailed. Crossing with Bakewell rams had been tried, but 'proved preposterous,' the cross being 'a dull, heavy animal, unable to go to the high lands in quest of food.' The native breed in Tweeddale were 'short-legged, short and compact-bodied sheep, horned, with black face and legs; thereby called the short or black-faced sheep, in contradistinction to the English sheep, which, from the length of their body and legs and white face, are called the long or white-faced sheep.' The reporter for Tweedsmuir parish states that Mr Tweedie of Oliver had 'found the Cheviot breed as hardy as the native.' There were few 'black cattle' or horses in the county. Mr Wight mentions that Mr Ker, Provost of Peebles, had on his farm of Bonington 'cattle of Shorthorned kind from Holderness, mixed with those of the county.' As to crops, the farmers in the parish of Drummelzier, we are told by the parish minister, besides barley, pease, and oats, 'sow turnips and plant a considerable quantity of potatoes, of which the people are fond, and think a statue should be erected to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who first brought them to Britain.' The old Scotch plough was chiefly used throughout the county. Mr Wight notices an experiment, on 14th February 1776, by Mr Andrew Meikle of Knowmill, with a thrashing machine of his invention, the success of which is attested by, amongst others, George Rennie, tenant of Fantasie. Mr Thomas Johnston, in his report on the county in 1794, says that 'thirlage has long been, and is still, much

and justly complained of as a very great hardship and bar to improvement.'

The View of Agriculture in EAST LOTHIAN in 1794 is written by Mr Buchan Hepburn of Smeaton. Mr Hepburn states that Thomas, 6th Earl of Haddington, was the first in the county to sow clover and ryegrass. He also attempted turnip husbandry on his farm of Tynningham ; but Mr Hepburn does not believe that it was continued on the farm. The next person who sowed turnip was John, 4th Marquis of Tweeddale, who brought from England a land steward of the name of Wade, sometime about 1740. This land steward raised turnip broadcast upon that part of the lands of Yester in the natural possession of the Marquis, on which he fed a few wedders, and raised their value from 8s. to 16s. Mr Hepburn mentions, however, that it was reserved to Sir George Suttie, the third Baronet of Balgone (who returned from the army soon after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, and had seen in Flanders and also in Norfolk turnip husbandry in high perfection), to introduce, soon after the year 1750, the regular Norfolk system of horse-hoed turnip, barley, clover, and wheat on his farm. It was only, however, within thirty years prior to the date of the report that turnip and clover husbandry came generally to be adopted in the county ; and it was first introduced to any extent by two tenants of the name of Lee, who came from Teviotdale and settled upon the estate of Mr Nisbet of Dirlton, in the eastern part of the county. Potatoes were first introduced into the county about 1740, a year of dearth, when a few were imported from Ireland ; but their culture was confined to gardens till 1753 or 1754, when Mr Hay, the tenant of Aberlady, raised them in the field. It was only within a few years before 1784 that the plant had become a very general article of food among the common people. The old Scotch plough had yielded to the Rotherham chain plough, while more recently the plough invented by Mr Small, 'as corrected and improved by the Dalkeith Agricultural Society,' had been most generally used. As regards horses, the farmers

in the county had not devoted any special attention to their improvement, preferring to buy horses rather than to breed them. As regards cattle, Sir David Kinloch of Gilmorton was almost the only person in the county for many years who had attended to this branch of industry, and who bred annually a few heavy cattle of the Dutch or Holderness breed. The use of that breed had, in a great measure, annihilated the old breed of milch cows in the county, which were small. The sheep in the low country were mostly Cheviots; in the upper districts they were black-faced. Thirlage had been nearly abolished. The roads in the county were generally good, and Mr Hepburn claims that the first Turnpike Act in Scotland was obtained in 1750 by the gentlemen of East Lothian, being one for repairing the great post road from Dunglas Bridge to Ravenshaugh Bridge.

The View of Agriculture in MID LoTHIAN, by Mr George Robertson, farmer, Granton, near Edinburgh, which is dated 1793, affords pretty copious information with regard to the condition of the county. Mr Robertson reports the roads of the county as in good condition, observing that 'few counties now are better accommodated in roads than this,' as adequate funds for their support had been provided. The ploughs commonly in use were an improvement on the old Scotch plough, reduced in dimensions. Thrashing mills were general. The land around Edinburgh was mostly in the hands of gardeners and nurserymen, who paid high rents. Rich agricultural land averaged 52s. 6d. an acre; good land, 27s. 6d.; moorland, 5s. to 1s. 6d. Regarding the live stock, Mr Robertson reports that the breed of black cattle had hitherto been little attended to; and as the price continued moderate, there was little probability, he thought, that the farmers would soon be induced, in that high-rented county, to enter into competition with breeders in places where equally good pasture was to be had at half the rent. Milk cows, however, were much cultivated; but he says, 'there is no breed peculiar to the county, the cows consisting of almost

every kind in Britain.' Mr Wight, in his survey of 1778, says the Duke of Buccleuch had at Dalkeith made experiments with cattle of different kinds, and the best that had been produced were natives of East and Mid Lothian that had a mixture in them of the Holderness kind. Lord Adam Gordon at Prestonhall had good horned cattle, the produce of Holderness bulls with country cows. Lord Hope had a good stock of cattle obtained from Callander in Menteith and the Isle of Skye. Of the horses in the county, not one-half were bred therein, the majority being purchased in the counties of Linlithgow and Lanark. Sheep were chiefly Cheviots, crossed with Herefords or with the Bakewell breed, the latter being mostly in favour. Of the rotations of cropping observed in the county, only that in use in the hilly districts comprehended turnip in the regular rotation. Mr Robertson observes that 'turnip is not so generally cultivated as it ought to be, particularly in the extremities of the county, where there is no excuse for not feeding cattle.' The practice, however, was on the increase, and it was probable it might soon become more extensive, 'as the returns were so very lucrative.' Artificial grasses, though in use in the county for about sixty years, had not been generally cultivated for above thirty years. Potatoes were first cultivated in the fields in the county about the year 1744. They were, at the date of the report, to be found on every farm; but few were raised for sale above six miles from Edinburgh or other towns, the expense attending their carriage being too great. A Farmers' Society had been established at Dalkeith about 1738. Its chief object, it appears, was the prosecution of thieves! The Society comprehended twenty parishes, and the contribution was 6d. on the ploughgate, yearly collected by a farmer in each parish. The annual revenue amounted to about £30, although, in extraordinary cases, the contribution had been doubled, in order that the funds might be able to meet the burden upon them, 'as it lately happened that a horse stealer in Mid Lothian was pursued into Yorkshire, where he was capitally convicted, and the horse recovered by the owner, who was sent after him along with

other witnesses at the expense of the Society ;'—a curious illustration of the condition of the country at the time.

The Account of the Agriculture in WEST LOTHIAN, dated 1794, is written by Mr James Trotter, farmer, Newton, Linlithgow. Mr Trotter states that the plough most in use in the lower part of the county was Small's chain plough, drawn by two horses. In the uplands the old Scotch plough was still in use. Thrashing mills were coming into use on large farms. Clover and rye-grass were sown in all parts of the county. Turnips were raised where the land was dry, and the culture well understood. Potatoes were grown in considerable quantities over all the county. 'The breed of black cattle was very little attended to, unless by some few of the gentry, who for experiment or pleasure have tried some of the English kinds.' Few sheep were bred, except in gentlemen's policies. The great roads passing through the county were kept in excellent repair from the tolls. Cross roads, though greatly improved, were not in a satisfactory condition. These roads were kept in repair from money collected in the different parishes according to the number of plough-gates, 70 acres of arable land being reckoned to the plough-gate, which paid at rates ranging from 12s. to 16s. the plough-gate.

Mr Alex. Martin, farmer at Salton, Mid Lothian, in his report on RENFREWSHIRE, of date 1794, divides the county into three divisions. Of the district around the burgh of Renfrew, he says the common rotation consisted of potatoes, alternated by wheat and oats ; 'barley, grass seeds, and turnips being entirely omitted.' On the estate of Broomfield, the property of Lord Douglas, which is said to be 'in good condition,' there was a rotation of seven courses, in which turnips found no place. On Craighends, managed by Mr Baillie, turnips had been introduced, and the good management of the lands had advanced them three rents in the space of seventeen years. Around Paisley, the same system of farming prevailed. The Scotch plough, with

three horses, was mostly in use, 'though some few have introduced Mr Small's chain plough.' In the third division of the county, in which Mr Martin includes nearly all the remaining parishes, he says the farmers had seldom more than one-third in tillage, the remainder being pasture for cows. Though the lands were well adapted for sheep, none were so occupied, excepting some enclosures about gentlemen's seats. The parish of Mearns was 'stocked with the finest milk cows anywhere to be seen, mostly of a brown and white colour, purchased chiefly in Ayrshire when in calf, at £8 to £10 each; they never breed cattle in this part of the country, but always sell their calves when dropt, at 4s. to 6s. each.' Twelve of these small cows yielded, for five months in summer, 120 pints of milk each day. Mr Martin observes that 'the milk cows of the county, in general, are of an excellent kind,' and, 'were they well provided with good winter feeding, and especially turnips, they would greatly improve in size and value.'

III. CENTRAL COUNTIES.

FIFE, KINROSS, CLACKMANNAN, STIRLING, DUMBARTON, PERTH, FORFAR.

Mr Robert Beatson of Pitteadie, who furnishes the General View of the Agriculture of FIFESHIRE, published in 1794, says that, in that county, no regular rotation of cropping was observed, but green crops were generally grown. The plough used was chiefly Mr Small's. Fanners for cleaning grain had been greatly improved. Thrashing machines had also been introduced. Carts had likewise been greatly improved, but it was to be wished that single horse carts were more in use. The county had long been favourably known to the English drovers for its breed of black cattle, 'these drovers preferring them to the cattle bred in the neighbouring counties. They thought that they sooner increased in size than any other cattle they purchased at a like price.' An appendix on the Fife breed of black cattle says, 'the breed is commonly horned.' At two years old the Fife cattle sold at £4 to £5 10s.; at three years, if fed for the butcher, at £5 10s. to £6. The breed had also a reputation for milking purposes, the cows

yielding from ten to twelve Scotch pints of milk a day. The work horses in the county were also good, having been much improved by the introduction of horses and mares from Hamilton and Rutherglen, as well as by mares and stallions from England. Before the improvements in the county, sheep had been kept on almost every farm, but, when the sowing of wheat and green crops was introduced, the sheep were removed from their old grounds, and were kept almost solely on the Highland hills on the north side of the county, where the land was dry and thin. The Cheviot breed had been tried in some parts of the county, and had answered well. Two Agricultural Societies had been formed in the county, and had had a good effect by the institution of ploughing matches. Wages of men servants were £6 to £8 a year, with $6\frac{1}{2}$ bolls of meal and 6d. per week for kitchen money. Women got £3 per annum and maintenance. The leading roads, having been made under Turnpike Acts, were good, but the cross roads were very bad. Thirlage was also a matter of complaint.

The small county of KINROSS did not differ materially in its agricultural condition from that of Fife.

The report on CLACKMANNANSHIRE is written by Mr John Francis Erskine of Mar, and is dated 1795. Much of the small county was fertile, some of the rich lands paying a rent of about 30s. to 50s. per Scotch acre ; while as much as £3 5s. per Scotch acre had been realized. The poorer lands let at from 10s. to 15s. A system of rotation was not uniformly followed. 'Turnips are little cultivated, as the soil in the district does not generally answer them.' Artificial grasses had been for some time in use. As regards the live stock, Mr Erskine says, 'little or no attention is paid to the breeding of any kind of stock in this district.' About 20,000 sheep were fed on the Ochils. The farmers did not breed sheep, but purchased them as yearlings chiefly at Linton market, and after they had been shorn three times, they were sold for the butcher. Considerable improvement had taken place in ploughing.

Hugh Reoch, tenant of Hilton of Alloa, who had formerly been in East Lothian, stimulated his brother farmers to the establishment of ploughing matches, the first of which was held in 1784. The old Statistical Account of the parish of Alloa states that, in the year 1791, forty ploughs appeared at the ploughing match. The chain plough of Small's construction was the only one used, and it was computed that £1600 did not place the horses and ploughs on the field. The old Statistical Account for the parish of Clackmannan says that the first prize at the first of these ploughing matches was won by Alexander Virtue, at that time a servant to a farmer in the parish of Clackmannan. The parish minister of Clackmannan, the Rev. Mr Moodie, says that, 'in summer 1793, Virtue was sent for to his Majesty's farm at Windsor, where it was expected he was to continue. He carried a plough with him from Scotland, and began his work in presence of his Majesty, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen. It was acknowledged that land so well ploughed had never been seen in that country. Next morning, however, instead of going to his work as he was desired to do on the preceding evening, he was told "not to go near the King's farm on any account whatever, nor to have the smallest intercourse with any of his Majesty's farm servants." After receiving a reward for his trouble, he left his plough, by special desire, and returned to Scotland. It is,' adds Mr Moodie, 'difficult to conceive how, in this instance, the jealousy of the English ploughmen prevented the salutary effects intended by this instructor.' Ploughmen's wages in 1790 in Clackmannanshire were £6 10s. per annum, together with 6½ bolls of meal, and 4d. per week in name of kitchen money. The roads, with one exception, are pronounced to have been 'uncommonly bad.'

Mr R. Belsches of Greenyards contributed the General View of the Agriculture of the County of STIRLING, the date of which is 1796. Mr Belsches reports the roads in the county as on the whole good. The rent of the Carse land was as high as £3. Farm buildings were good, and

enclosing had been carried on to a considerable extent. One proprietor, Mr Forbes of Callander, had outstripped all others in the extent and rapidity of his improvements. Between the years 1786-1796 he had enclosed no fewer than 7000 acres Scotch, being almost fourteen square miles. Turnip husbandry had been tried in various parts of the county, principally by proprietors of estates, but, from the nature of the climate, and the wetness of the soil, the land had been found to poach. The culture, Mr Belsches also mentions, had been much discouraged by the depredations of poor people and children, in so much that the owner of the field had sometimes been unable to retain above one-half of the crop for his own use. Potatoes were first cultivated in the open field in the county about 1728 by Thomas Prentice, day labourer in the parish of Kilsyth. At the date of the report, their cultivation was universal. Sown grasses had become very general, and their advantage was everywhere acknowledged. Small's plough was in general use. Of thrashing machines, there were several in the county. Men servants got from £5 to £10, with victuals. Horses were mostly bought from Lanarkshire and Ayr. Of cattle, very few were reared. At the great cattle trysts at Falkirk there appeared from 30,000 to 50,000 head of cattle, the value of which varied from 15s. to £25. The old Statistical Account for the parish of Falkirk says that, at the date of the report (1792), 60,000 black cattle were on an average shown at the trysts. Most of the cattle were of the small Highland breed, and the medium price might be fixed at £4 a head. The uplands of the county were occupied with Linton sheep. The Duke of Montrose was, at the date of the report, making experiments to ascertain which breed of sheep was best adapted and most valuable for the district. He was inclined to prefer the Bakewell or Culley breed, the lambs of which, reared on his farm for two years prior to the date of the report, had been sold to the Glasgow and Paisley butchers at from 15s. to 25s. a head.

In DUMBARTONSHIRE, according to the report of the

Rev. Dr Ure, farming was, in 1794, in a very backward condition. In many places the distinction was kept up between in-field and out-field land. The out-field continued to be kept in tillage for three years, and pastured three years, the farmers defending this system by the ancestral wisdom expressed in the rhyme—

If land is three years *out* and three years *in*,
'Twill keep in good heart till the deil grows blin'.

Several gentlemen had, however, thrown off the fetters of prejudice, and ceased to make distinction between out-field and in-field, sowing wheat after summer fallow, and introducing sown grasses. Lord Stonefield, about 1774, had offered his tenants a premium of a guinea annually for every acre of potatoes, turnips, or clover which they cultivated. In a few years he found it unnecessary to continue the premium for potatoes, which had by that time become general; but the cultivation of the other two articles was not much attended to by the tenants, 'and the premiums for them were never asked.' On the arable lands kept by the Duke of Argyll, however, a system of rotation had been introduced, in which green crops, horse-hoe, were embraced. Mr Ure remarks that the cultivation of turnips in the open field was very inconsiderable, and that 'about 24 acres would contain all the turnip husbandry in the county.' Some of the implements in use were of a very primitive kind. Mr Ure states that the old Highland spade was still used in Luss and Arroquhar. It was the custom for eight or ten men and women to use these spades in turning over, with one united effort, a furrow or piece of ground, of extent eighteen or twenty feet in length, and eight or ten inches broad. 'In this manner they did more work, in the same space of time, than could be done by nearly double the number of labourers, each working separately.' The Highland harrow, an equally primitive implement, was also in use. It was commonly wrought by a woman, who, 'beginning at the highest point of the ground, went backward, harrowing in the seed as she went down.' Where ploughs were in use, it was mainly the common Scotch plough, though in some places the small

two-horse plough was also used. The Duke of Argyll had introduced a considerable number of improved implements on his estate at Roseneath, and Mr Ure notes that a drill plough for the turnip husbandry had lately been brought to the farm of Barrs by Mr Grey, Sheriff-Substitute of the county, who 'proposed to cultivate turnips to a considerable extent.' As to live stock, by far the greatest number of horses in the county were of the Lanarkshire breed. The Duke of Argyll kept on his farm in the county about sixteen brood mares, all different breeds, but chiefly English. The milk cows in the northern districts of the county were of the Highland breed. Mr Ure says that 'there is not, perhaps, in the land of Britain a more improper breed of milk cows;' and, he adds, that no care is taken to improve the breed. This inferior class of stock were, however, in the southern parts of the county, giving place to the Ayrshire kind. From the Duke of Argyll's dairies at Inverary about fifty fine Highland bullocks were annually sent to Roseneath, where they were kept one year, and sold fat at five or six years old to the butchers, the price being £11 to £13 each. The breeding of sheep as a business had been introduced into the county about 1747 by Mr John Campbell of Lagwyne, who then lived at Glen Mollock, Luss. Before the date mentioned, the county was mainly stocked with black cattle. The sheep introduced were of the small blackfaced breed, and were originally purchased at the fairs of East Kilbride, in the county of Lanark. Mr Campbell's experiments proving successful, many followed his example, and at the date of the report there were in the county about 26,000 sheep.

There are two reports on PERTHSHIRE to the Board of Agriculture, one by Dr Robertson, minister of Callander, on the southern districts of the county, and the other by Mr James Donaldson, factor for Maule of Panmure, on the Carse of Gowrie. Both are dated 1794. Mr Donaldson's report is meagre, and does not contain facts of great importance. It is chiefly occupied with a description of

the crops cultivated in the Carse lands, which consisted of wheat, pease, beans, oats, barley, turnips, potatoes, and artificial grasses. Dr Robertson says that in some districts of the southern parts of the county the old system of out-field and in-field prevailed. Rotation of cropping was practised among the best farmers, but in several places there was no rotation, the land being sown with cereals as long as it would carry any crop. The culture of turnips in the open fields had been introduced about half a century before the date of the report in the west end of Strathearn, by Sir Patrick Murray, 4th Bart. of Ochertyre; in the east end, by Mr Oliphant of Rossie; and in Monteith, by Mr Drummond of Blair. The more advanced farmers used two-horse ploughs; but, in the majority of cases, there was still in use the old Scotch plough, drawn by four horses abreast, and driven by a man walking backwards. Thrashing machines were fast coming into favour, and fanners had been used for some time. The rent of the best soils averaged 30s. an acre. Three-fifths of the lands were unenclosed. Of live stock, the old whitefaced breed of sheep, which required housing in winter, had disappeared, having given way before the hardier blackfaces, which had been introduced about twenty years before the date of the report. The cows 'were in general of a bad breed, not so well haired or shaped as the North Argyll breed, nor giving so much milk as the southern breeds.' In the vicinity of Perth and Bridge of Earn, the farmers were introducing the Angus and Fife breeds.* In the west they preferred the Argyllshire breed, and in some places of that district, the breed from Ayrshire. The farmers in Monteith had introduced some cows from the vicinity of Glasgow, while Mr Graham of Balgowan had lately brought some cows and bulls of different ages from the county of Devon. These latter were 'handsome-shaped, only that their legs

* In the old Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. xix., page 353, in the notice of parish of Bendochy, written in 1797, the Rev. James Playfair says—'There are 1229 *horned cattle* of all ages and sexes in the parish. I have no other general name to them, but *many of them are dodded*, wanting horns: we call them cattle, to distinguish them from horses.'

seemed to be rather long, and were all of a uniform dark bay colour, without a spot or pile of other hair, and their horns finely tapered.' Mr Wight, in his Survey in 1780, says that the Duke of Athole had, at Athole House, cows of various breeds, including the Holderness, the true Athole, and crosses between the Holderness cow and Highland bull, and between English bull and Athole cow. Men servants got from £7 to £10, with board; women from 60s. to £4. A common labourer received from 10d. to 1s. a day. The state of the roads was being improved. A turnpike had been constructed between Perth and Crieff, and another was projected between Stirling and Crieff. An Agricultural Society had been established at Dunblane, which had done good during the twenty years it existed. Another Society had been established, which held meetings at Perth and Crieff. Thirlage was felt to be a grievance in the county.

The Rev. Mr Roger drew up, in 1794, under the direction of Mr Dempster, of Dunnichen, a report on the county of FORFAR. Mr Roger reports that wheat was cultivated in every parish in the lower part of the county. Angus oats were even at that time quite celebrated. Clover was sown on all arable farms, and turnips, both white and red, were in general use. Potatoes were successfully cultivated, yielding per acre in some instances from 50 to 60 bolls, each weighing 16 stones. At the date of the report there were in the county 36,499 cattle. Mr Roger does not discriminate between the breeds. He describes the cattle as small and large.* The small chiefly occupied the hilly parts of the county, ranging in weight from 16 to 20 stones, avoirdupois; the larger were found in the lower districts, and weighed from 40 to 70 stones. Of sheep there were in the county 53,970. They were chiefly in the hilly districts, and consisted of three kinds—the blackfaced from Linton or Biggar, the whitefaced or

* The report from Bendochy, quoted in note on preceding page, probably described the character of the stock in many parts of Forfarshire. Bendochy parish is in the Synod of Angus.

ancient Scotch, and a mixed breed. Several of the proprietors and some farmers had begun to keep in considerable numbers the large Bakewell or Northumberland breed of sheep. Mr Roger notes that farmers with grass enclosures usually bought cattle from the northern counties in early summer, disposing of them in the autumn either to the butcher or by sending them into England. The old Scotch plough improved, with metal boards, was in use. Four horses were often yoked, but generally only two. Some ploughs of Small's construction had been tried. The wages of ploughmen were 1s. 3d. per day, without board. Thirlages were not entirely abolished. Roads in the county had, under an Act obtained in 1790, been made to the five principal towns.

IV.—NORTHERN AND NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

KINCARDINE, ABERDEEN, BANFF, MORAY, NAIRN, INVERNESS, CROMARTY, ROSS, SUTHERLAND, CAITHNESS, ORKNEY, ARGYLL, AND HEBRIDES.

Mr Donaldson of Dundee, in his report on the state of agriculture in KINCARDINE, dated 1795, ascribes the progress which had been made in agriculture in the county mainly to the efforts of Mr Robert Barclay of Ury.* It was Mr Barclay, he says, who introduced turnip field husbandry into the county, and, at the date of Mr Donaldson's report, it generally formed part of the regular rotation. Potatoes were introduced into the district about 1755, being cultivated first for sale on a sandy flat field of Mr Barclay's, in the immediate neighbourhood of Stonehaven. Artificial grasses are believed to have been first seen in the county about 1752. Thrashing mills had been introduced, and were universally approved; a millwright in Stonehaven having made, in the course of six months, from six to eight of these mills, and, at the date of the report, was receiving orders for others from almost every corner of the county.

* Robert Barclay, great grandson of the apologist for the Quakers, died April 8, 1797, in his 67th year. He married for his second wife Sarah Ann Allardice of Allardice, who was served heiress of line of the Earls of Airth and Menteith. Their eldest son, Captain Barclay Allardice, was born August 25, 1779, and died May 1, 1854.

In the more remote parts of the county, neither the system of agriculture nor the implements of husbandry had undergone any improvements. Mr Barclay's efforts at improvement were rivalled, or seconded, by those of Lord Kintore, and especially of Lord Gardenston. The farm houses generally are described by Mr Donaldson as most unsatisfactory, being dark, dirty, dismal, comfortless huts. The roads are spoken of as in a most ruinous condition ; and although a Turnpike Bill had been for some years in contemplation, no progress had been made in any preliminary measures for procuring a Road Act. Considerable improvements are recorded in the condition of the live stock of the county. The black cattle are described as of various breeds. The Holderness had been introduced for several years, and a cross of that breed was prevalent. The Lancashire cattle had also been introduced, but they were found unsuitable, alike for the pasture and the climate. As regards horses, ' that great improvement, ploughing with a man and a horse with a driver, was first introduced by Mr Barclay, and to this alteration in the mode of cultivating the soil was to be attributed the great improvement which had taken place in the breed of horses.' The price paid for a pair of plough horses varied from £30 to £60. Sheep were mostly of the blackfaced Linton breed. A feature in connection with the county was the large fair at Fordoun, called St. Palladius Fair, held in the month of July, at which 3000 cattle were exposed in one day, the average value of which was estimated at £5 or £6 each.

Dr Anderson's* report on the condition of agriculture in ABERDEENSHIRE, which is dated 1794, gives rather an unfavourable picture of the state of the county. No Turnpike Act had been obtained for any portion of the county,

* Dr Anderson, who was a native of Hermiston, near Edinburgh, was induced by Mr Udny of Udny to settle in Aberdeenshire, where he leased, for three terms of 21 years from Mr Udny, the Land of Monksholm, with the farms of Culter-Cullen, Davieshill, &c., in the parish of Foveran. Dr Anderson, who married in 1768 Miss Seton of Mounie, left Aberdeenshire in 1783 for Edinburgh, and about 1797 removed to London. He died in 1808 at Westham, near London.

and in consequence the principal roads were in a very bad state. Unless for a few months in summer, it was impossible to drive a carriage upon them with more than half an ordinary load. Indeed, throughout the greatest part of the year, it was more difficult to drag an empty cart along these roads than to drive one fully loaded over roads in a proper state of repair. Thirlage existed in an unmitigated form, several persons being obliged to go three miles to mills three or four times over, and being occupied a whole week in reference to the grinding of half a dozen bolls of meal. The holdings in general were very small, the rents ranging from £2 to £100, and the average rent being from £15 to £20. Improved modes of culture prevailed on the home farms of the different estates, and on these farms turnips were reared with much success. The bulbs, Dr Anderson considers, would be double the size of those reared in Norfolk. The advantage of the use of turnips in the feeding of cattle was so obvious that there was not an occupier of land, however small, who had not a patch of turnips. The Doctor gives a lengthened account of what he regards as a valuable implement for turnip sowing. It was a box made of plated tin, nine inches long, and one inch or more in diameter, and costing 8d. to 1s. By means of this implement 'the seeds were dropped into the drill by a person who followed the plough, and who as he went along shook the small box containing the seeds.' The box is said to have been the invention of Mr Udney of Udney, who had cultivated turnips in Aberdeenshire with great success for sixty years. Till within a short period before the date of Dr Anderson's report, ploughing had been done universally in Aberdeenshire by cattle, ten or twelve being yoked two abreast. At the time of his report ploughing was still done with the old Scotch plough, and he says 'the mode of ploughing is as bad and slovenly as the team is awkward with which it is performed.' The live stock on the farm chiefly consisted of cattle, and on them the tenant mostly depended for the payment of rent. The cattle were chiefly bred on the farm. Dr Anderson's description of the cattle is remarkable, and is worth quoting entire:—'Though the breed of cattle in

Aberdeenshire has as yet received no distinguishing name, yet much attention is paid to the shape and appearance of them ; as fine looking, handsome cattle are sure to bring a much better price than clumsy cross made beasts of the same size. The original cattle in this district, especially in Buchan, were very small ; but, since the introduction of turnips and sown grasses, a great change in that respect is perceptible : a beast of one year old that has had turnips is found to be equal in size to what the same creature would have been at two years old on its former dry, stinted food.' The only distinctive reference made by Dr Anderson to any particular breed of cattle is in the note he gives respecting a dairy which had been established at Invercauld by Mr Farquharson, 'who, by careful selection of the best individuals of the Highland breed of cattle, had brought them to a beauty of form and tendency to fatten that gave great satisfaction to the best judges, while both as to quantity and quality the milk was superior.' 'These cows,' he goes on to say, 'were originally of the Highland breed, and were crossed about the year 1748 with the Falkland Fifeshire breed, which made the cows larger, while the milk retained its original richness.' Mr Wight, in his Survey of the County, made in 1779, says he admired an English bull, Shorthorned, belonging to Mr Udney of Udney. He goes on to say—'His cows are good, some from England, some from Berwickshire, and some the very best of his own country breed. He rejects the Lancaster breed, and all that have long horns.' Miss Fraser of Inverallochie, who managed for her brother the farm of Knockhall, belonging to Mr Udney of Udney, writing to Mr Wight in answer to questions, says—'We have the best sort of the Northumberland cows, and I believe them to be as good a kind as any, but I have had no experience of any other.*' The breed of sheep in the

* Mr George Stodart, lately farmer in Culter-Cullen, Foveran, now (January 1879) in his 97th year, and who made his first purchase of cattle in 1801, in a communication to the author, says—'There were at the beginning of the century both Polled and horned cattle in Buchan, but the horned cattle were mostly in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire. The horned and Polled were mixed in the low districts. The biggest market was Aikay Fair, and there

county were principally blackfaced, got from the Lammermoors. Horses were of small size, but, by the introduction of stallions of a better sort, and by better feeding, the race was improving a little in size. The state of labour in the county will be understood when it is known that the usual hire of a labourer at the date of the report was 1s. a day. The wages of a man to thrash and hold the plough were from £6 to £7 a year. Women's wages were from 40s. to £3 a year. As regards Agricultural Societies, it may be well to note that Mr Souter, in his Report on Banffshire, published in 1812, gives in an Appendix copy of certain rules for farming, printed in 1735 by a 'Small Society of Farmers in Buchan.' These rules, Mr Souter says, were found in the repositories of a gentleman who lately died in Banffshire, at the age of ninety, and at the time of their discovery were so completely forgotten that he (Mr S.) 'had not fallen in with an individual that had so much as heard of the existence of this Society.' The copy from which Mr Souter reprinted the rules was printed by W. Cheyne, for Gavin Hamilton, Edinburgh, and it contains a list of those who have subscribed for ten copies.* In April 1769, a Society was formed in Buchan 'for the improvement of agriculture,' which took the name of the 'Buchan Farmers' Society.' It had its head quarters in Peterhead, and there is a record of its operations from the date of its formation till 1777 in its minute-book, for access to which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr Wm. Boyd, solicitor, Peterhead.

was another market, Kepple Market, in New Machar. At Aikey Fair about one-half of the cattle were Polled, and one-half horned, but they were all of the Aberdeenshire breed.' Mr Stodart's father was brought to Aberdeenshire by Dr Anderson to be overseer on his farms in Foveran, and on the doctor leaving he got the farm of Davieshill.

* The following is the list, in which all save three belong to the North of Scotland:—Charles Lord Cathcart, Alexander Lord Pitsligo, Alexander Lord Elibank, The Honourable Alexander Fraser of Strichen, one of the Senators of the College of Justice; Sir Alexander Cockburn of Langtoun, William Duff of Braco, Patrick Duff of Premnay, Sir James Elphinstone of Logie, Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, James Fergusson of Pitfour, Alexander Garden of Troup, James Gordon of Ellon, Ernest Lesley of Balquhain, Archibald Ogilvy of Rothiemay, George Skene of Skene, William Urquhart of Meldrum.

The Society consisted mainly of landed proprietors, and included the Earl of Erroll, Lord Saltoun, Captain Robert Duff of Logie, W. Shand of Craigellie, Alexander Ogilvie, James Ferguson of Pitfour, James Cumine, William Urquhart of Craigston, Wm. Gordon, Thomas Russel of Kininmonth, Lewis Gordon, Robert Arbuthnot of Haddo, Alex. Fraser of Mormond. The Society offered premiums for winter turnips, grasses, flax, fallows, and improvements in implements. The earliest premiums for turnips were awarded in 1770, the first prize (£5) being assigned to Patrick Hagart, in Nethermill of Cruden, factor for Lord Erroll; the second (£3) to James Bruce, in Inverquhomrie; and the third (£3) to Mrs Wildgoose, at Bridgend of Auchlee. We have no evidence of the date when the Society came to a close, but the minutes show that there was difficulty in collecting the annual subscriptions, and probably the Society expired of inanition, due to want of funds, not long after the date at which its operations cease to be recorded in the minute book. The members of a Farmer Friendly Society, which had been founded at Deer, in Buchan, in 1793 (which a MS. seems to connect with a similar society beginning in 1760), established, in September 1794, a section for the promotion of agriculture. The agricultural section has its proceedings recorded in separate minute book, still extant, which, through the kindness of Mr John Ferguson, Brae of Coynach, we have been permitted to consult. The Society instituted discussions on practical farming, gave prizes to servants for length of service, and held ploughing matches. Prizes to farm servants were first awarded in December 1796. The first ploughing match by the Society was held on 14th March 1797, on the farm of Quartalehouse. The first prizes for live stock were awarded on 11th June 1805, and were for bulls. Four appeared, and the first prize went to Mr Noble, Cartlehaugh, and the second to Mr Mackie, Coynach.*

* The Friendly Society was wound up in 1832, but the Agricultural Section, which had in 1828 assumed the name of the Buchan Agricultural Association, continued its operations with much vigour, which it still (1879) displays.

Mr James Donaldson, factor for the Hon. William Ramsay Maule of Panmure, reported in 1794 on the county of BANFF. This county owes much, agriculturally, to James, 6th Earl of Findlater, who, while Lord Deskford,* taking up his residence in the district, was the first to introduce, about 1748, turnip husbandry into the county. With a view to the spread of improvement, he took one of his farms into his own management, and placed it under the care of an experienced overseer whom he brought from England. He also selected intelligent tenants, to whom he gave leases at reasonable rates for terms of two nineteen years, and a lifetime. Notwithstanding his unwearied exertions, it was many years, says Mr Donaldson, 'before sown grasses, turnip, and other green crops came into general practice, even in that corner of his estate where he himself resided.' At the date of the report, although turnips were common on many farms, 'they were not cultivated to so great an extent as they ought to be.' Potatoes had been in general cultivation for about forty years. Among the poorer tenants the old Scotch plough was still in use. Thrashing mills had recently been introduced. Wages for ploughmen were from £6 to £7 a year. Roads were in a wretched condition. The road from Keith to Fochabers is described as 'perhaps the worst in Great Britain.' Mr Donaldson speaks highly of the character of the live stock in the county. He says that the district had long been famous for the best and largest breed of black cattle in the north of Scotland, and he adds that more money was brought into the county for cattle than for grain. Good though the stock were, yet before the introduction of improvements, the cattle had been to a considerable extent valued as means by which the lands could be cultivated, rather than as an object of profit to the farmer. The advance in the price of stock had led to more attention to their improvement, and some of the most respectable proprietors, particularly the Earl of Fife and General Grant of Ballindalloch, had 'spared no expense in introducing

* A member of the Edinburgh Society. See page 31.

from time to time the most valuable breed of bulls and cows from England, Guernsey, the Isle of Skye, and other parts of the Highlands of Scotland.' Mr Wight, in his Survey in 1780, says he found at Gordon Castle 'cows of different kinds. The Holderness or Shorthorned kind, and those of our own country were the best milk cows.' He singled out one animal as best, and found she was brought from Prestonhall, in Mid Lothian, where she was bred by Lord Adam Gordon, and was a cross between the Scotch and Holderness. In the higher districts of the county, blackfaced sheep were chiefly to be seen. In the lower country, the more substantial farmers had recently introduced Culley's breed of sheep. Mr Abercromby Gordon, in his Account of the parish of Banff, notices the existence of the Banffshire Farming Society, which was established in 1785, designed to forward improvements, reward industry, and 'produce unanimity and social intercourse between the heritors and farmers.' The Society was 'composed of the noblemen, many of the respectable gentlemen, and the principal farmers of the county.'*

* Mr David Souter, Melrose, in his Report on the Agriculture of Banffshire, published in 1812, says that the Society mentioned in the text gradually dwindled, so that a meeting was held, at which it was resolved to invest 'the whole funds of the Society, which then amounted to considerable sum, for carrying on a section of the turnpike road in the county.' Though the Banffshire Farming Society dwindled, their funds remained; and at a meeting in March 1823 of the Committee of the Banffshire Farmer Club (which was instituted at Cullen in 1821), the minute of which meeting is before us, 'Mr Milne, Mill of Boyndie, one of the members of the old Banffshire Farming Society, stated that there was a considerable fund (upwards of £300) remaining in the hands of the few members of it who were alive,' and proposed that the Cullen Club should accept this sum, and in consideration thereof, should hold shows in Banff and Cullen alternately. Mr Milne's proposal was negatived at a meeting of the Club held in June. In 1825, the Cullen Club made overtures to the remanent members of the old Society; and ultimately appears to have got possession of the funds. The Cullen Club for many years drew the dividends from the Buchan Road Trust. The schedule of subscriptions in the Road Act, which in 1863 swept away tolls, shows that the Cullen Club held £497 of subscriptions in that road. The last payment on account of this money was made in 1866, after the amalgamation (in 1863) of the Cullen Club with an association formed in Banff in 1849. The joint society, now called the United Banffshire Agricultural Association, have, therefore, in these funds, a link of continuity with the old Banffshire Farming Society, established in 1785.

Mr Donaldson, also, on the same date, furnished the report on MORAYSHIRE. He mentions that little improvement had been made on the agriculture of the county until about 1768, when William, 1st Earl of Fife, 'began to grant leases to particular, substantial, and intelligent farmers of lands formerly kept by four or five tenants.' This example was rapidly followed by the other proprietors, and the system of agriculture, and the appearance of the low country had become infinitely improved. Mr Donaldson mentions that potatoes were first introduced into the county 'soon after the famine of 1740.' Turnips had been long only partially cultivated over the county. Shortly before the date of the report, however, 'the quantity began to be increased, and sowing in drills had been introduced.' Artificial grasses had been in use for many years, but there was a great portion of land in the high country on which red clover could not grow until lime had been applied. It might be said that clover had only come into frequent use in the district within a few years before the date at which Mr Donaldson wrote. The ploughs used in the county were either the English plough or Small's plough. Thrashing machines had been recently erected in the lower districts, there being eight of them in the county. Mr Donaldson mentions that Mr Thomas Duncan, tenant of the Earl of Moray, in Alves, was the first who introduced fanners into the county; and Mr George Duncan, his son, was the first to build a thrashing machine and use a cast-iron mould board on the plough. Previous to 1768, no farm houses or offices in the county were covered with slates, nor were timber floors common. Mr William Davidson, a tenant of Lord Fife's at Moneton, near Elgin, was the first to build a regular set of farm houses in the district. The farm buildings in the county were, at the date of the report, not inferior to those of any farms of the same extent in the south of Scotland. The wages of a common ploughman were from £6 to £7 stg.; those of a female servant from 40s. to 50s. per year, 'exclusive of their maintenance, which is in general provided for them in the family, or six bolls of oatmeal at nine stone

per boll, Amsterdam weight, when not maintained in the family.' Mr Donaldson mentions that 'beef and mutton which, twenty years before, could have been purchased at 1d. or 1½d. per lb., sold for 3d. to 4d. per lb.' Roads in the county were still managed under the statute of 1669. There were good roads on both sides of the Spey, and the roads in the Speyside district were better than those in the low country. Much inconvenience was felt from the want of bridges over the Spey at Fochabers, and over the Findhorn at Forres. Black cattle in the county had originally been of 'a poor and contemptible quality.' Attention being directed to their improvement, it had been attempted through the introduction of the Dutch and Lancashire breeds, 'which, being crossed with each other and with the country cattle, produced a mixed and clumsy breed.' Dissatisfaction being the result, attention at the date of the report 'was only paid to rearing the true Scotch breed, and bulls had been purchased from the Isle of Skye and the western coast, by which means the stock best adapted to the soil and climate was daily increasing and improving. In Strathspey and the high country, the breed remained unmixed, and preserved their handsome form, but, from the scantiness and coarseness of pasture, their size was comparatively small. Since the introduction of sown grasses and turnips they were considerably raised in bone.' Horses had been considerably improved, both in size and shape, and a pair brought about £30 stg. There were few sheep in the low country. In Strathspey the sheep were black-faced.

At the same date, Mr Donaldson wrote a report on NAIRNSHIRE and EASTERN INVERNESS-SHIRE. These districts were, as respects agriculture, in a less advanced condition than Morayshire. Mr Donaldson says that, on the great majority of the farms, no stated or regular rotation of cropping was followed; and almost the whole county being unenclosed, the tenants were still accommodated with natural pasture for their cattle, either on the bents along the shore, or on the moors near the base of

the mountains. The implements were very imperfect, 'and, with very few exceptions, were fabricated by the tenants themselves.' It is unnecessary, he says, to describe the clumsy awkwardness of the plough, in the construction of which comparatively very little iron was employed. The carts had wheels about two feet in diameter; and the kellach sledge, a conical basket frame of twigs, was still commonly used, and, 'as its name imports, was sometimes drawn without wheels of any kind.' While this was the case on a great number of the farms, yet, on the farms of proprietors, and on the large farms, the implements were those constructed on the best principles known at the time. Wages for farm labourers were at the same rate as those prevalent in Morayshire. With regard to roads, the military road from Strathspey to Fort George, having been recently constructed, was in excellent condition. The other roads were made and repaired under the authority of the Act 1669, and of them, says Mr Donaldson, 'it is unnecessary to observe that they merit no commendation.' The ploughs were chiefly drawn by oxen, and Mr Donaldson mentions that, when the seed season was over, towards the end of June, they were boarded for about three months at the rate of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. a week each in the glens and mountains of the Highlands. 'The breed remained unmixed, crossed neither with the Lancashire nor Dutch, and they exhibited, when in flesh, a more handsome figure than the herds of the county of Moray.' The horses, which were reared by the most attentive farmers, sold at from £7 to £10 stg. Sheep were, almost without exception, of the small white-faced kind, which appeared to be the original breed of the county.

Sir John Sinclair himself furnished reports on the Agriculture of Cromarty, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland, and the reports are published in one volume, under date 1795. In speaking of CROMARTY, along with which he also considers the Black Isle, he says the average rent was 16s. an acre. The proprietors and the principal tenants followed a regular rotation; but the

other tenants never thought of artificial grasses, and had their lands under constant crops of oats or barley, sometimes three grain crops in succession. The great body of the tenantry had no pasture on their lands, other than some ridges of ley, so over-cropped that they would yield no more oats, and barely sufficient for their working horses, or for one or two milk cows. The system of rearing cattle and breeding stock 'had not become so encouraging as to induce making it the sole object of pursuit.' Among proprietors and the better class of farmers, the cattle were of a superior class. The Fife breed seemed best to suit the climate and modes of management. Still, it was observed that they degenerated, and became, about the third and fourth generation, little better than the common country cattle. Mr Mackenzie of Allangrange was, however, of opinion that the Fife breed of cattle was that which he would prefer, 'after trying both the Galloway and Bakewell.' There were few sheep in the county. The ploughs were mostly Small's chain plough. Good carts were possessed by the principal farmers; but most of the tenants had a miserable carriage, known by the name of 'kellach,' which was 'generally in use among the tenantry in the north Highlands, but specially those in the low part of the country, or on the coast.' Both horses and oxen were used alike for carts, ploughs, and harrows, and the majority of the tenantry 'seldom had fewer than six, and very often eight oxen, in their ploughs, and sometimes the complement was made up of a medley of oxen, horses, and cows.' As regards labour, a man had 30s. to 60s. per half-year, with 3 to 3½ bolls of oatmeal; lodging for his family, with fuel, besides a patch of potato ground. Women servants, who always lived in the family, had 15s. to 25s. a half-year. Hired labourers got from 6d. to 10d. a day. The farmers themselves lived in the most humble way. Sir John says the food of the common farmer was as follows:—'Breakfast—water-gruel and bread, pottage and milk, or sowens (flummery) and milk; dinner—potatoes or bread, or sowens and milk; supper—potatoes, gruel or kail (cabbage), except in the months of May, June, July,

and August, when gruel, pottage and milk, with some bread.' He adds—'There is not 5 lb. of meat consumed within the family throughout the year ; an egg is a luxury that is seldom or ever indulged in, far less a fowl.' He speaks of two men, two women, three children, and a grown girl or perhaps lad, subsisting by this mode of living for in all £15 4s. per annum. The roads in the county are reported good. A branch of the Ross-shire Farmers' Society had been established, which was called the Black Isle Farmer Society, and had for its object 'the encouragement of agriculture, and the improvement of the breeds of cattle, sheep, &c.'

In noticing ROSS-SHIRE, Sir John divides the county into its three natural divisions—eastern, central, and western Ross. The eastern district was partly farmed by gentlemen occupying their own lands, and by respectable tenants, on whose farms the system was abreast of the most advanced management of the period ; but a great portion of the district was occupied by small tenants, who were far behind, and had no idea of varying their system of husbandry. The breeds of cattle in the county are described as various. Amongst the farmers they were small and hardy, like the common Highland stock. Some gentlemen, several years before the date of the report, procured bulls from Bakewell and other celebrated breeders in England, by crossing with which they considerably increased the size of their stock ; 'but,' says Sir John, 'it has been found by experience that the best cross for droving purposes is between bulls of the true Highland kind, more especially from the Isle of Skye, and the small, well-haired, hardy cattle bred in the country, if they are well chosen, and of a handsome make.' He adds that 'it deserves particularly to be mentioned that an English dealer would give more money for a Highland cow or ox that would not weigh, when lean, above 250 lb. weight, than he would give for one of the cross breed, from the English bulls, that would weigh 150 lb. more.' As marking the improvement in 'the true breed of Highland cattle,' it is mentioned that, in 1794, two-year-

old heifers had been sold at £5 each, whilst the ordinary cattle in the neighbourhood, where no improvement had been attended to, would not, at the same age, fetch half that price. The native sheep of the county was either a diminutive animal, or it had, by neglect and mismanagement, gradually degenerated alike in carcase and wool. Some rams of the Bakewell breed had been introduced a few years before, but that species of stock was wearing out. The blackfaced Linton breed had been introduced, when sheep farms were first established on a large scale in the county. The breed was found to be hardy, but unprofitable from the small value of the wool. Sir John adds 'that Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coul and Mr Macleod of Geanies are trying the celebrated Cheviot breed, which, so far as the experiments have yet gone, are likely to answer better than any, uniting a valuable fleece to an excellent carcase.' In speaking of the farms in the central district of Ross-shire, Sir John says that, till of late, the district had been inhabited by a number of small farmers, who maintained themselves and their families by the produce of the little spots they had to cultivate, and who, in fair seasons, were able to pay the trifling rent exacted by the landlord from the profit of the cattle they possessed. Of late a change had taken place, extensive districts being rapidly converted from cattle into sheep farms, for which Sir John considered they were infinitely better adapted. Of the agriculture of the western district of Ross, it could only be said that, on the spots where grain was cultivated, it was extremely productive ; but it was not every season that the crop could be reaped, the autumnal rains too often destroying the expectation of the husbandman. As to stock, cattle was the staple, and 'the breeds of Kintail and Coigach were reckoned among the best in the Highlands.' Thirlage prevailed in the county, and was matter of complaint.

Coming to SUTHERLAND, Sir John describes it also in three divisions—the east, the central, and the western. As illustrating the condition of things on the eastern coast, he refers first to the estates of Skibo and Pulrossie, on

which a report had been recently furnished by Mr Dempster. These estates comprised 18,000 acres of land, on which were living about 200 families. The farms were of small extent, producing only some corn and potatoes, hardly sufficient to maintain the families of the tenants, who paid their rents by the sale of cattle, which were fed in their houses on straw through the winter, and picked up a miserable subsistence on the waste and common ground of the estates during the summer. The Sutherland estate comprised 1755 square miles. On the southern district of the property, the arable land was generally a kindly soil, and the people were fairly prosperous. In the middle district, black cattle, hill horses, sheep, and goats were the staple products. In the northern district, for the most part, the modes of culture were of the same character as they had been for 200 years. In many places in the district the plough was not used at all. 'The ground intended for corn was turned over either with the spade or with the foot plough, called the *cascroim*.' There were various breeds of cattle in the county. Several kinds had been tried at Dunrobin, including the Galloway, the Bakewell, the Fife, and the Isle of Skye. On the whole, it had been found that the native stock, with judicious crossing and attention to shape, seemed to answer best. The cattle in the district of Assynt were reckoned superior, though the mode of wintering was peculiar, almost all the cattle in the district being housed 'under the same roof with their masters, where they enjoyed the fire and the smoke in common with the family.' At Dunrobin, the Cheviot breed of sheep had been tried, and was found to answer remarkably well. On the estate of Strathy, a farm of considerable extent, called Armidale, had lately been appropriated to an important experiment, to ascertain whether Cheviot sheep would thrive there, and, so far as the experiment had gone at the date of the report, it had been satisfactory.

Treating of the county of CAITHNESS, in which his own estate was situated, Sir John Sinclair says that the

land in the county was in general occupied by numerous small tenants, who paid from 20s. to £8 or £10 sterling of rent. No rotation was followed. The live stock of the county was of no very determinate character. In the lower district, there were some Galloway cattle, having been sent by Sir John into the county, and they were found to thrive well. The Caithness horses were about twelve hands high, and the price of middling horses from 5 guineas to 6 guineas. In many parts of the county green crops, turnip, clover, and rye-grass were cultivated with success. Sir John mentions that on the farm of Castlehill, belonging to Mr Trail, a crop of turnips had been raised, which weighed 25 tons per Scotch acre. The ploughs in use were very small, and were usually drawn by four horses or oxen. The wages were, for men, £2 to £3 per annum, with six bolls of oatmeal; women receiving 22s. to 30s. per annum, with three bolls of meal for maintenance. The roads were in a very unsatisfactory condition; but the county had adopted a resolution to apply to Parliament for power to convert the statute labour into money.

Respecting the ORKNEYS, Sir John reports that little had been done in the way of cultivating grasses. 'The breeds of horses, black cattle, and sheep are all of a despicable sort, and very little attention has been paid to their improvement.' The sheep, he says, were of a very hardy breed, 'in proof of which, they not only existed, but multiplied abundantly, without receiving food or attention from their owners.' Some Cheviots had been introduced by Captain Moodie into one of the islands, where they were kept apart from the native breed. Horses, though of fair size, were not considered hardy, and the supply was chiefly drawn from the northern counties of Scotland. Turnips throve well, but 'the crop was so little cultivated that not more than six or eight farmers in the islands had field turnips, and the whole yearly quantity did not exceed 30 acres.' The Scotch plough, of a small size, was in common use. As regards wages, men servants were only engaged from the 12th of August to the 12th of June, for which they

received £2 to £3 with maintenance. During the interval between June 12th to August 12th they were employed in the manufacture of kelp. Day labourers received 6d. to 8d. per day. The price of beef was 1½d. per lb., and mutton 2d. The roads in the islands are described as 'naturally good.' In some of the larger of the islands attempts had been made to improve the roads, which in some cases had been successful, while in others they had made them much worse than before. Sir John records with evident gratulation that in Stronsay, one of the northern islands, 'an Agricultural Society was erected in 1783, and the Society have applied for the countenance, correspondence, and the encouragement of the National Board of Agriculture, which, so far as is consistent with the rules of the Board, it is to be hoped will be afforded them.'

In SHETLAND, the population derived their subsistence more from the sea than from the soil. Still, farming was carried on to a considerable extent, though the holdings were generally very small, proprietors not letting more ground to one person than would barely support his family for a few months in the year. Of the Shetland cattle, Sir John Sinclair reports that, when fat, some of the cows would weigh from two to three cwt. The horses he considers to be evidently descendants of the Norway horses, reduced in size by scanty fare. Of the Shetland sheep, Sir John had a great admiration, on account of their valuable wool. He says it was estimated that there were 110,000 to 120,000 sheep in the islands. He believes they were descended from sheep originally brought from Denmark and Norway. Carts were not used in the island, except by one or two gentlemen. Ploughs were of very simple construction. Sir John's paragraph on roads is only to be paralleled by a certain famous chapter on 'Snakes in Ireland.' Sir John says of the Shetland roads—'There are no roads in Shetland.'

Mr James Robson, under date 1794, furnishes a report on WESTERN INVERNESS-SHIRE and on ARGYLLSHIRE.

His report is meagre, and deals chiefly with Lochaber, Sunart, and Morven. In these districts the breed of cattle was the Highland. The horses kept in North Argyll and Lochaber were chiefly of the Highland breed. Mr Robson reports somewhat favourably of the horses in Morven, Ardnamurchan, and Sunart, stating that the first improvement made on the native breed in these districts was due to stallions brought by Sir Alexander Murray from Spain. In the Island of Kerrera, Mr Robson found Highland cattle excelling any he had yet seen, the cows being handsome and strong.

Mr Robson's report may be taken in connection with the report made on the HEBRIDES by Mr Robert Heron, doubtless the Kirkcudbrightshire author of a History of Scotland at one time in fair repute. Mr Heron was not a practical agriculturist, but he writes from information laid before him. He gives a description of the various islands, to which he adds a chapter summarising his information. Speaking generally of the Hebrides, he says that 'the horses, the descendants of a race originally not large, had, through a series of generations of scanty feeding in the severe climate, dwindled down to a petty size, in which they were more fitted to be the playthings of children than for burden or draught.' They were, however, hardy and wonderfully patient of fatigue. The islands he estimated to contain 30,000 head of black cattle, one-fourth of which number annually exported, brought in the greater part of the money with which the rents were paid. The breed appears to have been oftener crossed than the horses. 'They are,' he says, 'a mixed race, small, hardy, but capable of being fattened to a great weight.' It is a curious circumstance that, while several of the north-eastern counties are reported, at the end of the last century, as drawing their best bulls from the Island of Skye, nothing is said in the reports on the Hebrides of the special excellence of the cattle there. We should note that the cattle reared in the Hebrides were chiefly disposed of at two markets held in May and July at Portree, in Skye, whence the west-High-

land cattle were popularly described by the east-country farmers as Isle of Skye cattle. The sheep of the Hebrides are described as a mixed race, in some islands being allied to the sheep of Shetland, but more commonly of the breeds of Galloway and the hills of Clydesdale. The implements in the islands were of the rudest form. In the Long Island, for example, the plough commonly used had only one handle, which the person who directed it held in his right hand as he walked opposite it, having in his left a lash to drive the horses. Before this plough was a machine drawn by one horse, to which was fixed a crooked iron of the form of a reaping hook to cut the ground, so that the plough might turn it out with greater facility. This latter implement was known as the 'ristle plough.' In the Island of Coll, it is reported that 'two men with two horses first guide and drag the ristle, which cuts without opening the furrow. These are followed by the Scotch plough, drawn by four horses, and guided by other two men, which opens up the furrow and turns over the sod.' Mr Heron says that neither fanners nor thrashing machines had been introduced among the Hebridian husbandmen. The quern continued to be in common use. The chief crop grown was oats. The culture of turnips had been attempted in some islands with fair success. A mixture of clover and rye-grass had been begun to be cultivated in small fields by many of the gentlemen of the Hebrides. The ground under potatoes had much increased, and they were regarded as profitable above every other crop. For the most part in the Hebrides the roads, at the date of the report, were only footpaths. In some cases, in the various islands, the lands were let out in extensive tracts to tacksmen, who paid fair sums of yearly rent. Respecting the island of Harris, Mr Heron gives the following account of a curious social condition :

Besides the farms possessed by the tacksmen, there are small tenant-farms possessed each by a number of petty tenants, who live together in a village ; hold the farm by one common deed of tack ; and have it parcelled out among them in penny and farthing divisions. The tacksmen's tenants differ from those in situation only by holding from the tacksmen instead of the landlord—having no connection with one another in their tenures, and seldom having

formally executed leases. The tacksmen's servants have their wages assigned them in pasture for a cow, a horse, a breeding mare, and any number of sheep ; a farthing division of land for corn and potatoes, with a due proportion of seaware for manure ; a kailyard, fuel, an allowance of a peck of meal a week, beside a day in the week allotted for the cultivation of their own little possessions. A young man, unmarried, and living in his master's family, receives £2 of yearly wages, with four pairs of shoes ; a female servant in the same situation, only 6s. 8d., with two pairs of shoes, for the year's service. A workman by the day has from 8d. to 10d. There is but one mason in the island, and he is a stranger ; he has 1s. 6d. for the summer day's work ; only 1s. for the work of a winter day. The parish blacksmith has a salary of two pecks of meal, or 1s. from every farthing land, and eats with his employers when called to work.

The above glimpse of a primitive economy may fitly close our View of the Agricultural Condition of Scotland when the Highland Society began its active operations.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY PREMIUMS AWARDED BY THE SOCIETY.

WE resume our narrative of the proceedings of the Highland Society. At a meeting of the General Committee of the Society held on 10th January 1785, Dr Gregory Grant, physician, Edinburgh, moved that the Society should direct their attention to the objects of its institution, and should give encouragement by premiums in money, medals, or otherwise, for improvements in the Highlands, in such branches and articles as should be selected. The proposal met immediate approval, and, on the motion of Mr Bannatyne William Macleod, it was resolved that it be recommended to the General Meeting to allot £100 sterling in premiums for the encouragement of such articles and branches of improvements as should afterwards be pointed out by the Committee. The General Meeting which was held on the succeeding day (11th January), unanimously approved of the proposal, and placed £100 at the disposal of the Committee.

On 3rd February, Mr Macleod read to a meeting of the General Committee a paper containing a scheme of the different articles and essays on the subjects proposed to be encouraged by premiums, and stated that he had suggested these propositions in consequence of previous deliberations with Mr Henry Mackenzie. On the 4th March, the advertisement of premiums, made up by the Sub-committee named for that purpose, was read to and approved of by a meeting of the General Committee, and the advertisement ordered to be published in the different Scotch newspapers, and also in the *London Chronicle*. Five gold medals were offered for essays on subjects in agriculture, viz. : management of black cattle ; inclosures ; cultivation of grasses and green crops ; and supplying the want of coal. Medals

were also offered for essays on the fisheries, on manufactures, on mines and minerals, on villages, on roads and bridges, and on linen and woollen manufactures. Prizes in money were offered to actual farmers and tenants as follow :

One guinea and 10lbs. of clover seed to each of five tenants in the counties of Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, the Highland districts of Ross, Inverness, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyll, and Bute, having the greatest proportion of their arable land under a crop from sown clover and ryegrass seed in the year 1785.

Three guineas to each of three actual farmers who should raise the greatest weight of hay upon one acre of sown grass in said counties and Highland districts.

One guinea and 5lbs of turnip seed to each of five tenants in the above counties and Highland districts who should have the greatest proportion of their arable land under turnip in the year 1785.

Three guineas to the person or company who should raise the greatest quantity of potatoes on one acre in said counties or Highland districts.

Ten guineas to the farmer drawing the highest price for three-year-old stots that have not been housed for the two last years, reared on his own farm, and sold in Scotland, not under ten in number, and on a farm in the counties of Caithness and Sutherland.

Five guineas to the actual farmer in Mull or any of the Islands to the northward or upon the coast from Oban, in Argyllshire, round to Dornoch, in Sutherlandshire, who should raise and dress the greatest quantity of clean skutched flax, fit for the heckle, from one Scotch statute acre.

Four premiums in money, one of five and three of three guineas each, were offered for woollen cloth, stocking spinning, &c.

With the offer of these premiums, the Society began its active life, and its early operations will be best exemplified by a notice of the premiums awarded. We group the awards in classes, and take each group in the order of priority, determined by the date of the first award in the class. This order leads to the notice of premiums voted for the encouragement of

Linen and Woollen Manufactures.

The first prize voted by the Society was a gold medal, which was awarded, 2nd December 1785, to James and William Mackerras, weavers in Morangie, part of Lord Ankerville's estate in the parish of Tain, Ross-shire, for the establishment of a woollen manufactory. Other prizes,

with kindred object, we note here. On 5th January 1787, £3 3s. was awarded to Mrs M'Lulich, Cove, Tarbert, Argyllshire, for a specimen of worsted yarn for stockings. Two years later, on 2nd January 1789, there were voted to Mrs Grant, Dalchroy, Strathspey, £3 3s. for the best specimen of worsted transmitted to the Society. A premium of £6 6s. was awarded, 4th January 1790, to Alex. Macnaughton, dyer at Ruvucky, Kenmore, Perthshire, for specimens of woollen cloth. A gold medal of the value of ten guineas was voted, at the same date, to Lady Sinclair of Ulbster, for a specimen of cloth made by her ladyship of Caithness wool, spun and wove at Thurso. This medal was presented 'as a mark of the Society's approbation of her ladyship's patriotic exertions to improve the woollen manufacture of the Highlands, and to encourage others to follow so laudable an example.' A gold medal of the value of five guineas was voted, on 10th January 1792, to Lady Lovat, for two specimens of fine linen yarn of the growth of Beaufort Castle. The specimens appeared to be the handiwork, or to have been made under the inspection, of her ladyship; and the medal was voted to encourage the raising and cultivation of flax in Inverness-shire, and the proper manufacturing of it into fine yarn.

An instance of juvenile industry is afforded by the next premium of the class, which was a sum of £3 3s., awarded on 4th January 1793, to Mrs Gray, Coutown, county of Sutherland, for the best specimen of worsted stockings. It was certified that the samples sent to the Society were knit by Mrs Gray's own daughters, the eldest of whom was not then nine years of age. On 15th Nov. 1793, a sum of £6 6s. was awarded to Mrs Louisa Mackay of Bighouse, Sutherland, for the best specimen of woollen cloth; and at same date, £3 3s. were awarded to Katherine Munro, Portskerry, Sutherland, for the best parcel of worsted stockings. A gold medal, of the value of £10 10s., was awarded 3rd January 1794 to Angus Macdonald, surveyor to the Hon. Board of Trustees for Manufactures, &c., for an Essay on Woollen and Linen Manufactures, and

what would be proper branches to be established in the Highlands; and on same date, £4 4s. were awarded to Katherine Munro, Portskerry, Reay, Sutherland, for the second best sample of woollen cloth. Quite a family industry is exemplified in the next three premiums of this class. On 2nd January 1795, £6 6s. were awarded to Mrs Mackay of Bighouse for the best sample of woollen cloth; £3 3s. to Miss Alexandrina Mackay of Bighouse for the best parcel of worsted stockings; and £3 3s. to Miss Johana Mackay of Bighouse for the best parcel of worsted yarn. Still greater advance is shown by the recipients of the next award. A sum of £15 15s. was voted on 4th July 1796 to Misses Ann, Eliza, Barbara, Jean, and Mary Steuart for establishing at Pittyvaich, in the upper district of Banffshire, a thread manufactory. The Directors also resolved to recommend the Misses Steuart to the Board of Trustees for Manufactures, as deserving of further encouragement. A sum of £7 7s. was voted on 7th March 1806, to John Robertson, stocking weaver, Edinburgh, for a machine for weaving fishing nets.

Operations on a larger scale are evidenced in the sums voted on 24th June 1808, when £21 was voted to Dugald Kennedy, smith in Glasgow, and Robert Mackay, machine maker there, and £50 to Daniel Clark, merchant, Campbeltown, for constructing machinery, and introducing it into different parts of the Highlands, for teasing, carding, and spinning wool, and making the same into cloth. Messrs Kennedy and Mackay first conceived the idea of erecting a mill for carding and spinning wool at Killarow Water, in the district of Kintyre, of which adventure the above Mr Clark was also a partner, and afterwards carried it on for his own behoof upon an improved scale for the manufacture of cloth. Messrs Kennedy and Mackay, upon giving up their shares in the first adventure, erected another carding mill at Knockriock, in the same district, and in the neighbourhood of Campbeltown, and also a similar mill in the district of Islay. On 26th June 1809, £21 were voted to William Ferguson, Arrochar, for constructing machinery and building a mill for carding wool, and to enable him to

extend his machinery for spinning wool. A sum of £21 was voted, at same time, to John Beith, Lochgilphead, for erecting machinery for teasing and carding wool, and to enable him to erect machinery for spinning wool. A sum of £10 10s., or piece of plate of that value, was voted, 1810, to George Mercer, Wilderhaugh, Galashiels, for his invention of a machine for raising the pile of wool on cloths, and other improvements in machinery. £21 were voted, 1813, to Dougald MacLachlan, Auchleven, Bonaw, Argyleshire, for his having constructed, at a considerable expense, and introduced into that district, proper machinery for the teasing, carding, and spinning of wool, and as an encouragement to him to extend the manufactory to the making of cloth. A premium of ten guineas was, in 1817, voted to James Kellie, Islay, for erecting machinery in that island for carding and spinning wool, and making the same into cloth. Seven guineas were, in 1817, voted to Walter Mercer, Galashiels, for a machine for doubling, twisting, and reeling yarn. A piece of plate of the value of fifteen guineas was, in 1819, voted to Robert Thom, of the Rothesay Cotton Mills, for a self-acting apparatus constructed by him for economising and regulating the supply of water for operating on these mills.

Rearing and Selling Oxen.

Amongst the original premiums offered, as given above, was one of ten guineas to the farmer drawing the highest price for three-year-old stots that had not been housed for the last two years, reared on his own farm, and sold in Scotland, not under ten in number, and on a farm in the counties of Caithness and Sutherland. The full premium was awarded 6th January 1786, to Lieutenant-Colonel James Sutherland of Uppat, Golspie, for rearing oxen on the farm of Dunrobin, Golspie, possessed by him. The certificate transmitted to the Society bore that Colonel Sutherland had sold to Captain Mathison of Shinnes, who is designed 'drover and dealer in black cattle,' in the month of June 1785, ten three-year-old stots at the price of £50, and that the stots had not been housed for the previous

two years. It may, we think, be assumed that this premium was the first ever awarded in Scotland for cattle at maturity. We have already seen that the Edinburgh Society awarded premiums for calves fed for the butcher. The offer of this premium does not appear to have been repeated by the Society.

For Essays and Reports.

On 6th January 1786, a gold medal of the value of three guineas was awarded to Captain George Pitcairn, of the City Guard of Edinburgh, for an essay on the Scots fisheries, dated 12th October 1785. A gold medal of the same value was awarded at the same time to John Watson, Eyemouth, the author of a paper entitled 'Sketches of the Herring Fishing at Eyemouth, Berwickshire, and more particularly of 1784,' for the useful information contained in these sketches, and as an inducement to others to publish their thoughts on that subject. A gold medal of the value of ten guineas was awarded, 10th January 1789, to Dr John Walker,* Prof. of Natural History in the Edinburgh University, for an essay on the cattle and corn of the Highlands. A gold medal of the same value was awarded at the same time to said Dr Walker for an essay on kelp. On 4th January 1790, £4 4s. were awarded to William Ferguson, shipmaster, Peterhead, for a communication on the fisheries, particularly its recommendation of some public aid and encouragement to an effectual trial of the deep sea fishery by vessels properly constructed and fitted out for that purpose. A gold medal of the value of ten guineas was awarded at same time to Mr James Headrick, of Glasgow, who is designed 'Preacher of the Gospel,' for an essay on salt. Mr Headrick afterwards became editor of the first volume of the Society's Transactions. A gold medal of the value of £5 5s. was awarded at same time to Patrick Henderson, Aberdeen, for an essay on the same subject. A gold medal of the same value was awarded at

* The same who won prizes offered by the Edinburgh Society. See page 35.

same time to the Rev. David Sym, Minister of Barry, Forfarshire, for a poetical essay on the improvement of the Scots wool and the raising of home plants for dyeing. A sum of £5 5s. was awarded at same time to Angus Beaton, Canongate, Edinburgh, for an essay on kelp ; and a gold medal awarded at same time to Neil M'Vicar, merchant, Edinburgh, for an essay on the linen manufacture.

A gold medal, of the value of ten guineas, was awarded, 7th January 1791, to Patrick White, Excise Office, Edinburgh, for a paper on the state of the Scotch fisheries, and the improvement of the interior parts of the Highlands. A gold medal of the value of five guineas was awarded at same time to Patrick Brodie, Garvald, Haddington, for a paper on green crops. At same date, a gold medal of like value was awarded to John Wilson, factor on the estate of Hawkhead, for an essay on inclosures. A gold medal of the value of five guineas was awarded 6th January 1792, to Alex. M'Nab, Inchewen, Breadalbane, Perthshire, for a report on the management of black cattle ; and at same time, a gold medal of like value, to Patrick Alison of Newhall, Perthshire, for a paper on the subject of cattle farms ; also, a gold medal of the value of £10 10s., to Jonathan Radcliffe, Cumbertrees, Annandale, for an essay on the burning of lime with peats or turf ; also a gold medal of the value of five guineas, to Robert Melville, merchant, Ullapool, Lochbroom, for a report on the herring fishery ; a gold medal of the value of five guineas, to James Mill, Porthill Factory, Aberdeen, for a report on linen yarn ; and £5 5s., to John Tulloch, Zetland, for a report on the management of Shetland sheep.

On 4th January 1793, a sum of £5 5s. was awarded to Patrick Brodie, Garvald, Haddington, for an essay on green crops ; and a like sum to Mr Robert Rennie, Manse of Kilsyth, for a report and plan of an inland village. A gold medal of the value of £5 5s. was awarded, 3rd January 1794, to Eneas Macpherson, Paterson's Land, South Richmond Street, Edinburgh, for an essay on the establishment of inland villages ; and at same time, a gold medal of the value of £5 5s., to the Rev. John Smith, minister of Camp-

beltown, for an essay on grass and green crops. A medal or piece of plate of the value of £5 5s. was awarded, 23rd December 1794, to Duncan Stewart, Chamberlain of Kintyre, for a report on the general economy and management of black cattle farms. A gold medal of the value of £5 5s. was awarded at same time to David Urquhart of Braelangwell, Cromarty, for a report on the cultivation of madder in the Highlands. At Mr Urquhart's desire, this medal was struck in copper in place of gold, leaving the value of the gold as an addition to the funds of the Society. In addition to the usual inscription, this was stated on the medal. A gold medal of the value of £10 10s. was awarded at same time to the Rev. Dr John Smith, minister of Campbeltown, for an essay on the best method of improving pasture ground in the Highlands by watering. In consequence of this report, it was resolved that a person acquainted with the watering of ground should be brought from England. Two gold medals, each of the value of £5 5s., were awarded at the same time to Robert Somerville, surgeon, Haddington, for reports on burning heath grounds, and on the best method of improving stools of natural wood in the Highlands.

On 2nd January 1795, a sum of £10 10s. was awarded to James Bonnar, bee master, to assist in publishing his treatise on bees, which work was dedicated to the Society. A gold medal, or piece of plate, of the value of five guineas, was awarded 9th January 1796, to the Rev. James Roger, minister of Monifieth, Dundee, for an essay on the different subjects prescribed by the Society for 1795. A gold medal, or piece of plate of the same value was awarded at same time to an Argyllshire shepherd for an essay on burning heath grounds for the improvement of pasture. A like award was voted at same time to the Rev. Dr John Smith, Campbeltown, for an essay on the advantage of planting and raising timber in the Hebrides, &c. A gold medal, or piece of plate, of ten guineas' value, was awarded, 6th January 1797, to the Rev. Thomas Jolly, Dunnet, Caithness, for a report on the circumstances which make the use of horses almost universal in the Highlands. A gold medal, or piece

of plate, of five guineas' value, was awarded at same time to John Bertram, Mountrich, Dingwall, for a report on the same subject. A sum of £5 5s. was voted at same time to James Inglis, Holm, Douglas, for plans and delineations of farm steadings. A sum of £10 10s. was awarded, 5th January 1798, to John Bertram, Mountrich, Dingwall, for a report on the use of horses in the Highlands ; and, at same time, a sum of £5 5s. to Robert Somerville, surgeon, Haddington, for an essay on peat moss. A sum of £10 10s. was, in 1802, voted to Robert Somerville, surgeon, Haddington, for two essays on corn ; and, in same year, a sum of £3 3s. to James Hogg, Ettrick House, Selkirk, for an essay on the diseases of sheep.

We need not further extend these notices of awards for essays and reports, as they will come again under review in referring to the Society's Transactions. The foregoing sufficiently indicate the varied character of the subjects that engaged the attention of the Society at this early period of its history.

Cultivating Various Kinds of Grasses.

The list of premiums given on page 103 shows that the Society, from the outset, sought to encourage the use of sown grasses, offering premiums to farmers who should have the greatest proportion of their arable land well cleaned and properly laid down with a crop of grass seeds, which crop, it was provided, should be carefully protected from cattle, sheep, &c., after the grass seeds were sown and made into hay. The first premium for grass seeds was awarded in 1787. It was a sum of £2 2s. and 10 lbs. of clover seed, which were voted to John Gillies, Cleisttrain, Orphir, Orkney. The second was one guinea and 10 lbs. of clover seed, voted in 1788 to John M'Lulich, Cove, Tarbert, Argyllshire. The third was a sum of £5 5s., voted in 1793 to Robert Campbell, Bainaline and Dalavaich, Argyllshire ; and the fourth, a sum of £7 10s., in 1795 to the Rev. John Macfarlane, Kilbrandon. In 1797, a sum of £5 was voted to Lieut. William Gordon, of the 100th Regiment, residing at Minmore. In the same year were voted

£2 to the Rev. Charles M'Hardy, Crathie ; four guineas to the Rev. John Harper, Kildrummy ; £3 to James Emslie, Cattie, Tough ; £4 to William Lamont, Strathmore, Coul ; and £2 to William Craigie, Belnaboth, Coul.

Prizes varying from three to ten guineas were awarded in the following years to the under-mentioned :

In 1798, to Alex. Thomson, Hardhaugh, Mortlach ; the Rev. Charles Machardy, Crathie ; Mrs Stewart, Pittivaich ; to Rev. Mr Harper, Kildrummy ; Rev. Robert Farquharson, Coldstone ; James Emslie, Cattie, Tough ; David Walker, Kinaldy.

In 1799, to Hugh Rose, Coulachivish, Glengarden ; Finlay M'Hardy, Inver of Aberarder ; Peter Duncan, Teneback, Crathie ; John M'Hardy, Achorachan, Inveraven ; A. Cameron, Milltown of Balveny, Robert Smith, Newton, Auchindoir ; D. Walker, Kinaldy ; G. Gordon, Ord, Auchindoir ; J. Emslie, Cattie, Tough.

In 1800, to Thomas Ness, Walkershaugh, Strathdon ; Peter Duncan, Teneback, Crathie ; James Downie ; William Grant, Tombrekachie ; Charles Troup, Dalbady, Glengarden ; Alex. Cameron, Milltown, Mortlach ; John Richardson, Mains of Kildrummy ; William Craigie, Balnaboth ; Alex. Hay, Broomhead.

In 1810, to Daniel Reid, Upper Holm, Stornoway ; Miss Mary MacIver, Agnish, Stornoway ; the Rev. Alex. Downie, Lochalsh ; George Jeffrey, New Kelso, Lochcarron ; Murdoch Maclellan, Tullich, Lochcarron ; Daniel Reid, Upper Holm, Stornoway ; James Robertson, Goathill, Stornoway ; the Rev. Alex. Downie, Lochalsh ; the Rev. Coll M'Donell, Lochalsh ; Geo. Jeffrey, New Kelso, Lochcarron ; Murdoch Maclellan, Tullich, Lochcarron. A gold medal or piece of plate, of the value of five guineas, was voted in 1810 to John Mathieson of Attadale, Lochcarron, as a mark of the Society's approbation of his exertions. The extent of Mr Mathieson's land laid down with grass was stated to be greater than anything hitherto known in Ross-shire.

In 1811, to Daniel Reid, Upper Holm, Lewis ; James Robertson, Goat-hill, Lewis ; the Rev. Alex. Downie, Lochalsh ; Coll Macdonell, Auchtertyre ; George Jeffrey, New Kelso, Lochcarron ; Murdoch Maclellan, Tullich, Lochcarron.

In 1812, to Hugh Knox, Kerrylamont ; Neil Bannatyne, Edinbeg, Isle of Skye ; Lauchlan Mackinnon, Corry, Isle of Skye ; John Campbell, Kingsburgh, Isle of Skye ; Captain Neil M'Leod, Gesto, Isle of Skye.

In 1813, to John Stobbo, Windyhall, Bute ; James M'Fie, Ballycurry, Bute ; said Lauchlan Mackinnon ; said Capt. Neil M'Leod ; John Macpherson, Portree.

In 1814, to James M'Fee, Ballycurry, Bute ; John Stobbo, Windyhall, Bute ; Donald Macdonald, Drummintoran, Ardnamurchan ; Donald Maclean, Salachan, Ardgour ; Alex. Macdougall, Achatenny, Ardnamurchan ; Captain Alex. Campbell, Auchnacroisk.

In 1815 a piece of plate, of the value of twenty guineas, was voted to John Baird, manager of the Shotts Iron Works, for having raised the greatest quantity of Fiorin grass on a given extent of ground of any person in Scotland. In the same year, a gold medal or piece of plate was voted to Mrs Ann Trotter

of Castlelaw, at Bush, for her successful cultivation of Fiorin grass, and the very accurate description prepared by her respecting the same. In the same year, prizes for cultivation of grasses were voted to Donald Maclean, Salachan, Mull; the Heirs of the late Captain Alex. Cameron, Inverscadle, Ardgour; and John Livingston, Corran, Ardgour.

In 1816, to Alex. Paterson, Pennyland, Thurso; Robt. Leith, Reisgill, Latheron; Magnus Manson, Croxter, Olig; James Baikie, sen., Barrock, Dunnet.

In 1817, to John Crow, Dunnet; Alex. Dunbar, Scrabster.

In 1818, to George Gowans, Cawdor; William M'Killican, Pyperhill, Cawdor; William Mackintosh, Janefield, Nairn.

In 1819, to said George Gowans; William M'Killican, Pyperhill; James Fotheringham, Lynn, Orkney; George Gibson, Gorse, Kirkwall; William Mackay, Barnhouse, Stennes; John Rae, Clestrain, Orphir, Orkney.

In 1820, to Alexander Lawrence, Guirth, Orkney; said James Fotheringham; said Geo. Gibson; said John Rae; Thos. Linklater, Wattle, Shetland; George Edgar, Got, Shetland.

Cultivating Potatoes.

On reference to the first list of premiums, it will be noticed that it included one to the person or company who should raise the greatest quantity of potatoes on one acre in certain counties or Highland districts. The first award under this head was a sum of five guineas, voted in 1791, to John Gillies, Cairston, Orkney. The second was a like sum of five guineas, voted in 1793, to Alex. Stewart, Inverlael, Lochbroom; the third, a similar sum, awarded in 1798, to the Rev. William Smith, Bower, Caithness; and the fourth, also five guineas, awarded in 1799, to Robert Wattie. In 1800, the Society suspended its usual routine of premiums for the encouragement of agriculture, and devoted its funds solely to premiums for raising an early crop of potatoes in any part of Scotland. Premiums were in that year awarded as follow: £5 to John Stewart, Delmore, Inveraven; £5 to James and David Miller and William Murray, renting a pendicle of the farm of the Castle of Auchterarder; three-and-a-half guineas to the Rev. Robert Rennie, Kilsyth; and three guineas to James Thomson, Mains of Balveny, Mortlach. In 1801, £6 was awarded to John Fraser, Rhives, Sutherland; and a like sum in the same year to Thomas Ness, Walkershaugh, Strathdon. A piece of plate of the value of fifteen guineas

was awarded, in 1802, to James Bell, merchant, Leith. This premium was offered to the person, in any part of Scotland, who should in the year 1802 raise upon a Scots acre the greatest quantity of potatoes, not less than 70 bolls. Mr Bell became a competitor, and having submitted a report (which is published in the second volume of the first series of the Transactions), together with the necessary vouchers, to the consideration of the Directors, they awarded the above-mentioned premium to him. A sum of fifty guineas was awarded in 1817 to Robert Dickson, Bangholm, Edinburgh, for raising and selling the greatest quantity of potatoes (671 bolls, of 4 cwt. avoirdupois per boll), before the 16th August 1817, of any tenant in Scotland, as ascertained by the requisite certificates and affidavits. The Society at the same time voted a sum of five guineas to each of the following four competitors, in testimony of its approbation of their exertions in bringing an early supply of food to market: William Inglis, tenant of Windyage and Low, Balshagrie, Lanark and Renfrewshires; James Watling, tenant in Content and Mainholm, Ayrshire; Robert Finlay, tenant in Carntyne, Glasgow; and Thomas Newham, tenant of West Henderston and Hillhead of Cardonald, Paisley.

District Cattle Competitions.

In 1789 the Society took the first decided step in encouraging improvement in the breed of cattle by awarding premiums at district competitions. The premiums were limited to bulls of the Highland breed. The first premium was a gold medal of seven guineas value 'for the best Bull from two to five years old, proper for improving the breed of Highland Cattle, and the property and in possession of any proprietor or tenant in Argyllshire—the bulls to be shown at Connell, parish of Kilmore, on the 20th October.' This premium was awarded to Mr Campbell of Lochend. At the same time there were offered premiums of £4 each 'for the best bull, being the property and in possession of small tenants upon their fold, consisting of at least forty cows, in each of the following districts of Argyllshire, viz.,

Islay, Argyll, Lorne, Mull, and Ardnamurchan.' The premiums were awarded as follows: Islay, to Alexander Macduffie, Glassarie; Argyll, to William Mackenzie, John Munro, Archibald Munro, and Donald Munro, tenants in Drumfern, Parish of Glenarary; Lorn, to the Tenants of Clachandow, the property of Mr Campbell of Lochnell; Ardnamurchan, to Archibald Macmillan, Samuel Maccoll, and Angus Macgillivray, Coryvullin. The premiums in the district of Mull were not awarded, the rules not having been adhered to. Further premiums of £2 10s. each were offered for the second best bull in each of the above districts of Argyllshire, belonging to and kept by small tenants upon their fold, consisting of at least thirty cows. The premiums were awarded as follows: Islay, Alexander Macdougall, Laggavoulin; Argyll, John Munro, Archibald Macvicar, Malcolm Munro, Archibald Munro, Peter Clark, Angus Sinclair, Neil Macvicar, Alexander Morrison, Dugald Macvicar, Neil Munro, Angus Campbell, and Duncan Ferguson, in Auchnagoul; Lorn, the Tenants of Dunbog, the property of Mr Campbell of Dunstaffnage; Ardnamurchan, to Hugh Macnaughton, Alexander Cameron, and others, tenants in the farm of Larbert. The premiums in the district of Mull were not awarded, the rules not having been adhered to. The Judges, we should add, were directed to 'pay particular attention to the shape of the bulls, and not to the size, as it was meant to encourage the true breed of Highland Cattle.'

In 1790 and 1791, premiums were continued in the same districts. In 1792 and 1793, they were offered in the Highland divisions of the counties of Dumbarton, Stirling, Perth, and Forfar. Thereafter they were extended to Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Nairn, Sutherland, Caithness, Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine, Dumbarton and Bute, and they have been in operation in almost every county in Scotland. Up to 1806, the premiums continued to be for bulls only. In 1807, premiums for heifers were added. A list of the cattle premiums at district competitions from 1790 to 1847 will be found in Appendix. It has been considered unnecessary to give the subsequent

awards, because a complete record of all premiums voted since that date has been annually published in the Transactions.

At first the premiums were either expressly or implicitly limited to the Highland breed ; but as the value of maintaining distinct breeds of cattle came to be recognised, the premiums were allocated with reference to particular breeds. They have long been open to Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Galloway, Aberdeen and Angus, as well as the Highland breed. The selection of the breed is left to the local committee. The Society's cattle premiums are granted to each district for three alternate years, on condition that the district shall, in the two intermediate years, continue the competitions by offering for the same description of stock a sum not less than one-half of that given by the Society. At the intermediate competitions, a silver medal is placed at the disposal of the committee, to be awarded for the best bull belonging to a proprietor, and of the class for which the district receives premiums ; also, three medium silver medals to be given along with the first prize in the three classes of cattle, provided there are not fewer than two lots exhibited in each class. On these district cattle competitions, the amount expended by the Society since 1789 exceeds £12,000.

Reclamation of Land.

Premiums were offered in 1791 for improving ground by means of manuring with lime, shell sand, or shell marl ; in 1792 and subsequent years, by means of conducting water over pasture ground so as to eradicate heath ; in 1795, by draining, and manuring with shell sand and sea ware ; in 1796 and subsequent years, by an improved crop of potatoes ; in 1804 and subsequent years, either by plough or spade, by an improved potato or other green crop. At first the premiums were confined to certain specified districts, but have long been open to proprietors and tenants in every part of Scotland, and the mode of improvement is left open.

The first premium awarded for reclaiming land was at

the General Meeting held on 29th June 1792, when, on the motion of Mr Macdonald of St Martins, the Society much approved of a resolution of the Directors (18th May 1792), voting a gold medal of the value of ten guineas, with suitable inscription, to Mr Drummond of Blairdrummond, for his successful improvement of a large tract of moss, part of his estate in Perthshire, and vicinity of Stirling, begun on a large scale many years before by his father, the celebrated Lord Kames, where several hundreds of cottagers from many parts of the Highlands were comfortably accommodated with houses and acres of good arable land acquired from the moss; and the Society earnestly recommended so laudable an example to be followed by the great proprietors of waste and improvable grounds in Scotland, as a measure highly beneficial to the nation at large. This award was made irrespective of the premiums offered for competition.

Apparently competition for the premiums did not arise for some time after their announcement. We print here a notice of the first eighteen awards, which reach to 1802 :

1. £6, awarded in 1796, to Kenneth Macleod, Swordale, Skye, for improvement made in manuring a field of ten acres so as to produce heavy crops of hay, having contrived, at great expense and trouble, an artificial sluice, by which he could water and drain the field at pleasure.

2. Five guineas, awarded in 1796, to Hugh Macdonald, Portskerry, Reay, Sutherland, for the improvement of barren land not hitherto in culture, by potato crops—half premium only, in respect that the land was laid out and planted in lazy beds.

3. Five guineas, awarded in 1796, to Robert Smith, Smithfield, Aberdeen, for bringing land into tillage by first ploughing with eight oxen in traces, the drag harrow and horse plough being afterwards frequently used, and planting potatoes—half premium, in respect of some informality in the certificates.

4. £10, awarded in 1796, to Alexander Leslie, Croftcro, Laggan, Badenoch, for bringing land into tillage by ploughing and cross-ploughing, and planting potatoes in the zig-zag way, and manuring.

5. Eight guineas, awarded in 1796, to Robert Gordon, Clashnoir, Inveraven, Banffshire, for bringing land into tillage by means of repeated ploughings, laying on dung and marl, and planting potatoes in the drill way.

6. Eight guineas, awarded in 1798, to the said Robert Gordon for similar improvements.

7. A gold medal or piece of plate, of ten guineas value, was awarded at the General Meeting on 8th January 1799, to Mr Smith of Swanridgemuir,

Ayrshire, for the improvement made by him of moss ground on his estate. Of this award, it was resolved that public notice should be taken in the abstract of the proceedings of the meeting inserted in the newspapers, as showing that the Society did not confine its premiums entirely to the Highlands, but wished to encourage useful improvements in whatever part of the country they may be made. This award, like the one in favour of Mr Drummond of Blairdrummond, was made without reference to the premiums offered.

8. Eight guineas, awarded in 1799, to the said Robert Gordon, for further improvements.

9. Five guineas, awarded in 1799, to Cuthbert Mackenzie, Tullich, Inveraven, Banffshire, for similar improvements. The preparation of the land was by ploughings, putting in marl, and fleeking cattle, and repeated ploughings in the spring, and planting potatoes in the drill way.

10. Five guineas, awarded in 1799, to Robert Wattie, Ballastrand, for improvement of barren land, by planting potatoes in the year 1797.

11. Ten guineas, awarded in 1801, to George Duncan, Camperdown, Rosemarkie, Ross-shire; the land being prepared by trenching and manuring, and planting potatoes and turnips.

12. Ten guineas, awarded in 1801, to Robert Gordon, Linevore, Banffshire; ground ploughed, limed, and planted with potatoes.

13. Five guineas, awarded in 1801, to Robert Gordon, Clashnoir, Inveraven; repeated ploughings, and afterwards applying a large brake harrow, marl and dung, and planted with potatoes in the drill way.

14. Ten guineas, to James Allan, Kailzie, Peebles. This premium was awarded at the General Meeting on 30th January 1801, when there were laid before it letters giving an account of this very singular and meritorious improvement of fifty acres of barren heath ground, situated in the side of a very steep hill, which, in spite of all the difficulties of soil and situation, Mr Allan had changed in the space of three years from its former sterile and unproductive state to a field producing excellent crops. As a reward for the uncommon ingenuity, as well as industry and perseverance by which this favourable change was effected, the Directors voted Mr Allan a piece of plate of the value of ten guineas. An account of the improvement referred to was included in the third volume of the first series of the Transactions, and is the first report of the kind published by the Society.

15. Three guineas, to Andrew Mitchell, Aberarder, Laggan, Badenoch; land previously under wood, the roots of which were cleared out, and the surface levelled with earth from a good distance at considerable expense; the ground ploughed and cross-ploughed three different times, and as often harrowed, besides being broken with instruments prepared for the purpose, and planting potatoes in the drill way. The crop turned out an excellent one, some single stalks yielding upwards of sixty potatoes. This was awarded in 1801.

16. £8, to William Ker, Drumlimble, Campbeltown, for improving moss land and bringing it into tillage and planting the same with potatoes, the ground being dressed by the horse hoe husbandry mode. The ground improved was chiefly a deep moss, and from its being used in the way of cutting turf, had been potched in a very irregular manner, but was certified to be properly drained, levelled on the surface, and fit for yielding either corn or grass. The Committee reported Mr Ker, from the considerable quantity of

ground improved by him, to be well entitled to the premium offered. This premium belongs to the year 1802, the Committee's report being dated January 1803.

17. £4, awarded 1802, to Donald Macintyre, Bongavag, Lorn, for bringing moss land into tillage, and planting a crop of potatoes in the lazy-bed way.

18. £4, awarded in 1802, to Robert Moodie, Toward, Dunoon, for bringing mossy ground into culture, and planting potatoes in the lazy-bed way.

By the Society's rules, tenants planting potatoes in the lazy-bed way were not strictly allowed to compete, but the two last premiums were voted as a gratification for what the parties had done in the way of improving the land.

We print in Appendix a notice of the subsequent reports—more than 130 in number—on the improvements of land.

Establishment of Local Societies.

The General Meeting of 29th June 1792—the Earl of Aboyne, Vice-President, in the chair—took under consideration, and approved of a report to the Directors by Mr Macleod Bannatyne of Kaims, Convener of a Select Committee, suggesting the propriety of a recommendation to gentlemen of the country at large, and particularly such as are members of this Society, to form local and corresponding societies for the improvement of the particular counties and districts within which they may be established, as a measure likely to be of much advantage, both from the separate exertions of such societies, and as the means of promoting the views of this Institution, by the information they would be able to offer regarding the objects suggested for its consideration, and by the assistance to be obtained in the execution of its plans within their different districts.

This report was made in consequence of a remit from the Directors' Meeting of 22nd March 1792, to Mr Bannatyne to prepare an article as to the proposed establishment of local and corresponding societies in the country.

In the Society's proceedings for February 1807, the formation of the Dunblane Farming Society is noticed in a report of a ploughing match sent by Mr Stirling of Keir.

In 1809, the institution, by Sir Patrick Murray, Bart.,

of the Strathearn Agricultural Society is recorded ; and on application the Secretary, with the approval of the Directors, agreed to become an Honorary Member of it, 'the Board being of opinion that the institution of local Agricultural Societies upon a respectable footing, and under proper regulations, must be attended with much benefit to the country.'

Implements and Machines.

On 6th December 1793, the Society awarded its earliest premium for an implement. A sum of ten guineas was then voted to the Rev. Alexander Campbell, minister of Kilcalmonell, Argyllshire, as an acknowledgment of his merits in regard to a new-invented plough, of an improved construction, adapted for the culture of Highland farms. The Directors at the same time recommended to the Sub-Committee to cause a model to be made of the plough at the expense of the Society, to be kept for their use. Before one was made for the Society, a plough was constructed under the direction of the inventor, and a trial of it took place on 15th November 1793, on a field on the farm of Lochend, near Edinburgh, in presence of Sir John Clerk, Sir John Sinclair, James Clerk, Esq., Mr Marshall, author of the *Essays on Agriculture* ; William Bennet, farmer at Duddingston ; Mr Baird, farmer at Lochend ; and Mr Cauvin,* teacher of French in Edinburgh, and also a practical farmer. These gentlemen agreed that in certain circumstances and situations, Mr Campbell's plough appeared to them to possess superior advantages, particularly that in strong lea and rank stubble, it would be less apt to choke, and in stony ground less liable to be thrown out or diverted than any other plough. They were also clearly of opinion

* Mr Cauvin above referred to was Louis Cauvin, the well-known teacher of French, and afterwards farmer at Duddingston, who died in 1825, bequeathing his property for the erection and endowment of "an hospital for the relief, maintenance, and education of the sons of respectable but poor teachers ; the sons of poor but honest farmers ; when failing, the sons of respectable master printers or booksellers, and the sons of respectable servants in the agricultural line." The Institution, which is situated at Duddingston, near Edinburgh, was opened in 1833.

that the muzzle invented by Mr Campbell was a most ingenious and useful improvement, and infinitely superior to any then in use. At the General Meeting, 14th January 1794, it was remitted to the Directors to consider if some addition should not be made to the ten guineas adjudged to Mr Campbell, and the Board on 24th January voted an additional sum of five guineas, and resolved to have a plough made of the same construction and size as the original one, to be placed in the lobby of the Society's hall for the inspection of members. This implement may be regarded as the foundation of the Society's Museum. On the 9th January 1796, a sum of five guineas was voted to Duncan Clerk, Barr, Kintyre, for a plough muzzle of an improved construction. The Committee reported that this muzzle was an ingenious invention, and possessed the property of readily and accurately regulating the plough, so as to make it raise a deeper or broader furrow slice at pleasure. On 10th January 1809, a sum of £21 was awarded to James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh, for the plough and dynamometer constructed by him.

One vote passed in 1810 has considerable interest. It was a sum of £31 10s., voted to Andrew Meikle, of East Lothian, then above ninety years of age. The General Meeting, held on 9th January 1810, authorised the Treasurer to subscribe the above sum towards a subscription set on foot by proprietors and farmers of East Lothian in favour of Mr Meikle, for the purpose of bestowing on him and his family some substantial mark of public approbation, for his improvement or invention of the thrashing machine. Several other awards were made in 1810. They include a piece of plate of ten guineas value, to Walter Samuel, Niddry, West Lothian, for the improvement made by him in the former mode of yoking horses in thrashing machines; a gold medal, of five guineas value, to Mr Monteith, Harperstone, Perthshire, for constructing, at a small expense, and bringing into practice, a thrashing machine, driven by water, adapted to farms of moderate extent; a gold medal, of five guineas value, to John Harriman, manager of the Lorn Furnace Company, for his invention

of a machine for raising and removing large fixed or earth fast stones ; and three guineas to James Allan, Echo Bank, Edinburgh, for his drawing and description of a reaping machine. In connection with this last invention, it is curious to note that the very next grant to machines was a sum of £50, voted in 1811, to John Blackie, armourer of the Lanarkshire Militia, in order to have a reaping machine constructed upon the principles of a model thereof invented by him, and submitted to the Society.

In 1812, the Society voted £21 to a subscription set on foot for the benefit of the family of the late James Small,* who so materially improved the Scotch plough, and to enable his sons, J. & A. Small, Leith Walk, to carry on their business of ploughwrights upon a more extensive scale, for their own benefit, and that of the public. The same year the Society voted £30 to Donald Cumming, Edinburgh, to have a reaping machine constructed upon the principles of a model thereof invented by him, and submitted to the Society ; and five guineas to Mrs Lovi, glass blower, Edinburgh, for an agricultural thermometer invented by her. In 1813, ten guineas were voted to Walter Samuel, Niddry, West Lothian, for a material improvement made by him in the mode of coupling harrows.

In 1815, the Society extended its encouragement to the printing press, by voting a piece of plate, of £21 value, to John Ruthven, printer, Edinburgh, for a printing press, upon a new and improved construction, invented by him, and examined in operation by a Committee of the Society. The same year there were voted three guineas to Thomas White, Cowdenburn, Biggar, for a model of a machine for repairing roads ; and fifteen guineas to Alexander Mackid, millwright, Thurso, for an improved machine for cutting or slicing turnips, constructed by him. In the same year reaping machines were approved. A piece of plate, of fifty guineas value, was voted to James Smith, manager of the Deanston Cotton Works, Perthshire, for constructing an efficient machine for reaping corn,

* See page 52.

examined in operation in harvest 1815 by a Committee of the resident members of the Society. A sum of £21 was also voted to Archibald Kerr, mathematical instrument maker, Edinburgh, for the model of a reaping machine constructed by him ; and a further sum of £21 was voted by the Society towards constructing an operating machine on the principles of this model.

The votes for machines in 1816 were numerous. A piece of plate, of fifteen guineas value, was awarded to Thomas Buttler of Hambledon, Hampshire, for his invention of, and having introduced into Scotland, a grubber, on a principle superior to that formerly in use ; and seven guineas were given to Walter Samuel, blacksmith, Niddry, West Lothian, on account of his invention of a grubber on a new and improved principle. Five guineas were voted to Mrs Lovi, glass blower, Edinburgh, for her invention of glass beads for ascertaining the strength or specific gravity of spirits, worts, and other liquids, on a principle superior to those hitherto in use. A gold medal was awarded to Sir Alexander Gordon of Culvennan for certain improvements in the construction of wheel carriages, particularly his invention of a spring-draught gauge for ascertaining the power of draught animals. A gold medal was voted to John Graham Dalzell, advocate (afterwards Sir John Graham Dalzell of Binns, Bart.), for his invention of a self-regulating calender for the pressure of cloths. A piece of plate, of the value of ten guineas, was awarded to Samuel Morton, Leith Walk, for his invention of a revolving brake harrow or weed extirpator.

The votes of 1817 embrace some suggestive awards. Thus John Baird, of the Shotts Iron Works, gets a gold medal for an improved cast iron railway. John Young, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, receives a like medal for a machine for watering drill crops upon a new and improved construction. Andrew Clark, blacksmith at Carnacuin, on the estate of Monaltry, is voted ten guineas for a water wheel, for working machinery in certain situations without a water course. A like sum is voted to John Hastie, millwright, Hutton Mill, Berwickshire, for a machine for feeding the

fire of a kiln with mill seeds. A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, is awarded to the Rev. Alexander Campbell, Killcalmonell, for improvements made by him upon the common and double mould board ploughs. The first award made by the Society for a plough was to Mr Campbell in 1793. Five guineas were voted to Joseph Binning, millwright, Bathgate, for a machine for sowing grain broadcast; and a like sum to William Steel, Dumfries, for an apparatus for steaming potatoes.

There were five grants for machines in 1818. A sum of twenty guineas was voted to John Common, Denwick, Alnwick, for an improved double-drilled turnip sower. Ten guineas were awarded to Messrs Lees & Bathgate, Galashiels, for constructing a wire bridge for foot passengers over the Gala, being the first of this description erected in Scotland. Twelve guineas were voted to Andw. Hislop, smith at Fountainhall, for constructing a bridge of malleable iron over the Gala, also intended for foot passengers, at a moderate expense, and understood to be the first of this description attempted in Scotland. Five guineas were awarded to Mr Wotherspoon, watchmaker, Tranent, for his model and description of a reaping machine. Thomas Kirkwood, Castleton, East Lothian, received three guineas for constructing a grubber wholly of iron.

In 1819 only two votes were passed for inventions. James Walker, Lauriston, Falkirk, received seven guineas for a model and relative description of a railway, calculated to surmount elevations; and five guineas were voted to Mr Walker, Carron, for his model and relative description of a railway for a similar purpose. In 1820 three awards were made. A gold medal was voted to James Hunter of Thurston, East Lothian, for an improved self-acting pump, invented by him, and presented to the Society, and for improvements made by him on an instrument for measuring distances. Ten guineas were awarded to Robert Monteath, wood surveyor, Stirling, for a machine for measuring growing timber; seven guineas to Alexander Farmer, late at Bearford, for his corn fanners.

Cultivation of Turnip.

The Society was from the earliest particularly anxious to promote the culture of turnips in those parts of the Highlands where this material improvement had not been practised. For this purpose premiums were offered in its first list. Its first award for turnip culture was a sum of £7 10s., voted in 1793, to Alexander Mey, Mount Stuart, Bute; the second, £3 to the Rev. Alex. Campbell, Lagnascavach; the third, £3 to James Brown, Cranslagmorie, Bute. The next awards were in 1795, when £4 were voted to Alexander Campbell, Ladnacorth; and £3 awarded to the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Killin. In 1796, £7 10s. were voted to William Kerr, Upper Knockriach, Kintyre; and two guineas to John Junkin, Airdrie, Cowal. A sum of £5 was awarded in 1797 to William Grant, Tombreacachie, Banffshire. This premium is stated to have been awarded as well on account of the quality and extent of Mr Grant's crop, as for the useful example of improvement he had for some time so successfully given in the country, in this and other articles, as stated in his certificate. In the same year sums varying from £2 to four guineas were awarded to the Rev. John Gordon, Strathdon; to the Rev. Chas. M'Hardy, Crathie; the Rev. Mr Harper, Kildrummy; the Rev. Robt. Farquharson, Coldstone; and James Emslie, Cattie, Tough. Sums varying from 30s. to ten guineas were voted for turnip culture to the undermentioned:—

In 1798, to Findlay Machardy, Inver of Aberarder, Crathie; Robert Farquharson, Lineherry, Strathdon; William Grant, Tombreakachie; the Rev. Charles Machardy, Crathie; John Yeats, Aberlour; John Richardson, Mains of Kildrummy; Rev. John Harper, Kildrummy; Rev. Alexander Robertson, Coul.

In 1799, to Findlay Machardy, Inver of Aberarder; Peter Duncan, Teneback, Crathie; John Hendrie, Knockindow, Inveraugh; Wm. Gordon, Minmore, Inveraven; Mr Cameron, Milltown of Balveny; Alex. Christie, Haughs of Kilmechly; William Grant, Morlich, Towie; John Wilson, Water-side of Forbes; J. Donaldson, Wester Corse, Coul; William Donaldson; George Gordon, Ord, Auchindoir; John Richardson, Mains of Kildrummy.

In 1800, to James Ley, Rinavey, Crathie; James Downie, Newton, Crathie; Peter Duncan, Tynaback, Crathie; James Watt, Nether Cluny, Mortlach; Alex. Christie, Haughs of Kilmeachlie, Inveraven; Wm. Gordon, Minmore, Inveraven.

In 1809, to Daniel Reid, Upper Holm, Stornoway ; James Robertson, Goathill, Stornoway ; the Rev. Alex. Downie, Lochalsh ; Geo. Jeffrey, New Kelso, Lochcarron ; Murdoch MacIennan, Tullich, Lochcarron.

In 1810, to Daniel Reid, Upper Holm, Stornoway ; James Robertson, Goathill, Stornoway ; Mrs Chapman, Melbost, Stornoway ; the Rev. Alex. Downie, Lochalsh ; George Jeffrey, New Kelso, Lochcarron ; Murdoch MacIennan, Tullich, Lochcarron.

In 1811, to Lewis M'Iver, Gress, Lewis ; Daniel Reid, Upperholm, Lewis ; Rev. Alex. Downie, Lochalsh ; Murdoch MacIennan, Tullich ; George Jeffrey, New Kelso.

In 1812, to John Stobbo, Windyhall, Bute ; James Macfie, Ballycurry, Bute ; Lauchlan Mackinnon, Corry, Isle of Skye ; John Campbell, Kingsburgh, Isle of Skye ; Captain Neil N'Leod, Gesto, Isle of Skye.

In 1813, to John Stobbo, Windyhall, Bute ; James Brown, Ballianly, Bute ; Lauchlan Mackinnon, Corry, Isle of Skye ; said Captain Neil M'Leod ; Dr John Bayne, Middregie, Strathspey ; the Rev. Gregor Grant, Cromdale, Strathspey ; James Grant, Kylantrae, Strathspey.

In 1814, to James Brown, Ballianlay, Bute ; James MacFee, Ballicurry, Bute ; Donald Macdonald, Drummintoran, Ardnamurchan ; Donald Maclean, Scalachan, Ardgour ; Alex. Cameron, Inverscadale, Ardgour ; Dr James Bayne, Midreggie, Strathspey ; John Grant, Kyleneae, Strathspey ; James Houstoun, Kirkton, Strathspey ; John Wallace, Lowclauchan of Tongland, Kirkcudbright ; James Hunter, Millmark, Kirkcudbright.

In 1815, to Alex. Paterson, Pennyland, Thurso ; Donald Maclean, Salachan, Ardgour ; Colin Campbell, Kilmaline, Kingerloch ; Donald Macdonald, Drumintorran, Mull ; said Dr James Bayne ; Robert Innes, Grantown, Strathspey ; Captain James Macdonald, Coulmakyle, Strathspey ; Thomas Hannay, Baldoon Mains, Wigtownshire ; Robert Arbuckle, West Mains of Baldoon, Wigtownshire ; Wm. Mure, Grange, Kirkcudbright ; John Wallace, Long Barns and Stipend, Kirkcudbright.

In 1816, to Alex. Dunbar, Scrabster, Caithness ; said Robert Arbuckle ; Robert Ralston, Airds, Wigtownshire ; William Mure, Grange, Kirkcudbright.

In 1817, to said Alex. Dunbar ; Geo. Gowans, Campbeltown of Cawdor, Nairn ; Wm. Mackintosh, Janefield, Nairn ; John Wallace, Lowclauchan, Tongland, Kirkcudbright.

In 1818, to Alex. Laurence, Savilt, Orkney ; George Gibson, Cairn, Orkney ; Wm. Strang, Lopness, Orkney ; Capt. John Grant, Muir of Crook, Inverness-shire ; George Gowans, Cawdor ; said Wm. Mackintosh.

In 1819, to said Captain John Grant ; said George Gowans ; Alexander M'Arthur, Polneach, Nairnshire ; Gilbert Laurenceson, Uphouse, Shetland ; Alex. Barclay, Island of Whalsay, Shetland ; Geo. Irvine, Whalsay, Shetland ; George Edgar, Got, Tingwall, Shetland ; Andrew Brown, Earabuss, Islay.

In 1820, to George Gibson, Kirkwall ; said William Strang, Lopness ; Thomas Linklater, Wattle, Shetland ; John Williamson, Braewick, Shetland ; George Edgar, Got, Shetland.

Irrigation.

In 1794, a premium was awarded to the Rev. Dr Smith, minister of Campbeltown, for a report 'on the best method

of improving pasture ground in the Highlands, by watering.' Dr Smith not only obtained the highest premium, but the report was printed under the patronage and at the expense of the Society. The subject was so peculiarly applicable to the Highlands that the Society, on the suggestion of a public-spirited member, particularly attentive to, and conversant in, agricultural researches—Sir Alexander Ramsay—resolved to bring down from one of the counties in England, where the practice had been long known, and extensively carried on, a person qualified to teach and to direct the method of watering grounds in the best manner, and with the greatest effect. Accordingly, in June 1795, Mr Charles Stephens, who is designed 'The Flooder,' who had been much and successfully employed in this practice in Gloucestershire, was brought down to Edinburgh, at the expense of the Society; and after the Committee had satisfied themselves of his knowledge and experience, the public were informed of his arrival, by advertisement, and arrangements were made with different proprietors, in various parts of the country, members of the Society, for having his direction and assistance in watering such parts of their estates as were susceptible of that improvement. Mr Stephens proceeded, during that and the next season, through different parts of the North of Scotland; when, in general, the Society received very strong testimonies, from noblemen and gentlemen employing him, of his skill and success.

Elkington's System of Draining.

The Board of Agriculture procured for Mr Elkington a reward of £1000 on his publishing the method which he practised in draining wet or boggy land. The Board also conditioned for Mr Elkington's communicating his system to such pupils as it should select and send to be instructed by him. The Highland Society, at the General Meeting, 13th January 1796, agreed to be at the expense of sending up a young man (Mr James Johnston, land surveyor, Edinburgh), to attend Mr Elkington, and to learn from him his method of draining. Mr Johnston went, accord-

ingly, to England, where he remained several months, attending constantly and assisting in the operations of Mr Elkington. Soon after his return to Scotland, Mr Johnston published, under the patronage of the Society, a treatise on this subject, accompanied with explanatory plates, which he presented to the Society, in January 1798, and which, from a conviction of its utility, the Society recommended to the public, in the accounts of the proceedings of their General Meeting, held on 9th of that month.

Mr Johnston died on 28th January 1838, and the monument erected to his memory in the West Churchyard, Edinburgh, bears that, 'having been sent to England by the Highland Society to study the system of Elkington, under the eye of that celebrated person, he long successfully put it in practice, and was thereby instrumental in improving the estates of a very great proportion of the landed proprietors of Scotland.'

Dairy Produce.

In 1796, the Society offered a gold medal or piece of plate of the value of ten guineas to the person, in the counties of Bute and Dumbarton, who should in the year 1796 make for sale the greatest quantity of cheese of the best quality in a dairy of twelve cows or upwards, the quantity not being less than 36 stone weight. In the same year, a similar premium was offered to the person, in the counties of Angus and Mearns, who should, in the year 1796, make butter for sale of the best quality and greatest quantity from a dairy of twelve cows and upwards, the quantity not being less than 36 stone weight. The Committees appointed for the purpose were to take such evidence as they might think proper, both as to quantity and quality of the different competing articles. The butter made in 1796 was to be judged in the autumn of that year, and the premium for cheese of 1796 was to be judged in the autumn of 1797. The premium for cheese was awarded to Mrs Campbell of Stonefield, as well on account of the quality and quantity of her cheese as that she was the only competitor. There

does not appear to have been any competition for the butter premium.

The General Meeting in January 1815 voted a piece of plate of the value of twenty guineas to Mr William Harley, Willowbank, Glasgow, on account of his having established an extensive dairy there upon a new and improved plan.

Premiums awarded at a later date, for improved dairy produce and management, will be afterwards noticed.

Thirlage.

Frequent references are made in the preceding chapter to the evil of thirlage. It seems proper to mention here that this subject was brought under the notice of the directors at a meeting on the 19th February 1796. It was pointed out that 'this servitude of thirlage had long been complained of in Scotland as an obstacle to the improvement of the country, by the restriction it imposed on certain lands of grinding corn produced on them at certain mills only, and of paying a proportion of such grain in name of multure, the quantum of which payment in name of multure increasing with the increased quantity of grain produced, the servitude in question must evidently operate as a tax upon industry, and as a bar to agricultural improvement.' The matter was referred to a committee, who gave in two reports in July and December of the same year. After the subject had undergone various discussions, both at the general meeting of the Society and those of the directors, and after a communication of the sentiments of several of the counties of Scotland transmitted to the Society, all of them favourable to the proposed measure, a bill was brought into Parliament in the session of 1799. The bill which was passed gave relief from the servitude in a manner which, while conferring a great public advantage, involved 'the least inconvenience to the parties privately interested.'

Special and Meritorious Services.

This chapter may be fitly closed with a notice of several awards for special and meritorious services.

On 26th June 1786, the Society awarded a gold medal, of the value of five guineas, to Alexander Macleod of Harris, for an account of the operations and improvements carried on by him on his Estate of Harris, particularly in the building of a harbour or quay, promoting the fisheries, erecting storehouses, and the settling of coopers and other manufacturers on his estate, with many useful observations connected with the Society's objects. It was also resolved that the paper should be published for the benefit of the public. On 5th January 1787, the Society voted a gold medal, value ten guineas, to John Knox, author of a report on the fisheries, 'as a mark of the Society's approbation of his patriotic exertions and meritorious conduct.'

On 13th January 1789, a vote of special interest was passed. It was a gold medal, of the value of ten guineas, to John Clark, younger of Eldin, for designing the device and inscription of the Society's seal. It was considered by the Committee that the most proper seal would be 'a Highlander in his proper dress and arms presenting himself before the genius of Scotland, represented by a female figure with the proper attributes and emblems, and pointing out to her his flocks and herds, his fishing vessels and implements of husbandry, and that the motto supposed to be his address to her should be "*Semper armis nunc et Industria*," expressing that the Highlanders who have long been useful to their country by their valour and military talents, are now desirous of cultivating also the arts of peace, and of benefiting it also by their industry.' The device also served for medals, the reverse being left for the inscription.

Two votes, granted on 1st August 1789, and on 31st March 1790, show that the Society was even at that date alive to the value of mineralogical research. On each occasion £25 were voted to Mr Raspe, a native of Germany, who was sent by the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Breadalbane, and others to make a mineralogical survey of the Highlands.

On 6th March 1790, a gold medal of the value of five guineas was voted to John Robertson, Rothesay, for sug-

gesting the establishment of signals, by means of fires at night and smoke by day, at proper stations, for pointing out to vessels the places where shoals of herrings have appeared upon the coast.

Two awards, made on 10th January 1809, indicate that the Society considered it fitting to reward soldierly fidelity and patriotism. One vote was a gold medal of the value of five guineas to Angus Mackay, of the 71st Highlanders. It appeared by a letter from General Ferguson that, at the battle of Vimiera, in Portugal, the French General, Bernier, was taken prisoner by Mackay, then a corporal of the 71st Regiment. The French General having tendered to him his watch and purse with a view of obtaining his liberty, Mackay declined accepting either, and brought his prisoner to his commanding-officer. On the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, Mr Mackay had been promoted to the rank of a commissioned officer in the service. The other vote was a handsome stand of bagpipes, with an appropriate inscription, to George Clark, piper of the 71st Regiment, who, after being severely wounded in the same action, sat on the ground, when unable to stand from the effect of his wound, and played a pibroch. The pipes were of the value of nine guineas. The Society's awards were delivered to Ensign Mackay and George Clark, at a meeting of the Highland Society of London, by the Marquis of Huntly, as preses of meeting. George Clark appeared at the competition of pipers held in 1815, when it was thought proper to vote him a gold medal, instead of considering him a candidate for one of the prizes.

A suggestive vote was passed in 1809 of a silver medal to David Shank, secretary of the Rhins of Galloway Agricultural Society. A report of the proceedings of the Rhins Society having been laid before the directors, it was approved of; and, in particular, the Society's practice of periodically inspecting the improvements made by the different farmers within that district; and the medal was voted as a mark of such approbation by the directors. In the same year (on 23rd June) a silver medal was voted to Walter Laidlaw, Menzion, Peeblesshire, for the introduction

into that county of the whitefaced, or Cheviot breed of sheep, upon an extensive scale, to his own advantage and that of others in that district. A similar medal was at the same time awarded to the Rev. Mr Gardiner, minister of Tweedsmuir, for drawing up and submitting to the Society the account of Mr Laidlaw's improvements.

In 1813, a gold medal was voted to Captain G. W. Manby for his ingenuity, zeal, and perseverance in prosecuting a plan for rendering assistance to persons shipwrecked near the shore. Captain Manby's plan and apparatus were examined, and reported on by a Committee of the Society. In 1818, a gold medal was voted to James Grant of Corrymony, advocate, as a mark of the Society's approbation of his treatise on the 'Origin and Descent of the Gael.' In the same year, John Mackenzie, Richmond Place, Edinburgh, had a piece of plate, of the value of twenty guineas, voted for information communicated by him to the Society on the subject of the herring fishery.

CHAPTER IV.

GAELIC LANGUAGE, POETRY, AND MUSIC.

ONE of the early resolutions of the Society was that it should pay a proper attention to the preservation of the language, poetry, and music of the Highlands. In pursuance of this resolution, the Society, as noticed on pages 48 and 49, had at least two bards who held office in succession from 1784 to 1799. An officer, known as Professor of Gaelic, was recognised during the like period ; while the Society had several pipers from 1784 to 1817.

Ossian Inquiry.

The same spirit which led the Society to appoint the officers just named induced it to assent to an inquiry, by a Committee of its members, regarding the Poems of Ossian. The poems issued by Macpherson in 1762, 1763, and 1765, had been read with avidity and translated into various European languages, but their authenticity, as is well known, was loudly questioned by Dr Johnson, David Hume, Malcolm Laing, and others. The resolution authorising the inquiry was adopted at a meeting in July 1797, a year after the death of Macpherson, at a time, therefore, when a semi-official inquiry could be made without reference to personal feeling. The question submitted to the Committee was of a two-fold character. The Committee itself defines the inquiry to be first, 'What poetry, of what kind, and of what degree of excellence, existed anciently in the Highlands, and which was generally known by the denomination of Ossianic, from its universal belief that its author was Ossian, the son of Fingal ; and secondly, how far the collection of such poetry, published by Macpherson, was genuine ?' The Committee issued circulars containing queries which were addressed to such

persons in the Highlands and Islands as seemed likely to afford information regarding the poems. It also obtained from Dr Blair some correspondence he had had with various persons when instituting a like investigation. The report, which is from the pen of the Chairman of the Committee, Mr Henry Mackenzie, is a most elaborate document, and must have entailed a great deal of labour in its preparation. Owing to its length, it was not given in the Society's Transactions, but was published separately in 1805. It fills an octavo volume of upwards of 300 pages, of which one-half consists of an appendix of documents and correspondence.

It is unnecessary here to enter on the argument of the report, which is almost judicial in its impartiality ; but the conclusions at which the Committee arrived may be stated. With respect to the first branch of the inquiry—the existence in the Highlands of poetry known as Ossianic—the Committee states ‘with confidence that such poetry did exist ; that it was common, general, and in great abundance ; that it was of a most impressive and striking sort, in a high degree eloquent, tender, and sublime.’ The second question, as to ‘how far the collection of such poetry, published by Mr James Macpherson, is genuine,’ the Committee observes ‘it is much more difficult to answer.’ It goes on to say—‘The Committee is possessed of no documents to show how much of his collection Mr Macpherson obtained in the form in which he has given it to the world. The poems and fragments of poems which the Committee has been able to procure, contain often the substance, and sometimes almost the literal expression (the *ipsissima verba*), of passages given by Mr Macpherson, in the poems of which he has published the translations. But the Committee has not been able to obtain any one poem the same in title and tenor with the poems published by him. It is inclined to believe that he was in use to supply chasms, and to give connection, by inserting passages which he did not find, and to add what he conceived to be dignity and delicacy to the original composition, by striking out passages, by softening incidents, by refining the language,

in short, by changing what he considered as too simple or too rude for a modern ear, and elevating what in his opinion was below the standard of good poetry. To what degree, however, he exercised these liberties, it is impossible for the Committee to determine. The advantages he possessed, which the Committee began its inquiries too late to enjoy, of collecting from the oral recitation of a number of persons, now no more, a very great number of the same poems, on the same subjects, and then collating those different copies or editions, if they may be so called, rejecting what was spurious or corrupted in one copy, and adopting from another something more genuine and excellent in its place, afforded him an opportunity of putting together what might fairly enough be called an original whole, of much more beauty, and with much fewer blemishes, than the Committee believes it *now* possible for any person, or combination of persons, to obtain.'

In a preface to the volume the Committee specially acknowledges its obligations to Dr Donald Smith, formerly surgeon to the Breadalbane Fencibles, 'one of the best Celtic scholars of the time.' To this gentleman the Society in 1804 voted a piece of plate, of the value of £30, 'as a mark of the Society's sense of the great benefit the Committee on the Ossian inquiry had derived from his knowledge and services in that business.' The Committee, in the last page of the volume containing its report, records 'with infinite concern' the death of its 'excellent coadjutor, Dr D. Smith, who had died after a very short illness on the very day (22nd May 1805) when the last of his labours in its services, the concluding sheet of this Appendix, issued from the press.' Dr Smith's death took place at his lodgings, St James' Square, Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Directors of the Society, held on 24th May, a record is made in the minute of the death of Dr Smith as 'a loss to his country, and to the Highlands in particular;' and it was resolved that 'it is highly becoming the Society to show proper respect to his memory, and that a respectable attendance of the members, particularly such as were best known to Dr Smith, be requested to be present at his funeral.

In the course of its inquiries the Committee had collected a large number of Gaelic MSS., of which a trivial notice, printed in the volume, is from the pen of Dr D. Smith. The whole of these MSS. are deposited in the Advocates' Library; but the documents continue the property of the Highland Society. Not the least valuable of the MSS. belonging to the Society is that known as the Book of the Dean of Lismore. The Dean was Sir James Macgregor, who died 1331; and his 'Book' is a MS. of 311 pages quarto, consisting, with the exception of a few short pieces, entirely of a collection of Gaelic poetry, made by the Dean and his brother, Duncan Macgregor. This Book has a special value, as it contains poems attributed to Ossian and to other poets prior to the sixteenth century, which are not to be found elsewhere, and the collection is above suspicion, having been made upwards of 300 years ago, before any controversy on the subject had arisen. Copious selections from the Lismore MS., comprising all the Ossianic and Fenian poetry, and every composition relating to Scotland, were published in a volume in 1862, with translations by the eminent Gaelic scholar the Rev. Thomas M'Lachlan, and an interesting and valuable Introduction by the accomplished antiquary, William F. Skene, Esq. Mr Skene observes that the collection of Gaelic MS. in the Advocates' Library, of which those belonging to the Highland Society formed the basis, now embraces nearly all the MSS. known or believed to exist. The suggestion of collecting the whole into one place in a public library was made by Mr Skene.

Gaelic Dictionary.

There are various proofs that the Society from an early period took a lively interest in works on the Gaelic language. On the 21st of July 1794 a sum of £20 was voted to Robert Macfarlane, Professor of the Gaelic Language to the Society, towards the expense of publishing a Gaelic vocabulary. In 1803, a sum of £30 10s. was voted towards defraying the expense of a second edition, or new translation, of the Old Testament in the Gaelic language,

for the benefit of the poorer classes of Highlanders, to be published by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. On 27th June 1806, there was voted a sum of £30 to Alex. Robertson, schoolmaster, Kirkmichael, Perthshire, for the manuscript of a Gaelic Dictionary, proposed to be published by him, but which the Society had obtained from him as an aid to one on a more extensive scale it had in view to publish. On 13th January 1807, £105 were voted to the Rev. Alexander Campbell, minister of Portree, Skye, for a collection of Gaelic poetry, &c., as recommended by the directors, to be paid upon the delivery of the poems, authenticated to the satisfaction of the directors. On 22nd May of same year, £21 were voted to Archibald Fletcher, schoolmaster, Greenock, for his manuscript of vocables for a Gaelic dictionary; and a like sum was voted on 18th December 1807 to Dr Graham, Aberfoyle, for a copy of his work on the authenticity of the poems of Ossian. In 1809, a sum of £5 was given to John Turner, Glasgow, for four ancient Celtic MSS. he had obtained in Ireland. In 1811, there was voted to the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Dingwall, a sum of £21, for a copy of the second or approved edition of a Celtic grammar, to be published by him.

With the aid of these MSS. and other material, the Society felt emboldened to begin, in 1814, the compilation of a Dictionary of the Gaelic language. The general conduct of the work was entrusted to the Rev. Dr John Macleod, minister of Dundonald. In the details of some of its departments he was assisted by Mr Ewan Maclachlan, Aberdeen; the Rev. Dr Alexander Irvine, Little Dunkeld; and the Rev. Alexander Macdonald, Crieff. In its progress through the press, it was superintended and corrected by the Rev. Mackintosh Mackay, minister of Laggan. The work occupied fourteen years in preparation. In the first volume of the second series of the Society's Transactions, it is noticed that the dictionary was almost ready for publication. Allusion is made to the prevalence of the Celtic language in early times, and to the fact that it had 'found a refuge in the Highlands of Scotland as a sanctuary in which it might expire.' The Society was congratulated

on having, in the preparation of the dictionary, 'seized the happy moment for treasuring up in its archives the words which, though spoken, may soon cease to be heard, and preserving the seal of a decaying record.' It is stated in the same passage that the work had cost nearly £4000, which had been 'subscribed by individuals at home and abroad, or voted from the funds of the Society.'

This great work, which is a worthy monument of the industry and time expended on it, was published in 1828. It comprehends a Gaelic and English and English and Gaelic Dictionary, with a Latin and Gaelic Vocabulary. The book, which is in two volumes 4to, containing in all about 2000 pages, was appropriately dedicated to the Sovereign in the following terms:—

To the King.

Sire,—In the name of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, I present to your Majesty the result of an undertaking already sanctioned by your Majesty's approbation, and which your Majesty has deigned to regard as a laudable attempt to record and illustrate the aboriginal language of this portion of your Majesty's dominions.

In patronising and supporting a work of this nature, the members of the Highland Society are persuaded, that they will not be thought to have lost sight of those patriotic views and great public objects, for the promotion of which their Association was originally formed, and in the assiduous prosecution of which they have been signally encouraged and sustained by your Majesty's gracious countenance and protection.—I am, Sire,

Your Majesty's most faithful subject,

And most dutiful Servant,

HAMILTON & BRANDON, President.

Copies of the Dictionary were sent to several of the learned societies of Europe, and to various distinguished individuals at home and abroad.

During the progress of the dictionary, two sums were voted, both in 1815, for objects of kindred nature. One was a sum of £31 10s. to Alexander Campbell towards defraying the expense of a tour made by him through the Highlands and Islands in 1815, for the purpose of collecting materials for a work proposed to be published by him, entitled 'Albyn's Anthology,' a selection of the more ancient melodies and poetry of the lowland and highland

districts of Scotland. The other vote was a sum of £10 10s. to Capt. Simon Fraser of Knocky, Inverness-shire, a subscription to an intended publication by him of a selection of airs and melodies peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. In this connection may be fitly mentioned a sum of twenty guineas, voted in 1806 to Mr Gunn for his report on two ancient Scottish harps, sent by General Robertson of Lude for the inspection of the Society.

After the publication of the Dictionary, the Society took no further steps in connection with the Gaelic language and literature till 1876, when, in response to an application by Professor Blackie of Edinburgh, it voted a sum of 100 guineas towards the endowment of a Professorship of Gaelic in Edinburgh University, a vote that must be regarded as an appropriate complement of its labours in connection with the Dictionary.

CHAPTER V.

AWARDS AT PLOUGHING COMPETITIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

THE Society's operations in the direction of an improved tillage of the soil are of a kind to interest many into whose hand this work is likely to fall ; and we therefore make no apology for entering into considerable detail.

We find that at the General Meeting of the Society held on 13th January 1801, it was resolved to offer premiums to ploughmen ; and, in the first instance, to begin with Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, or in such parts of these counties as might appear most proper. The premiums were announced in the list for 1801 in the following terms : ' To ploughmen for improvement in ploughing, a sum of ten guineas will be distributed this season in premiums to ploughmen in the district of Carrick in Ayrshire, and the like sum of ten guineas in Annandale in Dumfriesshire—to be competed for at such places and times, and in such manner, as the members of the Society resident there shall find most proper ; these members being appointed as committees for that purpose—Mr Ferguson of Crosshill for Ayrshire, and Mr Jeffrey of Allerbeck for Dumfriesshire, conveners, with instructions to report to the Society.' At the Board Meeting in February 1801, it was resolved that silver medals, with suitable devices and inscriptions, should be given to successful candidates as a part of their premiums.

First Ploughing Match.

After communicating with many gentlemen and farmers in Annandale, the sub-committee there advertised the match to take place upon the 7th day of November 1801, on a field on the estate of Hoddam. On the day and place appointed, there assembled the following members of the

sub-committee: Lieut.-Colonel Dirom of Mount Annan; William Stewart of Hillside; John Murray, yr. of Tundergarth; and Mr Jeffrey, the convener. There appeared seventeen ploughmen offering to compete, and some thousands of spectators. The committee chose three practical farmers of character and skill to be judges, who immediately withdrew into a house at some distance. The committee then divided the field into seventeen equal parts, consisting of a rood each, and the part upon which each competitor was to plough was determined by lot. The whole ploughs started at once, and in the space of about two hours and a half the whole had ploughed their lots. The judges were then brought on the ground, and decided the lots entitled to the three prizes. The committee accordingly adjudged the first prize of three guineas to Robert Dalgleish, servant to Mr Davidson, farmer at Cushethill, and the Society's medal was given to him on the spot by Master John Pasley Dirom. The second prize of two guineas was adjudged to George Bell, servant to Mr Clow, farmer in Mainholm; and the third prize of one guinea to Alex. Scott, servant to Mr Church, farmer at Hitchell. The ploughs which gained the first and second prizes were made by Hutton of Carlisle, and seemed to be, as nearly as possible, after the model of Small's plough. The other, which gained the third, was made by Young of Roxburghshire. The whole of the unsuccessful candidates executed their work in a very good style, and the sub-committee ordered three shillings to be paid to each of them. This being the first ploughing match that ever took place in Annandale, it attracted the public attention very much. The day fixed upon was uncommonly favourable, and it altogether formed a pleasant and interesting sight. The members of the sub-committee and gentlemen present were invited to dine at Murraythwaite, where the success of the Society was drunk to with great sincerity.

Second Ploughing Match.

The second ploughing match in Scotland, held under the Highland Society's auspices, took place in the Annan-

dale district, and was held at Luce Holme, near Ecclefechan, on the 1st of November 1802. A number of gentlemen and ladies, many influential farmers, and a crowd of spectators attended on this occasion. Cornet Ram of the 3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards brought a party of his men from Annan to keep the ground. The practical farmers appointed to judge the work were—Messrs Thos. Richardson, Woodhouse, Gretna; French, Girthhead, near Moffat; and Pagan, Craigs, near Dumfries. Eighteen ploughmen appeared as competitors. A part of the Holme, which was in stubble, having been previously measured off in lots of a quarter of an English acre, consisting each of two ridges, the ploughmen drew for their lots, and took their stations in the field accordingly. They began by signal at twelve o'clock, and two hours and a-half were allowed them to complete their work. One of them finished with ease in one hour and twelve minutes, the greater part in one hour and a-half, and all of them within two hours. The ploughing was in general neatly and well done, and some of the lots were executed in a very masterly style. At half-past two o'clock the judges decided in favour of the following ploughmen, to whom, at the request of the Committee, the prizes were delivered by Mrs Dirom of Mount Annan:—1st, to Alexander Scott, servant to Mr Church, Hitchell, the Society's medal and three guineas; 2nd, to Adam Robson, servant to Mr Charles Grierson, Rockal, two guineas; 3rd, to George Bell, servant to Mr William Stewart of Hillside, one guinea. These three had all what were called Lothian ploughs, or Small's construction. The first was made by Robert Young, near Kelso; the second by Thomas Oliver, near Jedburgh; and the third by Small, Leith Walk, Edinburgh. The others, excepting one or two, were all Cumberland ploughs. The successful candidates were further distinguished by having a bow of pink ribbon pinned on their hats. A small gratuity was given to each of the unsuccessful candidates. The Committee (consisting of Colonel Dirom of Mount Annan and John Jeffrey of Allerbeck, conveners, William Graham of Mossknow, Hugh Mair of Wiseby,

John Murray, junior of Tundergarth, and Wm. Grierson), the judges, and some of the gentlemen and ladies who had been present at the competition, dined afterwards at Mount Annan, where the King's health, the prosperity of the Society, the plough, and other appropriate toasts were drank with great pleasure.

Third Ploughing Match.

This competition took place at Blackpark, near Castle Douglas, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the 8th of November 1802. There were present—James Gordon, yr. of Culvennan, convener; Lieutenant-Colonel Wight of Chapplerne; and Adam Maitland of Dundrennan, members of committee; and a considerable number of gentlemen of the Stewartry and influential farmers, with a vast crowd of spectators. The committee appointed the following gentlemen, practical farmers, to be judges of the work: Mr Mure, factor to the Earl of Selkirk; Mr French, Girthhead, Moffat; Mr Beck, Balmangan, Kirkcudbright; Mr Breconridge, Custom Mains, Kirkcudbright; and Mr Brown, Campbeltown, Gatehouse. Twenty-one ploughmen appeared as competitors. The field fixed upon, as being similar to the general nature of the soil of Galloway, was old lea, and both stiff to work and stony. A part of it had been previously measured off in lots of half an English acre, having each three ridges, and, as the old ridges did not answer for the new ridges, they were marked at each end twelve feet broad, and one pole was allowed to each competitor. Printed regulations were stuck up and read to the ploughmen, and they drew for their lots and took their places in the field accordingly. They were allowed four hours to complete the quantity allotted to each, and they began at three quarters past twelve o'clock. Two of the ploughs were drawn by cattle, to wit: one by two Galloway heifers, and the other by a Galloway bull and ox, yoked in the same manner as horses. The other nineteen ploughs were drawn by two horses each. The heifers finished the quantity allotted to them in three minutes less time than any of the ploughs with horses finished the like

quantity. The first ploughman with horses finished his quantity of half-an-acre in three hours and three quarters, and all those who got prizes finished in three hours and fifty-five minutes. At three quarters past four, the judges decided in favour of the following ploughmen, to whom Mr Gordon, convener, delivered the prizes :

For ploughs with two horses—Robert Dinwoodie, servant to Hugh Stewart of Gategill, the silver medal and two guineas ; John Brown, servant to Mr Brown, Longbarns of Tongland, two guineas ; James Adamson, servant to Mr Mitchell, Culvennan, one guinea ; Peter Melville, servant to Mr Smith, Kirkchrist, half-a-guinea ; William Cairns, servant to John Spalding of Holme, M.P., half-a-guinea ; William M'Call, servant to Sir Alexander Gordon of Culvennan, a crown ; Gordon Buchanan, servant to Mr Gleddorie, Wheatcroft of Greenlaw, a crown, subscribed by the judges.

For ploughs with two oxen—James Hamilton, servant to Robert Gordon of Threave Grange, the silver medal and one guinea ; Robert Geddes, servant to James Gordon, yr. of Culvennan, one guinea.

Each unsuccessful candidate received two shillings.

The ploughing was in general well executed ; and the judges expressed much satisfaction at the appearance and style of work of the oxen, and particularly of the heifers, which were so well trained, that they equalled any pair of horses in the field, in tractable disposition, steadiness of draught, and quickness of step. The 1st, 2nd, and 9th had English or Cumberland ploughs ; the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 8th had Small's ploughs ; the 6th had Wilkie of Uddingston's plough ; the 7th was a plough made by Robert Murray, blacksmith at Greenlaw, on a new plan, but more adapted for one horse than for two. The ploughs were tried by a machine invented by Mr Gladstone, Castle Douglas, for ascertaining the power necessary for drawing a plough. The Committee, the judges, and above thirty gentlemen and influential farmers dined together afterwards in the Town Hall of Castle Douglas, where the King's health, the first farmer of the Empire—the Highland Society of Scotland—the plough, with the health of the gentleman who had brought to the field the best plough—and success to the agriculture and improvement of the Stewartry, with other appropriate toasts, were drunk with much pleasure.

Fourth and Fifth Ploughing Matches.

These took place at Kilirvan for the south division, and at Machrihannish for the north division of Kintyre, upon the 14th and 15th days of March 1803. There were present—Duncan Stewart, chamberlain of Kintyre; Hector M'Neal of Ugadale; John Porter of Knockbay; William Langlands, surveyor of improvements to His Grace the Duke of Argyll, with a great number of operative and respectable farmers. The following practical farmers were appointed judges of the work:—For the south division—John Pickan, Machrimore; John Turner, Tonrioch; and John Fleeming, Kilirvan. For the north division—Wm. Kerr, overseer at Drumlemble; Andrew Brackenridge, Kilconan; John Brackenridge, Chiscan. Thirty-six ploughmen appeared as competitors, twenty for the south division, and sixteen for the north. The field fixed upon in the south was lea of two years old, dry, kindly soil, rather gravelly and stony. The field in the north was old lumpy lea, with a sandy bottom. Two ridges were marked off for each plough, which might be equal to half an acre. Numbers to the amount of those competing were marked upon bits of paper; these numbers put into split sticks, and fixed one in each lot, and corresponding numbers cut and put into a hat and drawn by the competitors, when each took his station with his horses to the corresponding number in the field, each ploughman having two horses without a driver. Eight of the ploughs made use of were chain ploughs after the model of Small's, and made by Robert Colvil, cartwright in Campbeltown. The others were all after the model of the old Scotch plough. The work in general was exceedingly well performed. When the ploughs were all withdrawn the judges, who were lodged at one half-mile's distance, were sent for, and decided as follows:—

South division—David Brackenridge, son to Andrew Brackenridge, Kilconan, the Society's silver medal and £2 10s.; James Macdonald, tenant in Dunglass, £1 10s.; Archibald Watson, tenant in Blastel, £1.

North division—Charles Kelly, at Machrihannish, the Society's silver medal and £2 10s.; Donald Kelly, in Cracaig, £1 10s.; Duncan M'Millan, son of Neil M'Millan, in Kirkmichael, £1.

Ten shillings divided among the unsuccessful candidates.

The Sixth Ploughing Match

Took place at Longbarns, near Kirkcudbright, on 29th November 1803. Regulations similar to those of the preceding year were adopted. There were nineteen competitors. Two of the ploughs were drawn by two Galloway heifers each, and one by two Galloway oxen yoked in the same manner as horses, and the other sixteen ploughs were drawn by two horses each. The premiums were awarded as follows :

For ploughs drawn by two horses—Peter Melville, servant to Alex. Smith, Kirkchrist, the Society's silver medal and two guineas ; John Brown, with Mr Brown, Longbarns, two guineas ; John Edgar, servant to Mr Haining, Barnbord, one guinea and a half ; William Moat, servant to Mr M'Clacherty, Boreland of Balmaghie, one guinea ; David Hutchison, servant to Mr Martin, Boreland in Borgue, half-a-guinea ; James Adamson, servant to Mr Mitchell, Culvennan, a crown.

For ploughs with two oxen—James Hamilton, servant to Robert Gordon of Threave Grange, the Society's silver medal and two guineas ; William Graham, servant to Sir Alex. Gordon, one guinea.

Each unsuccessful candidate received two shillings.

Premiums to ploughwrights—Samuel Bland, ploughwright at Tongland Bridge, for the best made plough in the Stewartry after the model of Small's on an improved plan, the Society's medal and two guineas ; to the same for the second best made plough, one guinea ; to John Murray for the third best made plough, half-a-guinea.

The competition was attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen in their carriages ; and the Kirkcudbright Cavalry, being at that time in quarters, were drilled in the adjoining field, and added much liveliness to the scene, as well as assisting in keeping off the crowd. The committee and judges afterwards dined together with the cavalry (to which they all belonged) at the Town Hall in Kirkcudbright, where the King's health, the Highland Society, the Plough, and other appropriate toasts were drank, and the committee had much satisfaction in reporting the great advantage to agriculture derived by the premiums granted by the Society to the district.

The Seventh and Eighth Ploughing Matches took place at Kilblaan for the south division, and at Little Craigs for the north division of Kintyre, upon the 10th and 13th days of April 1804, under the same regulations as in 1803.

Forty-four candidates appeared as competitors, viz., 28 for the south division, and 16 for the north. The work in general was extremely well performed. When the ploughs were all withdrawn, the judges, who were confined in a house at a considerable distance, were sent for and decided as under, namely :

South division—Malcolm Drain, servant to Mr M'Math, Gartnacorach, the Society's silver medal and £2 10s ; John M'Donald, Pennyland Mill, £1 10s. ; James M'Donald, Dunglass, £1.

North division—Thomas Breakinridge, son of John Breakinridge, Chiscan, the Society's silver medal and £2 10s. ; Duncan M'Murphy, servant to Duncan M'Michael, Knockriach, £1 10s. ; Edward Armour, Glenremskill, £1. ;

And 10s. divided among the unsuccessful competitors.

The Ninth Ploughing Match (being the third held in Dumfriesshire) took place on Friday the 9th November 1804 at Shaws of Closeburn. Ten competitors with their horses and ploughs appeared, and an immense crowd of spectators assembled from the whole country. The highest prize, being £2 2s. and a medal, was adjudged to Robert Dinwoody, servant to Mr Bushby Maitland of Eccles ; the second, being £1 1s. and a medal, to Thomas Hunter, servant to Mr Anderson of Straquhan ; the third, being 10s. 6d. and a medal, to Walter Maxwell, formerly servant to Mr Monteath of Closeburn.

The Tenth Ploughing Match was held at Waterside, in the parish of Urr, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the 20th November 1804. Ten ploughs started, eight of which were drawn by two horses each, and two by two oxen, the first premium for ploughs drawn by oxen being the Society's medal and £2 2s. to William Graham, ploughman to Sir Alexander Gordon, Bart. The first premium for ploughs drawn by horses, being the same as above, went to Thomas M'George, ploughman to Mr M'George, Hentage. The competition was attended by a great number of gentlemen, and above a thousand spectators.

The Eleventh Ploughing Match took place at Lampits, near Carnwath, in the county of Lanark, on the 21st November 1804. Twenty-three ploughmen appeared as competitors. The first prize, a silver medal and £2 2s.,

was awarded to Thomas Crawford, servant to Mr John Denholm, Dunsyre; and the second prize, a silver medal and £1 11s. 6d., of William Weir, son of Robert Weir, Rawhills. The ploughing was in general well executed; and the company present were highly gratified with the emulation which appeared amongst the competitors. Indeed, such was the interest diffused by the idea of premiums being given by the Highland Society, that an immense crowd had assembled, many of them from a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, and they remained upon the ground, without manifesting the least impatience, from nine o'clock a.m. till long after sunset. These onlookers were no idle crowd. They consisted chiefly of farmers and their servants, blacksmiths and carpenters, all of whom seemed eager to acquire knowledge in their respective lines.

The Twelfth Ploughing Match (being the second held in Lanarkshire) took place at Columbo, near Carstairs, on the 8th November 1805. Thirty-five ploughmen appeared as competitors. The three first prizes were decided as follows: 1 Thomas Crawford, servant to John Denholm, Dunsyre; 2 George Elder, brother of Hugh Elder, Carstairs Mill; 3 William Brown, servant to Archd. Prentice, Covington; and these premiums were distributed accordingly, except the medals, which were given to the 2nd and 3rd, as Thomas Crawford had got the first prize last year, and was only allowed to stand as the other competitors wished it. The crowd of spectators, which greatly exceeded that of the previous year, was highly gratified with the emulation which appeared amongst the competitors.

The Thirteenth Ploughing Match (being the third held in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright) took place at Kenmore, in the Glenkens or Highland district of the Stewartry, on Thursday the 14th November 1805. There were a great number of gentlemen and farmers, and above a thousand spectators. Twenty-three ploughs started at noon, nineteen drawn by two horses each, and four by two oxen each. Every lot was finished by half-past two o'clock, when the judges awarded the first prizes and medals as follows: To ploughmen with two horses—William Cairns, in Hardland.

To ploughmen with two oxen—William Graham, ploughman to Sir Alexander Gordon. The gentlemen of the Society and neighbourhood dined together afterwards, when the health of the Society was drank with every respect, and they requested the convener (Mr Gordon, yr. of Culvennan), to express to the Highland Society the obligations the country considered they lay under to it for the rapid improvement in ploughing which had taken place in the Stewartry since these ploughing matches had been introduced by the Society, which appeared in a ratio almost incredible, as at this Highland district competition only three old Scotch ploughs were seen, when, five years ago, one English plough only was to be found in it.

The Fourteenth Ploughing Match (the third for the county of Lanark) took place at Cleland, in the parish of Bothwell, in the Middle Ward of said county, on the 26th November 1805. Fifteen ploughmen appeared. The first and second prizes and medals were awarded to, 1st, John Weir, servant to Sir James Steuart's tenant at Garrionhaugh; 2nd, Charles Russell, servant to Mr Hamilton of Bothwellpark.

The Fifteenth Ploughing Match took place at Eshiells, Peeblesshire, on the 21st December 1805. Twenty-eight ploughmen appeared. The premiums were awarded as follows: 1st Thomas Paterson, servant to John Craig, Hattonknowe, Eddleston, £5 5s. and the Society's silver medal; 2nd Thomas Cochran, son of William Cochran, Wormalston, Eddleston, £3 3s. and the Society's silver medal; 3rd Alex. Dickson, servant to Sir James Hay of Smithfield, Bart., at Eshiells, £2 2s.

The Sixteenth Ploughing Match took place at Earnock, near Hamilton, in the county of Lanark, on the 8th of February 1806. Twenty-three ploughmen appeared as competitors. The two first prizes were awarded as follows: 1st, A silver medal and £2 to Robert Young, servant to Gavin Laing, Bothwell; 2nd, a silver medal and £1 15s. to James Smellie, servant to Professor Jardine, of Glasgow College. At this competition, one of the rules was—'The judges shall be present during the execution of the work to

observe the performance, and according to their opinion the prizes should be distributed.'

The Seventeenth Ploughing Match took place at Thorn, parish of Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, on the 25th March 1806, when twenty-four two-horse ploughs started; and the two first prizes were awarded as follows: 1st, To Robert Weir, farmer at Kayston, the Society's medal and £3 3s.; 2nd, to James Paton, servant to Robert Weir, farmer at Kayston, £2 2s.

The Eighteenth Ploughing Match took place at Columba, near Carstairs, in the county of Lanark, on the 7th November 1806, when thirty-five ploughmen appeared as competitors. The judges, who had been upon the ground during the whole time of the competition, awarded the first and second prizes to, 1st, John Paterson, servant to Mr Brownlie, Bonnington, Lanark; 2nd, Andrew Paterson, son of Mr John Paterson, Haughheads, Dolphinton.

The Nineteenth Ploughing Match took place at Craighall, Perthshire, on the 18th of November 1806, when twenty-eight ploughs started. The first and second premiums were awarded to, 1st, John Sharp, ploughman at Keir; 2nd, William King, ploughman to John Robertson, Quoigs.

The Twentieth Ploughing Match took place at West Overton, in the parish of Avondale and county of Lanark, on the 24th March 1807. Fifteen ploughmen appeared as competitors with two horses each. The first and second premiums were adjudged to, 1st, Andrew Orr, servant to John Reid of Kittockside; 2nd, to James Gibb, servant to Robert Somerville, Walston.

Among other competitions which took place between 1808 and 1818, the following may be instanced:—

At Ochertyre, Perthshire, 2nd April 1807—twenty-seven competitors—1st prize to Robert Black, ploughman to Miss Ann Preston Campbell of Fernton; and the 2nd to Peter Kempie, ploughman to Sir Patrick Murray of Ochertyre, Bart.

At Logierait, Perthshire, 30th October 1807—twenty-one competitors—1st prize to Henry Macfarlane, in East Mains of Ballechin; 2nd, to Peter Macdonald, servant in Croftintoris.

At Haugh of Killiechassie, Perthshire, 25th October 1809—eighteen competitors—1st prize to John Menzies, at Killiechassie; and 2nd to Alex. Menzies, at Farleyer. In reporting the competition, Sir Robert Menzies, the

convener, stated that 'Wednesday, 25th October 1809, being the anniversary of King George the Third's accession to the Crown of Great Britain, upon which day His Majesty entered upon the fiftieth year of his reign, it was judged a proper commencement of the rejoicings and festivity of that day to have the competition. The competition accordingly took place upon the Haugh of Killiechassie, belonging to Robert Stewart Flemyng, Esq., in presence of Sir Robert Menzies, Baronet, appointed Convener by the Society, several other members thereof, many gentlemen, farmers, and other residents in the district. Eighteen ploughs, with two horses in each, started. The work was performed greatly to the satisfaction of the numerous spectators, who were all convinced of the utility and good effects of such competitions, from the great improvement shown by the young men in their manner of executing the work, so far superior to what was formerly the method in this part of the country. After the competition, a numerous company of gentlemen adjourned to the Tay Bridge Inn at Weem, where a sumptuous and elegant dinner was prepared for them. After which, His Majesty's health was drunk with three times three cheers, loud applause, and every demonstration of loyalty. Many more loyal and appropriate toasts suitable to the happy occasion of the meeting also went round, to each of which a tune applicable to the toast was played by an excellent military band of music, accompanied by the true martial music of the country, the Highland bagpipe. The company separated at a late hour, after passing the day with much harmony, mirth, and pleasure.'

At Auchtydonald, Pitfour, Aberdeenshire, 21st November 1810—fifty ploughs started (forty-nine of which drawn by two horses each, and one by two oxen)—1st premium to Alexander Bonnar, servant to Alex. Bruce, Millhill; and 2nd to James Walker, servant to Colonel Hutchison of Cairngall.

At Colleonard, Banffshire, 17th December 1813, in presence of the Earl of Fife and several other members of the Society, 36 ploughs started, 32 of which were drawn by single pairs of horses, and 4 by a pair of oxen each. Six premiums were allotted, which the judges determined as follows: 1st Three guineas and a silver medal to George Taylor,* servant to Mr Wilson, Mill of Alvah; 2nd two guineas and a silver medal to James Will, servant to Mr Dawson, Baldavie; 3rd two guineas to David Stevenson, servant to Mr M'Kay, Montcoffer; 4th one-and-a-half guinea to James Law, servant to Mr M'Intosh, Newton; 5th one guinea to John Strachan, servant to Mr Longmore, Rettie; 6th one half-guinea to Geo. Paul, servant to Mr Morrison, Auchintoul.

In 1818, the Society, finding that premiums to ploughmen for improvement in ploughing were then very generally given over the country by the resident gentlemen and local agricultural societies, resolved to discontinue them; but, being desirous of encouraging improvement in this branch of husbandry, the Society, under prescribed regulations, resolved to give a silver medal to the ploughman found to be the best at such competitions. The medal is still offered, after having been in operation for sixty years.

* Mr Taylor's medal is still (1879) treasured by his son, the farmer at Kirktown of Alvah.

CHAPTER VI.

WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.

THE encouragement given by the Society to the extension of planting has been of a kind that warrants its being dealt with in a separate chapter.

From the year 1805 to 1811 inclusive, premiums were offered to the person in Scotland who should raise the greatest quantity of osiers and willows. No competition took place till 1810, when a piece of plate of twelve guineas' value was awarded to William Attwell, basket manufacturer, Glasgow, who was certified to have planted above nine acres of ground on the banks of the Kelvin, near Glasgow, with various kinds of osiers and willows, with above 50,000 plants per acre. In the following year, a piece of plate of the same value was voted to John Crouch, basket maker, Edinburgh, for his plantation of willows near Edinburgh. From this period the premiums were discontinued. Prize reports on the cultivation of willows were published in the tenth volume of the third series of the Transactions.

In 1809, the Society, being of opinion that there was a great deal of ground on the north-west coast of Scotland which it would be advantageous for the proprietors themselves, and to the country, to have planted, and properly inclosed, conceived that it would be useful to call the attention of proprietors to the object, and, with this view, introduced into the advertisement for January 1810 honorary premiums to proprietors of estates on the north-west coast of Scotland who should, betwixt February 1810 and 10th April 1812, plant the greatest extent of ground, after being properly enclosed; one-half of the plants to be larch or hardwood. The premiums excited the attention which the Society hoped; and a gold medal, with a suitable in-

scription, was awarded in 1812 to each of the following gentlemen: Alexander Maclean of Ardgower; Alexander Maclean of Coll; Ranald Macdonald of Staffa; Hugh Innes of Lochalsh, M.P.; and John Mackenzie of Applecross, all of whom had made plantations on an extensive scale on their respective estates, within the period to which the premiums applied, as ascertained by inspection and reports made to the Society by those of its members who were entrusted with the duty.

The fifth volume of the Transactions (first series, 1810), contains a very full and valuable paper on Woods and Plantations, extending to 312 pages. The object of the Society, in having this report prepared, was to collect in one paper the information to be found in a variety of publications, and everything material that was known in regard to the planting, rearing, and management of woods and plantations. It was prepared at the desire of the Society, by the late Rev. G. J. Hamilton, minister of Ashkirk, from several essays on the subject, for which premiums had been awarded by the Society, and a variety of other sources of information.

In 1821 and 1822, honorary premiums were offered for the greatest extent of ground planted, after being well enclosed, within the county of Dumbarton, the Isle of Skye and small isles adjacent, and the Black Isle in Ross-shire. Volume VI. of the first series of the Transactions (1824) contains reports by the proprietors to whom the premiums were adjudged. The first premium (plate of the value of fifteen guineas), for the Islands was awarded to Lord Macdonald, who planted 149,600 trees; the first premium (plate value fifteen guineas), for the mainland was voted to Colin Mackenzie of Kilcoy, who planted 501,000 trees on about 379 acres. Two premiums were awarded for planting in Dumbartonshire: the first (plate value fifteen guineas), to H. Macdonald Buchanan of Drumakile, who planted 261,000 trees on above 65 acres; and the second (plate value ten guineas), to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bart., who planted 396,900 trees on above 61 acres.

The first premium awarded to a tenant for planting

appears to have been in 1823, when an extra premium (eight guineas) was voted to Lachlan M'Lean, tacksman of Tallisker, Isle of Skye, as a mark of the Society's approbation for his having planted a considerable extent of ground, after being properly enclosed, upon his farm. In the following year a piece of plate, of fifteen guineas value, was voted to Col. M'Neill of Barra for extensive planting.

The preceding remarks apply to the period embraced in the first series of the Society's Transactions. Since then numerous premiums for planting have been awarded. Thus, the Second Series, 1828-1843, contains the following reports: On the Airlie estates in Forfarshire and Perthshire, by the Earl of Airlie (1831); on the Athole and Dunkeld estates in Perthshire (1833); on Skibo, Sutherlandshire, by George Dempster (1837); on Kilcoy, Ross-shire, by Colin Mackenzie (1837); on Castle Grant, Inverness-shire (1839); and on planting moorland (1833), by John Grigor; on Banchory, Kincardineshire, by Alexander Thomson (1839); on Muirton, Ross-shire, by William Mackenzie (1841); on the property of the Merchant Maiden Hospital of Edinburgh in the north-east of Scotland, by Roderick Gray (1837).

The Third Series, 1843-1865, of Transactions contains the following reports: On the estates of Sutherland, by the Duke of Sutherland, under the direction of James Loch, M.P. (1845); on Balnagowan, Ross-shire, the property of Sir Charles Ross, Bart. (1847); and on the exposed district of Buchan at Pitfour and Crimond, by Robert Grigor (1849); on the estates of the Duke of Richmond at Binhill, Drumdelgie, and Culdrain, Aberdeenshire, by George Macpherson (1847); on the estates of Trimingham and Runton, belonging to Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart., in the county of Norfolk, by James Grigor (1847); on the Seafield estates, in the district of Cullen, Moray, Strathspey, and Glen Urquhart, by the Earl of Seafield (1849); on Kincorth, Morayshire, by Robert Grant (1849); on the estates of Cawdor, Nairnshire, by Earl Cawdor (1849); on the estate of Fairburn, Ross-shire, by Keith W. S. Mackenzie (1855); on the estate of Balgowan, Aberdeenshire, by Robert Smith

(1857); planting within the influence of the sea, by John Grigor (1849); on peat moss, by Peter Mackenzie (1853); and on waste land at Balmoral, by John B. Webster (1861). Volume X. of this series also contains a paper on early planting in Scotland, by the late Cosmo Innes, at whose suggestion the Society collected and published, in a separate volume, an account of the old and remarkable trees in Scotland.

It is not considered necessary to refer to the numerous papers on planting given in the present series of the Transactions, as, the publication being issued free to members of the Society, it may be supposed to be in the hands of all interested in the subject.

The premiums for extensive planting continued for some years to be offered in specified districts, but have long been extended to proprietors in any part of Scotland. Besides these premiums, the Society has had on its list a variety of prizes, on almost every subject connected with arboriculture. From 1837 to 1840, the number was nine each year; in 1841, the number was twelve. Since that period, the Society has continued to direct increasing attention to this important branch of its operations, and the list for 1879 contains no fewer than 16 different subjects connected with the woodlands of the country.

CHAPTER VII.

PREMIUMS BEGUN BETWEEN 1812 AND 1820.

SEVERAL classes of premiums were begun between 1812 and 1820.

Best Managed Farms.

In 1812, a piece of plate of £21 value, or that sum in money, was voted to James Lang, Tonrioch, for the best managed farm in the district of Kintyre, Argyleshire, ascertained by inspection and report of the members of the Society resident in the district, appointed as a committee for that purpose. The same year, a piece of plate of ten guineas value, or that sum in money, was voted to Lauchlan Maceachen, Ardnacross, for the second best managed farm in said district. In 1813, a piece of plate of £21 value was voted to John Lawson, Old Mills, for the best managed farm in the county of Moray ; and the same year a piece of plate of £10 10s. value was voted to John Geddes, Orbliston, for the second best managed farm in said county ; while at the same time a piece of plate of £5 5s. value was awarded to Robert Young, Ardgay, for the high state of cultivation of his farm. A piece of plate of fifteen guineas value was awarded, in 1815, to George Nelson, Craslaigmorie, for the best managed farm in the county of Bute.

Soiling.

A piece of plate of twenty guineas value, or that sum in money, was voted, in 1812, to James Caw, Pitmurthly, Perthshire, for soiling or stall-feeding the greatest number of horses, cows, and other cattle upon clover, tares, or other green crop, for the longest period between the beginning of May and end of September 1812, of any person in Scotland, so far as reported to the Society, and for his accurate

account thereof, containing a specification of the various particulars pointed out in the Society's advertisement.

Sheep Drains.

In 1815, premiums were offered to the tenants in specified counties who should, by a fixed period, make the greatest number of roods of sheep drains on their farms, at their own expense. The first awards were made in 1817, when £21 were voted to James Brydon, Glendinning, Dumfriesshire; and a like sum, to Mr Moffat, Craik, Selkirkshire. In 1820, a sum of fifteen guineas was voted to Thomas Rac, Hazleside Mains, Windrow, and Stoneburn, Stirling and Dumbartonshires; and in 1821, a sum of £7 17s. 6d. to John Hope, Normangill, Crawford, Lanarkshire.

Improving the quality of Grain.

In 1816, a sum of £21 was voted to John Brodie of Scougall, East Lothian, for the greatest extent of ground under drilled wheat, crop 1815. In 1818, £21 were awarded to William Crichton, New Mill, for raising barley of the greatest weight of any person within the district of Dunkeld, crop 1818; and, at the same time, a sum of ten guineas to Geo. M'Ritchie, Laighwood, for raising barley next in weight. In 1818, there was also voted to Walter Ross of Nigg a sum of £21 for raising, on the farm of Reeds, barley of the greatest weight of any person in a district of Ross and Cromarty, comprehending the parishes of Cromarty, Resolis, Rosemarkie, Avoch, and Kilmuir Wester, crop 1818. In 1820, there was awarded to John Yuile, Wester Blairgort, a sum of ten guineas, for raising barley of the greatest weight, crop 1820, of any person in a district of Dumbarton, Stirling, and Perthshires. In 1822, John Lawson, Old Mills, Elgin, was awarded £21 for the greatest extent of ground under drilled wheat in the counties of Moray, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, and Cromarty, crop 1821. In the same year, fifteen guineas were voted to John Watt, Nether Cluny, Mortlach, Banffshire, for raising bere or bigg, of great weight, of crop 1822, in that district. At the same

time, ten guineas were voted to Captain Charles Grant, Tombreckachie, Inveraven, Banffshire, for raising bere or bigg as aforesaid. Captain Grant's bere was of greater weight than that of Mr Watt; but not having been weighed between 20th November and 10th December, as required by the regulations, the first premium was adjudged to Mr Watt.

Horses for Agricultural Purposes.

Premiums for improving the breed of work horses were commenced in 1816, in two districts, viz.: The district of Cantyre, Argyllshire, and the parishes of Alness, Kiltarn, Dingwall, Fodderty, Contin, and Urray, in the county of Ross. The premiums were (1) for the best stallion from three to twelve years old, the property of any person in each of the above districts, kept for the use of the district, ten guineas; (2) for the best brood mare, for rearing work horses from, the property of any tenant in each of the above districts, five guineas; (3) for best three-year-old colt or filly, the property of and bred by any tenant in each of the two districts, three guineas. The premiums were awarded as follows: Kintyre district, best stallion, Thomas Breakenridge, late tenant in Craigs, on the estate of Saddell; best brood mare, Donald Campbell, Kilconan, on the estate of Argyll; best three-year-old filly, Donald Macbean, Balligreggan, on the estate of Saddell. The premiums in the other districts do not appear to have been awarded. A list of subsequent awards will be found in Appendix.

The Society's stallion premiums are now granted to each district for two years, and are followed by premiums for other two years for brood mares, and again for a similar period by premiums for entire colts and fillies. The premium for stallion is £25 for two successive years. The premiums for brood mares for the second period of two years are £4, £3, and £1, for first, second, and third prizes, and a medium silver medal to be given along with the first prize. The premiums for the third period of two years for entire colts and fillies are £3, £2, and £1 for two-year-old animals; and £2, £1, and 10s. for one-year-old

animals, and a medium silver medal to be given along with the first prize in each class. The amount awarded under this class during the last fifty years is considerably above £3500.

Sheep.

Premiums for improving the breed of sheep were commenced in 1819 in the Perthshire parishes of Methven, Moneydie, Redgorton, and Auchtergaven. The premiums were—(1) for the best pen of five short-woolled ewes, the property of any tenant in the district, and which should be certified in October 1820 to have been at least one year in his possession, £10 10s., second, £5 5s.; (2) for the best pen of five long-woolled ewes, under the like conditions, £10 10s., second, £5 5s. In 1820, a second district was added, viz., the county of Sutherland, including the estates of Langwell and Sandside, in the county of Caithness. The premiums were—(1) for the best pen of ten two-year-old Cheviot ewes, the property of any tenant within the district, which should be certified to have been at least one year in his possession, £7 7s., second, £5 5s., third, £3 3s.; (2) for the best pen of ten Cheviot gimmers or one-year-old ewes, under the same conditions, £7 7s., second, £5 5s., third, £3 3s.

The competition for the first district took place at Moneydie on the 21st September 1820, when three pens of short-woolled and thirteen pens of long-woolled ewes were produced. The premiums were awarded as follows :

Short-woolled—1 Richard Deighton, Craigengall ; 2 George Richmond, Moneydie.

Long-woolled—1 said George Richmond ; 2 John Craig, Tanley.

The competition for the second district was held at Golspie in August 1820, when three pens of ewes and five pens of gimmers were exhibited. The premiums were awarded as follows :

Two-year-old Ewes—1 Gabriel Reid, Kilcalmkill ; 2 Donald Horne, Langwell ; 3 James Hall, Sciberscross.

One-year-old Ewes—1 said Donald Horne ; 2 said James Hall ; 3 Thomas Houston, Kintradwell.

These were the first premiums awarded for sheep under the auspices of the Society. The premiums have since been in operation in the various counties in Scotland. A list of awards will be found in Appendix.

The premiums are granted to each district for three alternate years, on condition that the district shall, in the two intermediate years, continue the competitions by offering for the same description of stock a sum not less than one-half of that given by the Society. At the intermediate competitions, a silver medal is placed at the disposal of the Committee, to be awarded to the best tup belonging to a proprietor, and of the class for which the district receives premiums ; also, four medium silver medals, to be given along with the first prize in the four classes of sheep, provided there are not less than two lots in each class. The selection of the breed is left to the local committee.

The sum expended by the Society on premiums for sheep amounts to about £5000.

Roads.

It may be noted here that ten guineas were voted in 1819 towards the expense of a survey of roads in the Island of Shetland.

CHAPTER VIII.

FIRST GENERAL SHOW, 1822.

WHILE the Society was carrying on the operations noticed in the preceding chapters, the membership was steadily on the increase. In 1787 the members numbered 160. In 1799, ten years after the district competitions were begun, the membership had advanced to 500. Four years later it rose to 750; while in 1807 it reached 925. In 1816, just after the close of the great war, the membership had advanced to 1109. The return of peace was followed by great agricultural depression, aggravated temporarily by the necessary return to specie payments. Still the Society made advance; and in 1821 its membership reached 1212.

In the year just mentioned the Society adopted a resolution which proved to be the first step in an important series. In 1812 the Society had had before it a proposition for holding annual shows in Edinburgh; but the proposal was not then entertained. This resolution, which was put aside in 1812, was accepted at the stage at which we have now arrived. At a meeting of Directors, held on the 13th of November 1821, there was laid before the Board a letter from Mr Rennie, yr. of Phantassie, soliciting the attention of the Society to the propriety of establishing an annual show at Edinburgh for the Exhibition of Fat Stock on something of the same principle as that of the Smithfield Club. Mr Rennie recommended that, as many of the members of the Society were in town about Christmas, it might be expedient, should the suggestion be approved of, to fix the show about that season of the year, so that amateurs might have an opportunity of seeing the excellent stock likely to be produced. After hearing the opinions of several members, the Directors resolved that the suggestion was

deserving of mature consideration, and they remitted it to a Committee for that purpose. The Committee reported in favour of the proposal ; and at the anniversary meeting of the Society, held on the 8th January 1822, a sum of seventy-five guineas was voted to pay all the expenses of the experiment the first year. At the same meeting it was resolved that first and second premiums of ten and five guineas should be offered for 'each of the four most approved breeds of black cattle.'

The premiums, which were duly advertised, were ten guineas and five guineas for first and second prizes for pairs of oxen of the Shorthorn breed not exceeding four years ; of the Aberdeenshire breed not under three years ; of the West Highland breed not under four years ; and of the Angus, Fife, Galloway, or any other breed, not under three years. There were also like premiums for the best and second best ox of any breed and age showing most symmetry, fat, and weight.

As this is the first show open to competition from any part of Scotland, it may be interesting to give some details. The exhibition took place on Thursday the 26th December 1822, in an enclosure at the back of Queensberry House, in the Canongate, now the House of Refuge. The entrance for cattle was from the gate at the back of the Canongate. The judges were requested to be at the showyard by half-past ten o'clock. Members of the Society were admitted at twelve noon by the gate in front of Queensberry House, and the public at one on payment of 1s. each. The show continued open till four p.m. on Thursday, the day of competition ; and a further opportunity was given to the public of viewing the prize animals on the Friday and Saturday, from eleven to three o'clock. The show attracted a good deal of interest, and the sum drawn for admission was £51 10s. It is specially recorded that 'the arrangements for putting up and classing the different varieties of stock were so made by Bailie Gordon of the Canongate, his Majesty's carpenter, who was professionally employed on this duty, that the cattle could be viewed by a very large company without inconvenience or annoyance.' The following is a

list of the prize-winners at the first General Show of the Society:

Class I.—Best Pair of Shorthorn Bullocks (1 entry)—Mr Rennie, younger of Phantassie.

Class II.—Best Pair of Aberdeenshire Bullocks (3 entries)—1 Mr Rennie, younger of Phantassie; 2 Messrs Bogue & Walker, Snawdon; 3 Mr Dickson, Dunse.

Class III.—Best Pair of West Highland Bullocks (5 entries)—1 Mr Alexander Brodie, Coalston Mains; 2 Mr Home Drummond, M.P. The other exhibitors in this Class were Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo; Sir John Buchan Hepburn, and Mr Dickson, Dunse.

Class IV.—Best Pair of Bullocks of the Angus, Fife, Galloway, or any other Breed (3 entries)—1 Mr Rennie, younger of Phantassie; 2 Mr Russell, Meadowfield; 3 Mr James Stuart. The pair shown by Mr Stuart were stated to be of the Marquis of Stafford's Dunrobin breed; and the judges 'thought it proper to mention that one of this pair was superior to all the rest of the class, though the inferiority of his companion prevented them from awarding the premium to the lot as a pair.'

Class V.—Ox showing the most symmetry, fat, or weight, of any age or breed (3 entries)—1 Mr Rennie, younger of Phantassie, for one of his pair of Shorthorn bullocks; 2 Mr Gulland of Stripeside, for a very large black ox of the Fife breed. In this same class an Aberdeenshire ox was shown by Mr Dickson, Dunse.

At this first general show the premier place in the competition in Class V. between the breeds is taken by a Shorthorn. The first prize pair of Aberdeenshire cattle in Class II. were probably horned; for Mr Youatt, speaking of Mr Rennie of Phantassie, says he used to prefer the Aberdeenshire as fatteners to any other kind of Scotch cattle, and the context shows that he is speaking of horned animals.* Contemporary records of the show afford no indication of the breed of the animals winning the first and second premiums in Class IV.

The Shorthorns, besides taking the first place in merit, were the most numerous represented breed. Mr Rennie showed as extra stock 23 Shorthorn bullocks, which 'exhibited a uniformity of stamp and character that would have done credit to a district in which the cultivation of this valuable breed was better known.' He also exhibited a two-year-old Shorthorn bull, bred by Mr Robertson of Ladykirk, after his bull Sirius (598). Mr Rennie's prize pair of Shorthorn oxen were also bred by Mr Robertson.

* Youatt on Cattle. Page 106.

The quality of the stock may be gauged by the fact that the first prize animal in Class V. sold for sixty guineas. Mr Stuart, younger of Dunearn, showed as extra stock a Shorthorn bull and four-year-old heifer, both descended from General Simpson's North Star, own brother of Comet. Mr Stuart also exhibited a yearling heifer, a Shorthorn cross with a country cow, and it was considered remarkable that he sold this animal for twelve guineas within half an hour of the show. In addition to the animals shown in competition, Mr Dickson, Dunse, exhibited two West Highlanders, and Mr Angus, Edinburgh, an animal of the same breed, which weighed 60 stones. Considerable interest was excited by the appearance of two Shetland heifers, named Minna and Brenda, these Shetlanders being very fat, and 'great favourites with all who beheld them.'

Although no premiums were offered for sheep, Mr Dickson exhibited eight New Leicester two-year-old wethers. The list of live stock shown is complete when we say that it included 'two beautiful pigs' from Mr Gray's farm of Gorgie Mains, near Edinburgh.

The Judges at this first General Show of Live Stock of the Highland Society were: For the first class, Mr Wilson, Preston; Mr Gulland of Stripeside; and Mr Pattullo, Millfield; for the second class, Mr Thomson, Pusk; Mr Wilson, House of Hill; Mr Andrew Walker, Letham; for the third, Mr Rennie, yr. of Phantassie; Mr Bogue, Woodhall; Mr Aitken, Carneil; for the fourth, Mr Crawford, Pitbauchie; Mr Sands, Blaircessnock; and Mr Ord, Blairdrummond; and for the fifth, Mr Wilson, Preston; Mr Bogue, and Mr Ord.

CHAPTER IX.

SHOWS AT EDINBURGH IN 1823, 1824, 1825.

ENCOURAGED by the success in 1822, the Society not only repeated the prizes in 1823, but added prizes for fat wethers of the blackfaced, Southdown, Cheviot, and Leicester breeds, besides prizes for pigs. The show in 1823 was held on the same ground at the back of Queensberry House, taking place on Wednesday, 10th December, and the prize stock being retained until Thursday, at three p.m. The public were admitted after half-past twelve o'clock on the Wednesday, on paying 1s. each, and the sum realized for admission was £75 1s. 6d.

The chief honours of the show were carried by John Rennie, younger of Phantassie. This gentleman took the first prize in the class of Shorthorn oxen, the first prize in the class of oxen showing most symmetry, fat, and weight; and the first prize for pigs. The oxen with which Mr Rennie carried the prizes in the Shorthorn class were both bred by Mr Robertson of Ladykirk. They were white in colour, and were by Sirius. The animal with which Mr Rennie carried the prize in the class of oxen showing most symmetry, fat, and weight was a red and white three-year-old, bred by Mr Robertson. Had it been compatible with the regulations, Mr Rennie would also have won the second prize in the same class with a two-year-old white ox, bred by himself, after Cumberland. In the class of Aberdeenshire oxen, the first prize was won by Mr Archd. Wilson, East Barns, Dumbarton, with two animals bred by Mr Wm. Smith, Dalperray, Aberdeenshire. The second prize lot in the class of Aberdeenshire oxen was owned by Mr Dickson, Dunse. One of these, a horned animal, was bred by Mr Harrowgate, Berwickshire. The other, de-

scribed as a 'dodded' or Polled ox, was bought by Mr Dickson from Mr Turnbull, Keloe, in Berwickshire, who bought him from Mr Alexander Ballarche, Aberdeenshire. The class of oxen of the West Highland breed excited considerable interest. The first prize was awarded to Sir John Buchan Hepburn of Smeaton, Bart., for two oxen bred by John Spence, Argyllshire; and the second to Mr Brodie, Coalston Mains, breeder unknown. In the class assigned to 'Fife, Angus, Galloway, or any other breed' there was only one entry, a pair of oxen exhibited by Captain Wemyss of Wemyss, M.P. They were both of the Fife breed.

In the class of sheep, there was only one entry of black-faced wethers, exhibited by Mr Archibald Wilson, East Barns, and bred at Clova, in Angus. There were two entries of Cheviot wethers; the first prize going to Mr Wilson, East Barns, for sheep bred by Mr Reed, Achany, Sutherland. There was another lot in the class, shown by Mr Rennie of Phantassie, and bred by Messrs Sellar and Morton, Sutherlandshire. There was only one entry of the improved Leicester breed of wethers, the exhibitor being Mr Dickson, Dunse, and the breeder Mr Thomas Allan, Blackhouse, Berwickshire.

Mr Rennie carried the prize for pigs with three animals of the Bedfordshire breed, bred by himself. There was another entry by Mr Gray, Gorgie Mains, whose pigs were 'of the mixed Berkshire breed.' A number of animals in the extra classes appeared at the show, but they do not call for any special mention.

The Judges on this occasion were chiefly the eminent practical agriculturists, who acted in the same capacity in 1822; and the Committee had also the advantage of the assistance of some skilful feeders from Morpeth.

In the afternoon of the first day, a large party attended the dinner in the Royal Exchange Tavern. In the course of a speech of some length, Sir John Sinclair, who occupied the chair, said—'I have long wished to see meetings assembled in Scotland for promoting the improvement of our live stock, and I am happy to find that, under the

auspices of the Highland Society of Scotland, they have commenced in this metropolis with so much probability of success. Such meetings are of great use in various respects; they are the means of circulating valuable information—they excite a spirit of improvement, and much advantage is derived from the discussions which they occasion, and from the opportunities which they afford of viewing the various descriptions of stock which a country possesses, and comparing their respective properties and defects. A Bakewell or a Culley, by great skill, ability, and perseverance, may do much in ameliorating any particular breed, but the improvement of the general stock of a nation can never take place without such meetings as the one which we have this day witnessed.’

Notwithstanding the success of the shows of Christmas 1822 and 1823, a feeling existed in some districts, especially in the north and west, that Edinburgh and neighbourhood were specially benefited by the restriction of the show to fat stock. It was suggested that, if the show were extended to Store Stock, animals might be sent from a greater distance. These considerations determined the directors to offer premiums for store oxen. Accordingly, at the meeting of the Society held in the beginning of 1824, a schedule was adopted, in which a prize of five sovereigns was offered for the best pair of oxen of each of the Aberdeenshire, Galloway, Fife, and West Highland breeds, the animals to be ready to be put up for feeding. It will be noticed here that, for the first time, separate prizes were offered for each of the Galloway and Fife breeds. There was no prize offered for the Angus breed. The Aberdeenshire cattle might be either Polled or horned. Angus cattle would, of course, have been Polled. The absence of a special class for the Angus is the more remarkable, when it is recollected that the general list, under which the Galloway and Fife breeds were formerly shown, included also the name of the Angus breed.

At the same time, it was resolved to offer a prize of ten sovereigns for ‘the best two cows of any breed for the

purpose of breeding.' This prize constitutes the first offer by the Highland Society, at their general shows, for cows as Breeding Stock. Besides the prizes for the oxen showing most symmetry, fat, and weight, there was a special prize for the ox of the Shorthorn breed showing the most symmetry, fat, and weight. With these exceptions, the premium list of 1824 was similar to that of the preceding season.

The show of 1824 took place on the 8th of December, and was held, as formerly, in the large square of Queensberry House. The attendance does not seem to have been so large as in 1823, for the sum drawn at the gate was only £59 11s. Amongst those present were the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Fife, and the venerable Earl of Mar, 'who attended in his carriage, and presented to the consideration of the company a model of improved stalls for the feeding of cattle.' Mr Rennie of Phantassie had his usual good fortune. There was no competitor against him in the class of oxen of the Shorthorn breed. The pair he showed were both bred by himself, and were computed to weigh 105 stones of 14 lbs. per stone, sinking offal, and they were sold for eighty guineas. Of the West Highland breed, there were two pairs of oxen. Mr Bogue, Snawdon, won the first prize with a pair supposed to be nearly 60 stones each, sinking offal; while the second went to Sir Alexander Keith of Ravelstone, for a pair in prime condition, for which sixty guineas were refused. In the class of Shorthorn oxen single, showing most symmetry, fat, and weight, there were three entries. Mr Rennie was again first for an animal two years and six months, fed solely on grass, turnips, and a little hay with corn. This animal was estimated to weigh 110 stones of 14 lbs. per stone. The second was shown by Mr Somner, Redside; and a third by Mr Walker, Rutherford. This last was an animal of enormous size, its weight being estimated at 160 stones. It was brought to the show in a four-horse machine, and was sold to a Glasgow butcher for fifty guineas. For the prize for the best ox of any breed, there was exhibited an Aberdeenshire ox, belonging to Mr Bogue, Snawdon, aged five years, and a West Highlander, belonging to Mr Fletcher of

Saltoun, aged three years and eight months. Mr Bogue's ox carried the prize, and he was reckoned by the butcher that purchased him to weigh 70 stones Dutch, sinking offal.

Although a wish had been expressed to have premiums offered for store stock, yet the numbers exhibited, except in the class of Galloways, were very small. No Aberdeenshire store oxen appeared, and considerable surprise was expressed at their absence. Of Fife oxen there was only one pair, exhibited by Mr James Stuart, yr. of Duncarn. These were two years old, and were bred by the late Lord Balmuto, and it was observed of them 'that although unquestionably from a long established tribe of the Fife breed, they were considered by several judges as exhibiting many of the characteristics of the Devon.' Of the West Highland breed only one pair of store cattle appeared, the exhibitor being Mr Bogue, Snawdon. Of the Galloways, four pairs were shown, and met much attention. The prize was won by Mr Bell, Woodhouselees, with a pair, three-and-a-half years old, bred by Mr Muir, Grange. In this connection we may mention that, besides the Galloways in the regular classes, there were shown in extra stock two oxen and seven heifers of the breed, exhibited by Lord Dalhousie and Mr Hawthorn of Garthland.

We have noticed that at this show for the first time prizes were offered for cows. The prize was for two cows of any breed. Three entries were made, but the judges did not award any prizes, owing to the absence of merit. Mr Rennie of Phantassie exhibited at the show five Shorthorn cows, but they could only be entered as extra stock, not having been bred in Scotland. Along with the five cows, Mr Rennie exhibited the Shorthorn bull Jerry, then two years old, bred by himself, after Barmpton. This bull has been accustomed to be regarded as the first pure Shorthorn bull introduced into Aberdeenshire. He was bought at Mr Rennie's sale in 1827 by the late Mr William Hay, Shethin. As we have seen in Chapter II., Shorthorn or Teeswater bulls were in Aberdeenshire at a much earlier date.

The sheep mustered pretty largely, there being alto-

gether thirty animals. There were three pens of black-faced, two of Cheviots, two of Leicesters ; and for the first time Southdowns appeared. Three pens were shown. In the class of Southdown wethers the prize was gained by Mr Wilkie, Niddrie, with animals bred by Mr Grahame, Broxie Farm, Perthshire. In the class of Cheviot wethers the prize was awarded to Mr Wilson, House of Hill, with wethers bred by Mr Fraser, Dell, Inverness-shire. Mr Wilson also obtained the prize for blackfaced wethers. Besides the sheep entered among the competing stock, there were fifty head as extra stock. Of these, twenty were blackfaced wethers, exhibited by Mr Archibald Wilson, for which he obtained the honorary medal. These sheep were in very high condition, and were reckoned to weigh 28 lbs. Dutch per quarter. In the extra class were some excellent Leicester wethers, shown by Mr Dickson, Dunse, who sold them at £4 each.

A few pigs were entered. The only prizes offered were for the best boar or sow, the premium for the best boar being awarded to Mr Rennie of Phantassie for an animal of the Bedford breed, three years old. No premium was awarded for the pigs.

At this show, for the first time, appeared some excellent agricultural implements, exhibited by Mr Morton, Leith Walk, and Mr Kirkwood, Tranent. Mr Barclay of Ury also appeared for the first time in the Society's annals, bringing up for exhibition 'a sample of his Georgian oats, and kindly explaining to the company its various good qualities.' It is added that 'a great many demands were made on him for supplies.' A contemporary account of this show expresses gratification at the fact 'that the Scottish farmer had now begun to give that attention to the rearing and feeding of live stock, his deficiency in which had hitherto been the weak point in his system.'

In 1825, the Society held their show on Wednesday the 7th December, the place of meeting being, as usual, the area behind Queensberry House. The attendance was greater than at any former show, the sum realized for ad-

mission being £80 14s. The number of cattle was not quite so great as formerly, particularly that in the class for Extra Stock; but the specimens were in general superior in quality. In the class of oxen of the Shorthorn breed showing most symmetry, fat, and weight, there were only two entries, both by Mr Rennie, and both bred by Mr Wilson of Cumledge. They were regarded as inferior to oxen of the same breed formerly shown by Mr Rennie; but it is noticed that that gentleman's reputation was not allowed to suffer, as he showed in the class of extra stock four Shorthorn steers of very high class, besides two pure bulls. One of these was Snawdon, bred by Mr Rennie, after Satellite; and the other a white bull named Kilhem, bred by Mr Thomas, Yorkshire, and got by Barmpton, dam by Wellington. This latter bull (to which the judges awarded an honorary medal) was purchased by Mr Rennie from Mr Thomas. In the class of oxen of any breed, there was a wonderful muster. Amongst those exhibited was an ox sent by the Earl of Kintore. This animal was a cross between a Mearnsshire bull and a Teeswater cow, and, though not carrying the prize, was awarded an honorary silver medal, and was sold at the show for £50, his age being four years and eight months. Mr Duff of Fetteresso had in the same class an ox of the Aberdeenshire breed, five years and seven months old, and of enormous size. This animal was bred by Mr Souter, Melrose, Banffshire, and was sold at the show for £45. Mr Stirling of Keir exhibited a very beautiful cross between a Teeswater bull and a small Highland cow. This cross, which was aged five and a half years, combined very perfect symmetry with very great weight. A contemporary notice says, 'We do not know that we were more struck with anything at the exhibition than with the Keir ox.' This ox, though very fine, did not carry off the prize, which was awarded to a brindled ox of the West Highland breed, exhibited by Adam Bogue, Woodhall, near Haddington, and bred by Mr M'Neil, Oakfield, from whom he was purchased at Dumbarton market. The animal had been exhibited at the show in 1824 as one of the pair to which

the prize was awarded. The exhibition included two Ayrshire oxen, bred by Mr Hope Johnstone of Annandale; these animals, with a pair exhibited by Sir Neil Menzies of Menzies, were the first animals of the Ayrshire breed appearing at a general show of the Society.

In the class of West Highland oxen there were four entries, and the prize was carried by a pair exhibited by Mr Stirling of Keir, bred by Mr Malcolm of Poltalloch, Argyllshire. In point of symmetry, however, a red ox, one of a pair shown by Mr Home Drummond of Blair-Drummond, was by far the finest of the many fine animals exhibited. Indeed, his merit was so apparent, that an extra medal was awarded to him on the unanimous recommendation of the practical judges. This ox was bred by Mr Macdougall of Macdougall, or by Mr Malcolm of Poltalloch; it is not certain which of these two gentlemen had the credit of breeding him, but it belonged to one or the other. In the same class, Sir Neil Menzies of Menzies exhibited a pair of oxen, which were sold to Mr W. Plummer for £70. As we are speaking of prices, we may mention that Mr Stirling of Keir sold his pair of West Highlanders and his Shorthorn cross ox for £115. An honorary silver medal was awarded to Sir Neil Menzies for his two oxen of the Ayrshire breed and his two oxen of the West Highland breed.

For the prize 'for the two Aberdeenshire oxen, not under three and not exceeding six years old, showing most symmetry, fat, and weight,' only one pair were entered, the exhibitor being Mr Bogue, Woodhall, and the oxen being from his farm of Snawdon. They were three and a-half years old, and are entered as purchased by Mr Bogue at the September Falkirk Tryst in 1825 from Mr M'Combie, cattle dealer, in a lot of sixty. They were put up to feed in the middle of September 1825, and were fed on hay, turnips, and a little corn. The judges do not appear to have considered them worthy of a prize.

There was only one entry of Fife oxen, the exhibitor being Mr Stuart, yr. of Dunearn, and the breeder being Lord Balmuto. These two animals were exhibited as store stock in 1824, at which time a doubt was stated as to

whether they had not a good deal of the characteristics of the Devon. The judges in this year (1825) did not award them any prize.

Some interest attaches to the competition in the next class, which was for oxen of any breed, pure or cross. There was only one pair, both animals being cross, the one a red and the other a roan. They were exhibited by Mr Rennie, yr. of Phantassie, and were both crosses between a Shorthorn bull and Ayrshire cows, and were bred, the red by Mr Carnegie of Edrom, and the roan by Mr Dickson, Dunse. They were each three-and-a-half years old. The judges awarded them the prize.

This year (1825), for the first time, the Society offered premiums for heifers at their General Show. A premium of five sovereigns was offered for the best two heifers of the Shorthorn breed under two years old, but there appears to have been no entries, rather a remarkable circumstance, and worthy of being specially noted. Besides these premiums for Shorthorn heifers, the Society offered ten sovereigns for the best two heifers of any breed, Shorthorns excepted, not exceeding four years old. For this latter premium two entries were made, one a pair of two-year-old heifers of the Galloway breed, shown by Mr Stuart of Dunearn, and bred by Mr Muir, Grange; the other a pair of heifers of the Highland breed, entered by General Dalrymple of North Berwick, one bred by himself and the other bred by Mr Dickson, Dunse. The judges gave the prize to the West Highlanders. One of this pair, that bred by General Dalrymple, was wonderfully fat, though only forty months old.

There were three entries of Blackfaced wethers, the prize going to Mr Wilson, East Barns. Of Cheviot wethers there were two entries, both by Mr Wilson, East Barns, and both bred by Mr Gabriel Reed, near Golspie. There were three exhibitors for the prize for boars. The prize was carried by Mr Rennie of Phantassie. It was noted, however, that the Marquis of Tweeddale exhibited a better, 'but as the boar was bred in England, he could not, by the regulations, compete for the premium.' Having regard to

the effect of this restriction, which, it will be recollected, operated against Mr Rennie obtaining the prize for Short-horn cows at the show in 1824, the Committee suggested that the regulation should be altered 'with reference to all breeding stock.' Effect was given to the suggestion at all subsequent competitions. It is noted, in connection with this show, that Mr Stuart of Dunearn sold two Fife oxen for sixty guineas. The two Galloway heifers above mentioned he sold for £60, and two oxen bred in Ross-shire for £70. A notice of this show mentions the following gentlemen as the 'practical judges,' to whom the Society and Committee and public were much indebted for the trouble they had taken: Lord Tweeddale; Captain Barclay of Ury; Mr Culley, Coupland Castle; Mr Lorne Campbell, Roseneath; Mr Gulland of Stripeside; Mr Inches, Cardean; Mr William Plummer, Dalkeith; and Mr Hugh Watson, Keillor. It is noted that two Russian noblemen attended the showyard in the forenoon, and appeared to be much interested.

On this occasion, the Society had an exhibition of improved implements of husbandry and of roots and seeds for agricultural purposes. No prizes were given, but the exhibition was viewed with much interest. The seeds were shown by Messrs Lawson & Son, and Messrs Cormack, Son, & Sinclair of London; while various landowners and farmers exhibited roots and ryegrass, Sir John Buchan Hepburn showing some mangel-wurzel, with an account of its quality.

CHAPTER X.

FIRST GENERAL SHOW AT GLASGOW.

IN 1826, the Society made a decided advance. It moved out of Edinburgh to hold the show, and very wisely it selected Glasgow. With the change of site there was also an extension in the prize list. In the schedule, which was issued in February, the Society notes that 'it has observed of late years with much satisfaction a decided spirit for improving the various breeds of live stock,' and adds that 'an earnest desire to promote such improvement by every means within the power of the Society will at all times be felt by the Directors.' We have seen that the Society was very tentative in its movements towards any recognition of breeding stock. It had offered prizes for cows of any breed, and had failed to obtain any entries in terms of its conditions. It had offered prizes for Shorthorn heifers under two years old, and had no entries. It had offered prizes for 'heifers under four years old, of any other breed except Shorthorns,' and had only obtained two Galloways and two West Highlanders. Coming, however, to the west, the seat of the Ayrshires, the Society ventured to offer prizes for the best and second best Ayrshire cows, and for the best pair of yearling heifers of the same breed. It is curious to note that the first native breed, therefore, which was distinctively recognised for encouragement as breeding stock was the Ayrshire. At this show, for the first time, too, we have an instance of the Magistrates of the district in which the show was held coming forward with offers of pecuniary support. The Lord Provost and Magistrates of the city of Glasgow placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Society the sum of £50, to be given as extra prizes for competition. The Society resolved that the money given by the Magistrates should be allocated

in the extension of the prizes open for the favourite Ayrshire breed. Thus it was determined to offer a third prize for the best milk cow, also second and third prizes for the best pair of yearling heifers, together with prizes, first, second, and third, for two-year-old heifers, as well as first, second, and third prizes for the best lots of three milk cows of the Ayrshire breed belonging to the same person.

In addition to these prizes for breeding cattle, the Society also resolved to offer premiums for the best and second best Clydesdale mares in the counties of Renfrew, Lanark, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Ayr ; and the best and second best three-year-old colt or filly of the same breed in the same districts. This is the first occasion on which the Society offered prizes for horses at any general show.

A few alterations in the prize list are worthy of remark. For the first time there appears a premium for a cross-bred animal. Ten sovereigns were offered 'for the ox of any breed, crossed with the Shorthorn, showing most symmetry, fat, and weight.' We think it very likely that this premium was suggested by the admirable appearance of the cross between the Shorthorn bull and West-Highland cow exhibited in the previous year by Mr Stirling of Keir. It is to be noted that no premium was offered for either the Fife or Aberdeen or Angus oxen. In place of the prize for oxen of the Angus, Aberdeen, or Fife breeds, a prize was offered 'for the best ox of the Ayrshire breed, between three and six years old.' As regards sheep, a prize was offered for the best pen of five wethers 'of any cross with the blackfaced breed by which the quality of the wool may be improved, without a material falling off of the carcase.' It is to be pointed out that the show took place, not at Christmas, like all that had preceded it, but early in the autumn, being held on 27th September. The Exhibition found accommodation in what was then the new and spacious Market Place, the interior arrangements of which, 'by the exertions of the Magistrates, were completed just in time for the show.'

As may be supposed, the strength of the show lay in the Ayrshire breed. For the prizes for the best Ayrshire

ox there were eight entries. The honours were carried off by the Duke of Montrose, who exhibited two oxen of uncommon weight, one named Romulus, five-and-a-half years old, and the other named Rover, four-and-a-half years old. These animals were both bred at Buchanan, and had been in the possession of His Grace from their birth. They were of extraordinary size, and were sold for £120.

In breeding stock there was a very large display. No fewer than twenty-two Ayrshire bulls were exhibited. The first prize was won by John Buchanan of Finnich, Drymen, Stirlingshire; the second by John Young, Coney Park, Stirling; and the third by Mr Macadam, Blairover, Drymen. In the class of single cows for the Society's premiums there were twenty-seven exhibitors. The first prize was won by Mr Dennistoun of Golfhill; the second by Patrick Graham of Limekilns; the third by John Robertson of Shitterflett. Another cow, exhibited by Mr Graham of Limekilns, and bred by Mr Hugh Jack, near Kilmaurs, was so much noticed and so universally admired 'that, by desire of the Marquis of Tweeddale, who was present, and who as Vice-President of the Society conducted the proceedings of the day, she was walked past in common with the winners at the conclusion of the show.' In the class of Ayrshire cows in lots of three, the first premium was won by Patrick Graham of Limekilns; the second by Malcolm Brown, Balcarroch Haugh, Campsie; and the third by John Macowat, Barns of Clyde.

Prizes were offered for Galloway oxen; but though the show was held in a district easily accessible to the Galloway breeders, no entries were made for the premiums offered, a circumstance to which Mr Stewart of Gategill, Galloway, who had officiated as one of the judges, had his attention called by Mr Fergusson of Woodhill, one of the directors of the Society. Mr Fergusson requested Mr Stewart to remark that 'there was only one class, the Galloway cattle, which was not filled that day, and he proposed that Mr Stewart would report this to those of his district, in order that the deficiency might be remedied in future.'

As horses for the first time appeared at this show, it

may be interesting to note that nineteen mares were exhibited, and that the first prize was won by a mare (by Brown Glancer) belonging to John Cairns, Netherhouse, Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, and the second by James Frame of Broomfield, near Hamilton. It is worthy of remark that while a premium of ten sovereigns was given to James Frame for the best three-year-old filly, and a similar sum to John Brown, Kirkmuir, for the best three-year-old entire colt, Sovereign (811), the judges declined giving second premiums in any of these classes, 'there being in their opinion no stock shown sufficient to merit it.'

Mr Rennie of Phantassie does not appear as an exhibitor of oxen at this Glasgow show, and the honours in the West Highland class were won by Mr Stirling of Keir, and the premium for the best cross ox was awarded to John Dudgeon, Loanhead, Kirkliston.

Regarding the show of sheep, we may note, with respect to the animals exhibited for the prizes for cross with blackfaced, that though several lots were entered, the competition lay between a lot belonging to Mr Hannah, of Glasgow, bred by Mr Gillespie, being a cross between Cheviot and blackfaced, and a lot exhibited by Mr Kennedy of Dunure, a cross between a Welsh ram and a blackfaced ewe. The judges gave the prize to Mr Kennedy's lot, as greatly superior in their fleeces to the other lot. It is noted that Hugh M'Jannet, Drums-hang, exhibited one lot, which were a cross between a Welsh ram and blackfaced ewe, also some rams of the same cross, which were well worthy of observation; and that the same gentleman produced ten fleeces of the same sheep, which excited great interest, as proof of the rapid improvement in a single cross.

Among the curiosities of the showyard, which attracted the notice of the meeting, were a little bull and cow, of an extraordinary breed, from the Island of Madeira, the property of Mr Cross Buchanan of Achintoshan.

At the dinner which followed the Show, 280 gentlemen sat down in the Town Hall and adjoining apartment. In the Town Hall, the Marquis of Tweeddale was

Chairman, and was supported by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Belhaven, and others ; while in the adjoining apartment Mr Campbell of Blythswood, M.P., presided. Amongst the toasts given were 'Mr Coke of Norfolk and the Agriculture of England,' certainly a rather remarkable toast to be proposed in the absence of Mr Coke, indicating that his name was specially emblematic of the progress of agriculture in the sister kingdom. Another toast, which was proposed by Lord John Hay, was the 'Memory of that great philosopher and most excellent man, James Watt.' Another toast was 'Mr Gibbs and the Improvement of Pasture Grass in Scotland.' Mr Gibbs was a member of the well-known London firm of seedsmen. We have mentioned Mr Fergusson of Woodhill, and we may add that, at a certain stage of the proceedings, the Chairman, the Duke of Hamilton, and a number of other gentlemen, having left the Hall amidst much applause, Mr Fergusson was called to the chair, 'under whose direction the hilarity of the party was kept up until after eleven o'clock.' Evidently the Society was now in a prosperous way, and its leaders in high spirits. One very good reason for 'hilarity' was that the sum drawn for admission to the showyard was greatly in excess of any previous receipts, amounting to £275 14s.

CHAPTER XI.

SHOWS OF 1827 AND 1828.

IN 1827 the Society was back at Edinburgh. The example set by the Magistrates of Glasgow in voting a sum of money to the Society was not without its influence on the Magistrates of the capital, for we find that the Lord Provost and Magistrates had placed at the disposal of the Society a sum of one hundred sovereigns. The show was fixed for the 5th December, and the place of meeting was, not the area behind Queensberry House, but the spacious premises belonging to the Portable Gas Company at Tanfield on the Warriston Road. The premiums offered were liberal, amounting in all to £224. Of this sum £65 was allocated to Shorthorns for breeding purposes. For the first time the Society offered three premiums for Shorthorn bulls of £25, £15, and £10; and two premiums of £10 and £5 for the best two heifers of the Shorthorn breed not exceeding twenty months old. It was conditioned that exhibitors of bulls for the prizes should be prepared to let out the animals for season 1828 for service in Scotland, provided the sum of £50 was offered for hire. Before speaking of the stock, we may mention that the judges were Mr Barclay of Ury; and Mr Heriot, Ladykirk, both of them breeders, and good judges of Shorthorns, the other judges being Mr Lorne Campbell, Roseneath; Mr Thomson, Bogend; and Mr Smith of Budale. The premiums for Shorthorns were open to England and Ireland, but the animals shown were all exhibited by Scotch agriculturists.

For the premiums offered for Shorthorn bulls, eleven entries were made. As this is the first exhibition of the Society at which premiums were offered for Shorthorn bulls, it may be interesting to mention in some detail the animals

exhibited. Adam Bogue of Woodhall showed two bulls, one bred by himself, got by Mr Rennie's bull Snawdon; the other, bred at Woodhall, and got by a grandson of Comet. Andrew Somerville, Athelstaneford Mains, showed a bull bred by Mr Rennie of Phantassie, got by Satellite (1420), dam bred by Mr Robertson of Ladykirk, got by Barmpton (54). David Murray, Legerwood, Earlston, showed a bull bred by Mr Johnston of Mountsan, of which no pedigree was furnished. James Dickson, Edinburgh, showed the bull Pizarro, bred by John Hunt, Thornington, having for sire the Coupland bull, his dam being Countess by a son of Robert Colling's Minor (441). John Wilson of Cumledge, near Dunse, showed a bull bred by himself, got by a bull bred by Edward Smith of Marldown, Durham, the dam being by a son of Wellington (679). James Wilson, from near Dunse, showed a bull bred by the late Abraham Wilson, sire Diamond, the dam by Wellington. John Rennie, now described as of Linton, exhibited a bull bred at Ladykirk, sire Memnon (1218), out of Nekeiah by Diamond. Mr P. Turnbull, Crooks, showed a bull bred by himself, having for sire Arthur by Northern Light by North Star (458), dam by Wellington. Thos. Walker, Reddleston Hill, near Kelso, showed a bull bred by Mr Pringle, Kerse Mains, sire Sultan, a bull bred by Mr Jobson of Newton. John Watson, Craigmillar, near Edinburgh, showed a bull bred by himself, having for sire Leopold by Lionel, and for dam a cow belonging to Robert Dale, Liberton. It will be observed that the whole of these bulls belonged to exhibitors resident on the south and east of Edinburgh, many of them from the neighbourhood of Dunse. The judges awarded the first prize to Mr Rennie's bull; the second prize to Mr Somerville's bull, and the third prize to the bull shown by Mr Turnbull. It will be noticed that all three are of good pedigree.

While the gentlemen who exhibited them had evidently in these bulls first class blood, it does not appear that many of them had kept pure Shorthorn stocks. At all events, for the Society's premiums for pairs of Shorthorn heifers under twenty months, there were only two entries, both by

John Rennie of Linton. Three of the heifers were by Achmet, and one by Cleveland. Of one the dam was Queen by Satellite; of another the dam was Venus by Diamond; of another the dam was Rose by Satellite; and of the fourth Matilda by a grandson of Comet.

Of the oxen exhibited at this show, the only animals entered for the prize for Shorthorn oxen were those by Mr Rennie. They appear, however, not to have been of great merit, and no prize was awarded to them. For premiums for West Highland oxen there were only two entries, the first prize being gained by David Skirving, Garleton, and the second by Sir Alexander Keith of Ravelstone. For oxen of any breed, pure Shorthorn and West Highland excepted, there were three entries. The first prize went to Mr Skirving for a cross between a Shorthorn bull and a Highland cow, and the second to Adam Bogue of Woodhall for an ox of the Aberdeenshire breed bought by him from Mr M'Combie, Tillyfour, at Falkirk Tryst in September 1826; the third prize going to John Rennie for a cross between a West Highlander and Shorthorn.

The chief novelty in the class of Sheep was the appearance of Leicester dinmonts and gimmers. Of dinmonts there were four entries, one each by General Durham of Largo, Abraham Wilson, Edington Mains, Adam Bogue of Woodhall, and John Rennie. The prize went to Mr Rennie for dinmonts bred by Mr Wilson, Edington Mains. In the class of Leicester gimmers there were four entries, one by Robert Hope, Fentonbarns, which name appears for the first time in the Society's show lists; another by John Rennie, and the third by Mr Bogue of Woodhall. The prize went to Mr Rennie, who also carried the prize for Leicester wether hogs, his only competitor being Robert Hope, Fentonbarns. It is specially noted that, though prizes were offered, no entries were made for Cheviot dinmonts, or blackfaced gimmers and dinmonts. As usual, there was a considerable number of entries as extra stock, among which was a bull of the West Highland breed, exhibited by Mr Boswell of Kingcausie.

The sum drawn at the gates was £83 6s. 6d.

At the dinner, which was held in the Hopetoun Rooms, Lord Elcho was in the chair. Mr Barclay of Ury returned thanks for the Judges, and Mr Rennie for the successful competitors. General the Honourable Alexander Duff gave the health of the Marquis of Tweeddale, 'a most zealous supporter of the objects of the Highland Society, whose exertions at the great meeting at Glasgow gave so much satisfaction.' Mr Fergusson of Woodhill made one or two telling speeches. In proposing the trade, manufactures, and agriculture, he said 'that the objects were the same, whether they devoted their time and attention to the cotton mill or the counting-house; whether they drilled troops or drilled turnips.' His health being proposed, as the person upon whom the principal arrangements for the evening's entertainment had been devolved, Mr Fergusson disclaimed the honour, and said it had been equally due to the other stewards. He added that some awkward mistakes had occurred in consequence of several answers to a circular of his being addressed to his namesake and relation Sir Adam Ferguson: 'all the difference, however,' said Mr Fergusson, 'is that Sir Adam has charge of the regalia, and I have charge to *regale ye a'!*'

At the meeting of the Society held in January 1828, there were admitted as members James Grant Duff of Eden, afterwards celebrated as a breeder of Shorthorns; John Heriot, Ladykirk; John Wilson of Cumledge, both of note as Shorthorn breeders, and Hugh Watson, Keillor, whose influence in the Society in connection with the Angus breed will shortly be apparent.

The show of 1828 was held at Glasgow on 24th September, and the premium list exhibits a very considerable advance on its predecessors. Besides full prizes for bulls, cows, heifers, and oxen of the Ayrshire breed, there are special classes for the West Highland and Galloway breeds. In the West Highland breed prizes are offered for the best bull, the best two cows, and the best two heifers, besides a prize for the best ox. For the Galloway breed prizes are offered for the best oxen and the best two heifers. There

is also a prize for the best two 'spayed' heifers of the Galloway breed, a premium which would certainly not now be offered as regards any class of stock. The horse premiums of 1826 are repeated, the districts to which they are open being the same as in that year. The money in prizes offered at this show amounted to £277. It is to be noticed that, while the sums appropriated for prizes were larger than at Edinburgh, no premiums were offered for Short-horns of any description. As might be expected, the strength of the show in the cattle sections lay in the Ayrshire breed. Of bulls of that breed no fewer than forty-five were entered; of milk cows of the same breed there were twenty-one entries; of yearling heifers twenty-six; and of two-year-old heifers in lots of three, there were sixteen entries. These were all breeding stock. West Highlanders mustered only sparsely. There were only two bulls and three cows and six heifers. Of Galloways the display was still smaller. There was only one pair of heifers, exhibited by Mr Mure, Grange. Mr Mure exhibited a pair of Galloway oxen, and a similar pair were entered by Mr Hope Johnstone of Annandale. The entries of sheep were extremely limited. There were only three tups of the Blackfaced breed, and of Blackfaced wethers six lots of five. There were no Blackfaced ewes. Swine were largely represented, there being eleven boars, seventeen sows, and eight entries of pigs in lots of two. Of horses there were eight Clydesdale mares and eight Clydesdale fillies. No geldings were shown, but there were five Clydesdale stallions, all either 'black bay or brown bay,' as required by the Society's rule. Poultry for the first time made an appearance at the show. There were seven exhibitors. No specific breeds of poultry are mentioned. The prize was awarded to Janet Buchanan, Milngavie, for the 'best two couple of fowls.' Robert Ogilvie, Knock Farm, gets the prize for two couple of geese, and there are also prizes for three couple of fowls, and for two couple of ducks. As usual, there were a number of extra entries, amongst which were an Angus ox exhibited by William Gilmour, Glasgow, and an Aberdeen ox exhibited by J. & N. Scoulars, Glasgow. Mr Stirling of

Keir exhibited a Teeswater ox, for which he was awarded a silver medal. Much curiosity was excited by a litter of pigs, which, being deprived of their mother, were found sucking with avidity cow teats, which had been ingeniously fastened by Duncan M'Millan, the exhibitor, on the lower side of a trough, into which milk was poured.

The sum drawn for admission to the showyard greatly exceeded expectations, amounting to no less than £400 19s.

At the dinner which followed the show, 400 gentlemen were present. The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, President of the Society, was in the chair. The only talk of much consequence at the dinner was about a reaping machine which had been tested that day, but sufficient time had not been allowed to examine it fully. It was stated by one of the speakers that the work had been done well, the sheaves being laid down in a neat manner, and that it was perfectly capable of cutting ten or twelve acres a day, with five or six persons to bind or stook.

CHAPTER XII.

PREMIUMS AWARDED AND COMPETITIONS BEGUN BETWEEN 1821 AND 1829.

BEFORE entering on the series of peripatetic shows begun in 1829, it will be convenient to notice here the premiums awarded and competitions begun between 1821 and 1829, in continuation of those noticed in Chapter VII.

Reference is made on page 127 to an effort for the improvement of dairy produce in 1796. In 1821 the Society gave the first of a series of premiums for the best managed dairy. The prizes that year were open to the counties of East and West Lothian. The prize, a piece of plate of twelve guineas, was awarded to William Boak, Livingston Bloom, Linlithgow. In 1822, the prizes were open to the counties of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Renfrew. The first, a piece of plate of twelve guineas, was won by Misses Elizabeth and Frances Dunlop, Househill, Paisley; the second prize, of ten guineas, falling to John Gow, Portnellan, Dumbartonshire. In 1823, two prizes of similar value were open to the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles, and were won, the first by Miss Dunlop of Whitemuir Hall, Roxburgh; and the second by John Somerville, Ladyurd, Peebles. No other premiums were awarded till 1830, when a prize of £30, or plate of that value, open to Lanarkshire, was awarded to Archibald Brown, Tarbrax.

In 1824, premiums open to all Scotland were offered for *making cheese* of the most approved descriptions. The premiums were attended with such good effects that it was afterwards resolved to give encouragement, in succession, to such districts as appeared most suitable. After being

in operation for a series of years in the dairy districts, with results highly satisfactory, it was deemed expedient in 1839 to give further encouragement to bring forward superior cheese, by offering premiums again open to all Scotland. The competitors for the prizes open to all Scotland were required to lodge specimens at the Society's Hall in Edinburgh, where they were judged. The following awards were made :

1824. *Open to all Scotland*—William Sanderson, Blackcastle, Carnwath, for the best Dunlop cheese, £10 ; James Bell of Woodhouselees, Dumfriesshire, for the best imitation of double Gloucester cheese, £10.

1825. *Open to all Scotland*—William Sanderson, Blackcastle, Carnwath, and George Hamilton, Mossheart, Carnwath, for the best imitation of double Gloucester cheese, the premium of £10 equally divided ; said William Sanderson and Andrew Nicol, Easter House, Lanarkshire, for the best imitation of North Wiltshire cheese, the premium of £10 equally divided.

1826. *Open to all Scotland*—William Sanderson, Blackcastle, Carnwath, for the best imitation of Stilton cheese, £10. *Lanarkshire*—Andrew Nicol, Easter House, for the best imitation of Stilton cheese, £7 ; said Andrew Nicol, for the best imitation of North Wiltshire, £5 ; William Pate, Meadow, Lesmahagow, for a superior specimen of double Gloucester cheese, £3. *Eastern District of Forfarshire*—Robert Adamson, Drums, for best imitation of Stilton, £10 ; John Ruxton, Mains of Farnell, for best imitation of North Wiltshire, £6 ; Mrs Speid, Blairina, for a fine specimen of country cheese, £4.

1827. *Lanarkshire*—Andrew Nicol, Easter House, for best imitation of Stilton, £7 ; William Sanderson, Blackcastle, for best imitation of North Wiltshire, £7 ; James Todd, Poncil, for second best, £5. *Aberdeenshire*—Ann Connant, dairymaid to the Earl of Kintore, £10 ; James Morrison, Balhagarty, for second best, £6 ; William Gammack, Whitehill, for third best, £4.

1832. *Argyllshire*—John Lorne Stewart of Glenbuckie, for best imitation of double Gloucester, £10 ; Mr Harvey, Ardintenny, for best imitation of Stilton, £5 ; said Mr Harvey, for best imitation of North Wiltshire, £3 ; James Cungan, Ballimore, for best imitation of Cheshire, £1. *Aberdeenshire*—Janet Snell, Clockton of Slains, for best skimmed milk cheese, £8 ; Robert Walker, Wester Fintray, for second best, £5 ; George Anderson, Old Balbithan, for third best £2. *Dumfriesshire*—Andrew M'Kie, Dinwoodie Green, for best skimmed milk cheese, £8 ; William Niven, Bummuir, for second best, £5 ; John Roddan, Foregirth, for third best, £2.

1833. *Argyllshire*—John Lorne Stewart of Glenbuckie, for best imitation double Gloucester and Wiltshire, £10 ; Peter Harvey, for imitation Stilton and Wiltshire, £6 ; Neil Taylor, for imitation double Gloucester, £4. *Aberdeen and Kincardineshires*—Mrs Morrison, Balhagarty, for best skimmed milk cheese, £8 ; Mrs Barnett, Oldmeldrum, for second best, £5 ; Mrs Jamieson, Mill of Allathan, for third best, £2. On this occasion the lots of cheese entered for competition were 34 in number. Many of the lots contained from 20 to 45 cheeses each ; and the total number of cheeses exhibited amounted to

378, the weight of which altogether was about 200 stones (Aberdeenshire), or 50 cwt.

1834. *Banffshire*—Mrs Mitchell, Parkmore, for best skimmed milk cheese, £8; Mr Stronach, Knock, for second best, £5; Mrs Bartlet, Thriep-land, for third best, £2.

1836. *Banffshire*—James Sim, Kilmaichly, for best skimmed milk cheese, £8; John Allan, Limestones, for second best, £5; John Stronach, Muirfold, for third best, £2.

1838. *Open to all Scotland*—John Sanderson, Blackcastle, Carnwath, for best specimen of cheese denominated double Gloucester, exhibited at a competition in Edinburgh, December 1838, £8; John Lind, Cobinshaw, West Calder, for best specimen of cheese denominated North Wiltshire, £8; William White, Wiston, Lanarkshire, for best specimen of cheese made from skimmed milk, £8; said John Sanderson, for best specimen of any new variety of cheese, £8.

1839. *Open to all Scotland*—James Sanderson, Walston, Lanarkshire, for best imitation double Gloucester, £8; John Sanderson, Blackcastle, Carnwath, for best imitation North Wiltshire, £8; James Brown, Westhall, Dunsyre, for best skimmed milk cheese, £8; John Lind, South Cobinshaw, West Calder, for Cheese of any new variety, £8.

1841. *Open to all Scotland*—James Brown, Westhall, Lanarkshire, for the best cheese of the quality denominated Cheshire, £8; Mrs Agnes Gray, Dunse, for the best cheese of the quality denominated Stilton, £8; Andrew Purdie, West Mains, West Calder, for the best cheese made from skimmed milk, £8.

In 1825, Robert Morrison, baker, Peterhead, was declared by the Agricultural Association of Aberdeenshire, with concurrence of a Committee of the Highland Society, to be the most meritorious butter curer, of persons competing in the county of Aberdeen, and entitled to the premium offered, namely, a piece of plate of £35 value, or that sum in money. Similar prizes were awarded in succeeding years to 1847, as follows :

1826. *Dumfriesshire*—Mr Stothart, Crossbankhead, for having in season 1826 cured the largest quantity and best quality of butter for the market, of tenants in the county of Dumfries, £10; James Johnstone, Cowburn, for having cured the next largest quantity, £5.

1827. *Dumfriesshire*—John Little, Barrascroft, for having in season 1827 cured the largest quantity of butter, as aforesaid, not under ten firkins, £7 10s.; William Stothart, Crossbankhead, for the next greatest quantity, £7 10s.; Alexander Duncan, Wynholm, for having cured the greatest quantity, as aforesaid, not under five firkins, £5; James Fairbairn, Westerhall, for the next greatest quantity in the same class, £5.

1828. *Dumfriesshire*—Cured Butter—1 said James Fairbairn, £10; 2 James Johnstone, Cowburn, £7; 3 Mr Scott Elliot of Larriston, £5; 4 Simon Dalgleish, £3.

1830. *District in Banff and Morayshires*—Cured Butter—1 William

Green, Ruthrie, Aberlour, £8; 2 James Falconer, Kinnermony, Aberlour, £5; 3 George Priest, Mains of Mulben, Boharm, £4; 4 Alex. Proctor, Ardcanny, Rothes, £3.

1832. *District in Banff and Morayshires*—Cured Butter—1 Mrs Macpherson, Garbity, £8; 2 Mrs M'Innes, Dandaleith, £5; 3 Margaret Proctor, Ardcanny, £4; 4 Alexander Grant, Pitchaish, £3.

1833. *Orkney*—Cured Butter—1 David Drever, Senior, Huip, £6; 2 Charles Davidson, Housebay, £4; 3 William Seattie, Walker House of Evie, £3.

1835. *Orkney*—Cured Butter—1 Thomas Mackenzie, £6; 2 William Anderson, Junior, £4; 3 John Hadden, £3; 4 Charles Davidson, £2.

1836. *District of Dunblane, &c.*—Cured Butter—1 Adam Roy, Broadleys, £6; 2 John M'Keurton, Shannochhill, £4; 3 William M'Gregor, Quoigs, £3; 4 Alex. Christie, Craigton, £2.

1837. *Caithness-shire*—Cured Butter—1 James Gow, West Wattin, £6; 2 Donald Gunn, Ackergill, £4; 3 Captain Macdonald, Isauld, £3; 4 Captain Henderson, Brabster, and Mr Gunn, Dale, £2.

1837. *Orkney and Shetland*—Cured Butter—1 Joseph Leisk, Uya, Unst, £6; 2 John Edgar, Setter, Bressay, £4; 3 Jeremiah Linklater, Walster, Tingwall, £3; 4 Wm. Merrilees, Gremister, Lerwick, £2.

1838. *District of Dunblane, &c.*—Cured Butter—1 John Henderson, Glenhead, £6; 2 Peter Eadie, Butlergask, £4; 3 William M'Gregor, Quoigs, £3; 4 Adam Roy, Balhaldie, £2.

1839. *Caithness-shire*—Cured Butter—1 James Traill of Ratter, £6; 2 David Smith, Guiselittle, £4; 3 Donald Mackay, Aimster, £3; 4 Donald Mackay, Mount Pleasant, £2.

1839. *Islands of Shetland*—Cured Butter—1 Mr Ogilvy of Seafeld, £6; 2 Mr Ogilvy of Quarff, £4; 3 Joseph Leisk of Uyea, £3; 4 Thomas M'Adie of Olnafirth, £2.

1841. *Island of Mull*—Cured Butter—1 John Merry, Auchnacroish, £6; 2 James Thorburn, Achatenny, £4; Captain Donald Campbell, Breachaha, exhibited the third best, but his butter not having come forward in due time, the premium (£3) was voted to James Middleton, Auchnacroish; 4 James Walker, £2.

1842. *Island of Mull*—Cured Butter—1 Mr Campbell, Breachaha, £6; 2 Duncan M'Phail, Scollastle, £4; John Merry, Upper Achacroish, £3; 4 David Corson, Achlinan, £2.

1843. *Inverness, Ross, &c.*—Cured Butter—1 Wm. Sim, Drummond, £6; 2 Ewan Macpherson of Cluny Macpherson, £4; 3 Alex. Colvin, Elrig, £3; 4 Alex. M'Ewan, Woodlands, £2.

1844. *Inverness, Ross, &c.*—Cured Butter—1 Alex. Colvin, Elrig, £6; 2 Alex. Mackintosh of Mackintosh, £4; 3 Ewan Macpherson of Cluny Macpherson, £3; 4 George France, Wester Lovat, £2.

1845. *Inverness, Ross, &c.*—1 Alex. Cumming, Beanach, £6; 2 Cluny Macpherson, £4; 3 Mrs Mackenzie, Fodderty, £3; 4 Alex. Fraser, Leadchure, £2.

1847. *Dunblane*—1 William M'Grigor, Quoigs, £6; 2 James Henderson, Glenhead, £4; 3 Adam Roy, Broadlees, £3; 4 Andrew Laing, Whiteston, £2; 5 James M'Queen, Armieve, £1; 6 Mrs D. Fisher, Tar, 15s.; 7 Mrs Crawford, Hutchiston, 10s.

A sum of about £1500 has been awarded by the Society in premiums for dairy produce.

On pages 111 and 112, reference is made to premiums awarded for fiorin grass from 1815 to 1820. In 1820 and 1821, the Society offered a piece of plate, of the value of twenty guineas, to the person in the counties of Argyll, Inverness, Ross, and Cromarty, who should raise the greatest quantity of fiorin grass, or not less than two Scots acres of ground; and ten guineas for the next greatest quantity, or not less than one acre. The first premium was awarded in 1821 to Donald M'Coll, Lettershuna, Appin, whose report was published in the Transactions. In 1822, the premiums were offered in the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, but no awards were made. In 1824, a piece of plate, of the value of twenty guineas, was awarded to Lachlan M'Kinnon of Corry, Isle of Skye.

Sea grass having been imported from the Continent, and used successfully for purposes to which horse hair is in general applied, and as the same or a similar plant is found in different parts of the shores of Scotland, more especially in the West Highlands, where it is commonly called sea grass, mill grass, or milk grass, the Society was induced, in 1822, to offer a premium of ten guineas to the person who should prepare and sell the greatest quantity, of the best quality, not less than one ton, from 1st February 1822 to 1st November 1823; and five guineas for the second greatest quantity. In 1823, the first premium was awarded to John Traill Urquhart of Ellsness, Orkney, and the second to James Baikie of Tankerness, Orkney. In 1824, a first prize was awarded to the said John Traill Urquhart. Mr Urquhart's report on the preparation of this grass was published in the sixth volume of the First Series of the Society's Transactions.

Besides awarding premiums for the numerous reports on the manufacture of kelp published in the Transactions and referred to under that branch, the Society in 1821

commenced a series of premiums for manufacturing and sending to market kelp of the finest quality. The first premium was twenty guineas, and the second twelve guineas. The following are the awards :

1822. *Inverness and Ross-shires*—1 to Mrs Campbell of Stroud, Harris ; 2 Archibald Macdonald, Rhue, Arisaig.

1823. *Argyll, Dumbarton, Bute, Renfrew, and Ayrshires*—1 Sir Henry Steuart of Allanton, Bart., for kelp made on the estate of Ulva ; 2 John Stewart, Achadashenaig.

1824. *Orkney and Shetland*—1 James Baikie of Tankerness, Orkney ; 2 W. Graham Watt of Breckness.

The results of the analysis of the best specimens, with some account of their manufacture, will be found among the papers in Volume VI. of the First Series of the Transactions.

Between 1824 and 1825, several awards were made for draining moss and bog land. In 1824, in district in Lanark, Linlithgow, and Stirlingshires, a piece of plate, of twenty guineas value, was awarded to William Weir, tenant in Shotts Farm, Lanarkshire, for having, between 1st October 1822 and 1st October 1824, executed the greatest extent of drain in moss and bog land, with a view to the amelioration of the climate, as well as to the improvement of the soil. In 1826, in district in Dumbarton and Stirlingshires, a piece of plate, of twenty sovereigns value, was awarded to Hector Macdonald Buchanan of Drumakill, for having, between 1st October 1824 and 1st October 1826, executed in an effectual manner the greatest extent of draining in moss or bog lands. In 1828, in Aberdeen and Banff shires, a piece of plate, of twenty sovereigns value, was awarded to Capt. Archibald Duff, R.N., tenant of Lynemore, for having, between 1st March 1826 and 1st October 1828, executed in an effectual manner the greatest extent of drain in moss or bog lands ; and a piece of plate, of ten sovereigns value, to John Stronach, Muirfold, for having, within the like period, executed the second greatest extent. In 1829, in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, a piece of plate, of twenty sovereigns value, was voted to Norman Lockhart of Greenaton, for having, between 1st

March 1827 and 1st October 1829, executed the greatest extent of drains.

In 1826, £20, or plate of that value, was awarded to John Moubray, Cambus, Clackmannan, for having, between 1st September 1824 and 10th November 1826, executed the greatest extent of wedge drains in clay or carse soils, at his own expense, of proprietors or tenants in Scotland, duly certified and reported in terms of the Society's regulations; £10 to Samuel Forrester, Greenfoot of Leckie, for having executed the next greatest extent. From the reports, it appeared that the number of roods drained by each of the four competitors who had executed the greatest extent was as follows: Mr Moubray, 11,255 roods; Mr Forrester, 7,250; William Fife, Balgray, Carse of Gowrie, 12,955; James Matthew, New Farm, Carse of Gowrie, 7,444 roods. The reports and certificates of Mr Fife and Mr Matthew having been defective in respect of details required by the conditions to be certified, could not, in terms of the regulations, be received in competition, and precluded either from taking a premium.

Between 1824 and 1834 the Society awarded the following premiums for curing beef and pork:

1824. *Aberdeen and Kincardineshires*—A piece of plate of thirty guineas value to David Milne, merchant, Aberdeen, for having, between 1st February 1823 and 1st May 1824, salted or cured with rock or bay salt the greatest quantity of mess beef, of good quality (the quantity cured by him within this period exceeding 90,000 pounds), under the regulations specified by the Society, and shipped at the port of Aberdeen.

1825. *Aberdeen and Kincardineshires*—A piece of plate of twenty sovereigns value, or that sum in money, to said David Milne for having, between 1st May 1824 and 1st May 1825, salted or cured, as above (the quantity cured by him within this period being 262 tierces of 300 lbs. each); and a piece of plate of ten sovereigns value for having, within the same period, salted and cured the greatest quantity of pork, shipped as aforesaid (the quantity cured by him being 38 tierces).

1826. *Shetland*—£5 to Robert Hoseason of Mossbank for having, between 1st May and 1st December 1826, salted or cured a considerable quantity of beef of good quality.

1827. *Perth and Forfarshires*—A piece of plate of twenty sovereigns value, or that sum in money, to Samuel Addison, Fishmarket, Dundee, for having, between the 1st May 1826 and 1st May 1827, salted or cured the greatest

quantity of mess beef as above ; ten sovereigns to John Guilan, Hawkhill, Dundee, for having, during the same period, cured the greatest quantity of pork. *Moray and Nairnshires*—A piece of plate of fifteen sovereigns value to Peter Brown, Linkwood, Elgin, for having, between 1st May 1826 and 1st May 1827, salted or cured the greatest quantity of pork.

1834. *Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton*—Twenty sovereigns, or plate of that value, to Thomas Nelson for having, between 1st May 1833 and 1st May 1834, salted or cured the greatest quantity of mess beef shipped at the ports of Glasgow, Port Glasgow, and Greenock.

In 1825, the Society awarded a piece of plate, of fifteen sovereigns value, to Robert Buchanan, Alderston Mains, for having, between 1st June 1824 and 1st June 1825, supplied Edinburgh market with the greatest quantity of veal, fed, and of the age prescribed by the Society's regulations.

In 1825, to Thomas Jack, Flawcraig, Kinnaird, Perthshire, was awarded a piece of plate, of ten guineas value, for having, in the year 1824, saved a quantity of red clover seed, in terms of the Society's regulations.

In 1826, the Society awarded a gold medal or piece of plate, of ten sovereigns value, to James and Andrew Muir, merchants, Greenock, for having, of manufacturers in Scotland, produced to the Society the best lot of hats or bonnets, made from a material grown in Scotland, which afford the closest imitation to the manufacture generally known by the name of Leghorn bonnet. £2 were voted to Elizabeth Smith, certified to have been the plaiter of the best bonnet or hat produced ; and £2 to Margaret Mar, certified to have been the best knitter of the best bonnet. Other prizes were at the same time awarded to knitters and plaiters. In 1827, the premiums were awarded to plaiters and knitters in Orkney. The same year, an extra premium of £5 was awarded to J. Graham, Myer, Dumfriesshire, for a specimen bonnet of considerable fineness made by her, and for which she had herself raised the straw, and carried it through all the processes of preparation and manufacture. In 1828, the gold medal was awarded to Sir J. Milles Riddell, Bart., for his benevolent and patriotic exertions in promoting the estab-

lishment of the manufactory of straw-plait upon his estate at Strontian, Argyleshire. The silver medal was voted to Mr and Mrs Johnstone, teachers at the same establishment, as a mark of the Society's approbation of the skill, prudence, and activity displayed by them in the superintendence of the manufactory ; while £5 were given to be distributed in prizes among the most meritorious scholars. In 1829, £10 were voted to D. Ramsay, Kirkwall, for the best specimen, in a bleached state, of rye straw, raised in Scotland, for the purpose of being manufactured into plait for imitation Leghorn bonnets ; and £5 to John Flett, Stromness, for the next best specimen. In 1831, the honorary silver medal was voted to the said D. Ramsay for raising Tuscany wheat straw, of a superior quality. A premium of £10 was afterwards offered to the person who, in the years 1841 or 1842, should have reaped and prepared in the best manner for straw plait, in any district of Scotland where premiums for the preparation and manufacture of that article had not already been awarded by the Society, the greatest quantity of rye straw, or not less than two acres ; one of £6 to the person who should, between 30th January 1840 and 20th November 1842, have got plaited or manufactured, where premiums had not already been awarded by the Society, the greatest quantity of rye straw ; and one of £4 to the person who should have got plaited or manufactured the second greatest quantity as aforesaid. The premiums do not appear to have been claimed ; at least no awards are made.

In 1826, in Moray, Nairn, and Lower District of Banffshire, a first prize of ten sovereigns, or plate of that value, was awarded to Peter Brown, Linkwood, Elgin, for having, in 1825, cultivated the greatest extent of turnips, and had the proportion thereof specified in the Society's regulations eaten off the ground by sheep in manner therein prescribed. A second prize of £5 was voted to James Mellis, Spynie. In 1828, a first premium of like value was voted to said Peter Brown ; the second prize of £5 going to William M'Intosh of Millbank. In 1829, in a district in Perthshire,

a prize of £10 was voted to Peter Halkett, Rosemount, Blairgowrie ; and in another district, a prize of £5 to Alex. Pennycook, Ballied. In 1830, in the district of Crieff, Perthshire, the first prize of £10 was awarded to John Keay, Mains of Callander ; and the second of £5 to George Stewart, Low Bank. In 1831, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, &c., the first prize of £10 was voted to Thomas Laurie, Terreglestown, Dumfries ; and second of £5 to John Church, Kirkchrist. In 1832, in the district of Crieff, the first prize of £10 went to John Keay, Mains of Callander ; the second of £5 to John Gardner, North Kinkell. In 1833, in Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, the first premium of £10 was voted to R. M'Knight, junior, Airieland, Castle Douglas ; the second of £5 to John Church, Kirkchrist. In 1834, in Ayrshire, the first premium of £10 was voted to Hugh M'Jannet, Drumshang, Maybole ; the second of £5 to John Tennant, Shields, Ayr. The same year, in Sutherlandshire, the first prize of £10 was won by Patrick Sellar, Culmaily, Golspie. In 1836, in Moray and Nairnshires, prizes of £5 each were voted to Wm. Forsyth, Newton of Darnaway, tenant of Bogside of Boath ; Alex. Brown, Little Darkland ; David Rose, Newton of Cawdor. The same year, in Sutherland, the first prize of £10 went to Patrick Sellar, Culmaily ; and the second of £5 to Alex. Craig, Kirkton and Coul.

In 1827, the Society indicated its desire to promote the careful keeping of accounts by voting a piece of plate, of ten sovereigns value, to John Jameson, parochial teacher, Colmonell, Ayrshire, for the best specimen of farm book keeping, actually taught in schools. A silver medal was awarded to John M'Clyment, son of John M'Clyment, farmer, Burnton, the scholar reported at the public examination of the school to have made the greatest proficiency in farm book keeping. A piece of plate of ten sovereigns value was also voted to J. Rogers, schoolmaster, Kirkmichael, Ayrshire, for the best specimen of friendly society book keeping actually taught in schools. A silver medal was granted to James Rogers, son of the teacher, as

the scholar reported at the public examination of the School to have made the greatest proficiency in friendly society book keeping.

It was in 1827 that the Society first offered prizes for swine at district competitions. The premiums were first offered in Dumfriesshire, and the first awards were made in 1828. The competition was held at Lockerbie, and the premiums stood thus :—Boars—1st Jas. Bell, Woodhouse-les ; 2nd Charles Carruthers, Mouswald Place. Sows—1st Wm. Biggar, Hairgills ; 2nd John M'Neill, Whitehill. The premiums for swine have since been in operation in several counties or districts. They are given for three consecutive years. The amount awarded in premiums for swine exceeds £400.

Evidence that the Society had early drawn attention to the value of bone manure is shown in the award in 1829 of plate of ten sovereigns value to the Duke of Portland, for having, in competition for the premium offered by the Society, raised a considerable extent of turnips by means of bone manure.

CHAPTER XIII.

FIRST SHOW AT PERTH, 1829.

IN 1829, the Society entered upon that series of shows in various districts of the country which has ever since been followed. The suggestion to hold the great annual cattle show in various districts originated with Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, who was President of the Society from 1827 to 1831. The first place of meeting selected was Perth, recommended, no doubt, by its central position. The prize list for cattle was more varied than any the Society had yet issued. It comprehended premiums for Shorthorn bulls, cows, and two-year-old heifers. For the first time, premiums were offered for bulls and cows of the 'Angus breed,' a novelty we assume to be due to the presence in the Society of Mr Watson, Keillor. The list also included a premium for the best pair of oxen of the 'Aberdeenshire breed.' No prizes, however, were offered for breeding cattle of the Aberdeenshire stock. For the Highland breed there were prizes for the best bull, best cow, for heifers not exceeding forty months old, as well as for oxen of the same breed. A premium was also offered for the best breeding cow of the Fifeshire breed, this being the first occasion in which breeding animals of this class were included in the prize list. Perthshire being a considerable distance from the seat of the Ayrshire breed, few prizes were offered for it; but there were premiums offered for the best bull and the best cow of that breed. Sheep also received special attention, and for the first time we have premiums for breeding stock, there being prizes offered for the best tups and ewes of the Leicester, Southdown, and blackfaced breeds. In the class of horses, for the first time a prize was offered for the best three-year-old entire colt, and a special prize was offered for the best mare not exceeding

14 hands 3 inches, adapted to agricultural purposes, in districts adjoining to or within the range of the Grampians.

The show was fixed for Wednesday the 7th October, and was held within the Depot, handsomely granted to the Society by the Master-General of the Ordnance; and the yard was fitted up by Mr Murray, carpenter to the Board. The city of Perth, following the example set by Glasgow and Edinburgh, voted a sum of fifty guineas, while liberal votes were also given by the local agricultural societies connected with the adjoining districts. The 'practical' judges were Mr Grey of Millfield Hill, Northumberland; Mr Jobson of Chillingham Newton, Northumberland; Mr Heriot, Ladykirk, Berwickshire; Mr Thomson, Bogend, Berwickshire; Mr Gillespie, Douglas Mill, Lanarkshire; Mr Wilson, Deanside, Renfrew; Mr Wilson, Preston, Roxburghshire; Mr Sinclair, Kilchamaig, Argyllshire. The following were at the show, and gave their assistance in various classes: Mr Barclay of Ury; Mr Fergusson of Woodhill; Major Mackenzie of Fodderty; Captain Stevenson, Oban; Mr Bell, Woodhouselee, Dumfries; Mr Logan, Berwickshire; Mr Dick, V.S., Edinburgh. For the premiums for Shorthorn bulls there appeared thirteen, entered by the Earl of Leven; Mr Boswell of Kingcausie; Mr Murray of Murrayshall; Mr Hunter, Manorgan, Perthshire; Mr Thomson, Rathillet, Fifeshire, and others. The prize was carried by Mr Hunter, Manorgan, with his bull named Gowrie, bred by himself, and aged four and half years. In the class of cows there were eleven entries, and the prize was carried by the Duke of Buccleuch, with an animal seven years of age, bred at Dalkeith. In the class of pairs of heifers there were nine entries. This class was very much admired. It was considered the strongest in the yard, and it was remarked that there had not previously been so good a display anywhere north of Doncaster; while some 'very competent to judge thought it the most remarkable show of heifers of the class they had ever seen.' The premium was awarded to Mr Moubray of Cambus, for two animals, one bred by himself, and the other by Mr Hood, Yester. A contemporary account says that 'these animals were

descended from a celebrated bull of the name of Duke, their dams being Nell Gwynne and Harriet Wilson, two cows of the purest Teeswater blood.' As yet, Coates's Herd Book had not found its way to the banks of the Tay.

For the first time there appeared in the showyard bulls and cows of the Angus breed. With one exception, they were all exhibited by Mr Watson, Keillor. There were two bulls, one exhibited by Mr Watson, and bred at Keillor; and the other shown by Captain Ogilvy of Airlie Castle. The prize went to Mr Watson. Mr Watson showed three cows, one of them described as a brown cow, and the other two as black cows. The brown cow was purchased from Peter Watson, Kirriemuir. The other two were bred at Keillor. Mr Watson showed the only Angus oxen exhibited. They were two years old, one pair bred by the exhibitor, and the other by Mr Johnston, Scryne. A contemporary notice of the show says—'Great and universal as was the admiration which was bestowed on Mr Watson's bull, cow, and pair of oxen, it created surprise that in such a county the shrinking from competition should be so complete. These oxen, however, were certainly very remarkable, both from their symmetry and size.* The bull shown by the Honourable Captain Ogilvy in this class was an animal deserving notice.' Mr Watson exhibited, and was awarded an extra premium for, a lot of ten Angus cows and heifers, bred by himself. One of the lot, a heifer, afterwards exhibited at Smithfield, obtained there the medal in the class of extra stock. Her weight was estimated to be 130 or 140 stones. The bone of her fore leg was not thicker than that of the red deer, and her inside fat was equal to a quarter of her whole weight of beef.

There was only one entry for the prize offered for the best pair of Aberdeenshire oxen. The animals were entered by Robert Walker, Ferrygate, and they are stated

* One of the pair of oxen exhibited by Mr Watson at the show is portrayed in Youatt's book on Cattle, in which it is mentioned that the animal was sent to a Smithfield Club Show, where he was particularly admired. When slaughtered the meat was finely grained, and there were more than 240 lbs. of fat.

to have been purchased from Charles M'Combie of Tillyfour on 1st January 1829.

Of the Highland breed there were four bulls, and the exhibitors were the Duke of Athole, General Balfour of Balbirnie, Mr Stewart Menzies of Foss, and Mr M'Intyre, Tignablaire. The prize was awarded to the last. Of cows of the West Highland breed there were four entries, and of pairs of oxen of the same breed four were entered. The prize for cows was awarded to Mr M'Intyre, Tignablaire; and the prize for oxen to Sir Neil Menzies of Menzies, Bart.

Of the Fife breed there was only a small competition. Two cows were shown, one by General Balfour of Balbirnie, the other by Mr Boswell of Balmuto. The premium was awarded to Mr Boswell. Only one pair of oxen of the Fife breed was shown, the exhibitor being General Balfour of Balbirnie. The quality, however, was good, and they were awarded the premium. The premium for Ayrshire bulls went to William Peter, East Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. Of Ayrshire cows there were seven, and the prize was carried by Sir A. Muir Mackenzie of Delvine.

Of sheep, Leicester tups were a large show, there being twelve entries, and the prize going to the Earl of Leven and Melville. There were only five entries of ewes of the breed (in pens of three each), Mr Kinnear, yr. of Lochton, carrying the prize. Of Southdown tups there were six, the prize going to Mr Hunter, Manorgan, who also carried the prize for ewes in a class of five pens of three each.

The premium for breeding mares for agricultural purposes brought out a considerable display, there being fifteen entries, and the winner being Adam Curror, Myreside, a name subsequently long connected with agriculture in the Lothians. Only four entire colts were exhibited, and the winner was James Sim, Panlathy, Forfarshire. For the special prize for best mare adapted for districts within the range of the Grampians, there were seven entries, and the winner was Mr Jolly, Grange of Elcho, Perthshire.

In the implement department, there was exhibited a working model of a steam carriage, on a new construction,

by Peter Elder of the Perth Foundry. This model, which travelled at the rate of three miles an hour on a smooth surface, was exhibited in action before the Committee, and seemed to answer extremely well. When executed on the large scale, it was expected to travel at the rate of ten miles per hour. The boilers for producing the steam consisted of horizontal tubes, which were placed before the carriage, but so constructed as to remove all danger in the case of explosion.

At the dinner which followed, upwards of 400 gentlemen were present. The place of meeting was the County Hall, and the chairman was the Hon. Mr Hallyburton, who in the course of his speech congratulated the Society on the fact that in coming to Perth it had really for the first time 'planted itself upon the borders of the Highlands, and was enabled at once to shake hands with the Gael and the Saxon.'

The money expended at Perth in prizes was the largest yet voted, amounting to £357. The number of entries was not so large as at Glasgow in the previous year, but the stock shows a much wider district represented. The sum drawn at the gates was £119 7s., little more than a fourth obtained at Glasgow in the preceding year.

CHAPTER XIV.

FIRST SHOW AT DUMFRIES, 1830.

IN 1830, the Society migrated to Dumfries, holding the show on 21st September in the High School Yard. The premiums were nearly the same in amount as at Perth ; but the prize list necessarily exhibited considerable change. Holding a show in the centre of the Galloway district, prominence was of course given to the Galloway breed. For the first time the Society offered prizes for Galloway bulls and cows. Prizes were also offered for the best quey of the Ayrshire breed. No premiums were offered for breeding stock of the West Highland or Shorthorn, or indeed any other breed of cattle. In sheep, prizes were offered for tups, ewes, or wethers of the Leicester, Cheviot, and blackfaced breeds. In horses, prizes were offered for the best stallion, best mare for breeding draught horses, best mare for breeding horses for coach or carriage, and best gelding. The town of Dumfries voted a sum of money in aid of the funds of the Society, and liberal votes were also granted from the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, as well as from the Nithsdale Agricultural Society.

For the prize offered for Galloway bulls there were eight entries, the exhibitors being John Cotton, Hardthorn ; Hugh Hawthorn of Castlewigg ; John J. Hope Johnstone of Annandale, Dumfries ; Wm. Marshall, Kirkland, Kirkcudbright ; Wm. Mure, Grange, do. ; James Nivison, Burnmouth, Dumfries ; Wm. Porter, Meikle Culloch ; William Sproat, Borness, Kirkcudbright. The first premium in the class was awarded to Mr Hawthorn of Castlewigg, and the second to William Marshall. Both bulls are described as very good. In the class of cows there was a large display, there being no fewer than eighteen entries. From

the county of Dumfries there were entries by David Caruthers, Waterhead; Robt. Hewatson, Auchenbenzie; Mr Hope Johnstone of Annandale; John Mitchell, White-stanes; Alex. Moffat, Barbuie; Jas. Tinning, Tinwald-house; John Wightman, Craikhaugh; Jas. Wilkin, Tinwald-downs. From the Stewartry there were entries by Alex. Brown, Ingliston of Borgue; James Brown of Ingliston; Jas. Colvin, Kirkland; Wm. Marshall, Kirkland; William Sproat, Borness. There was only one entry from the county of Wigtown by William Routledge, Mildrigan. The class is described as excellent. The first premium in the class of cows was awarded to Alexander Brown, Ingliston of Borgue, and the second to Mr Hope Johnstone of Annandale. Both the prize cows are bred to the exhibitors. There were only two pair of queys, but both are described as good. The first premium was awarded to William Mure, Grange, for a pair, one bred by himself, and the other by Mr Halliday, Mulloch; and the second prize was given to Robert Brown, Argrennan, for queys, both bred to himself. There was quite a wonderful display of stirks not exceeding twenty-one months old, which were specified to be shown in lots of not less than five. As many as forty-six animals appeared. The stock is described as being 'all good.' The first premium was awarded to William Sproat, Borness, but the judges strongly recommended the lot shown by Mr Hope Johnstone of Annandale.

Ayrshire bulls numbered six, cows of the same breed ten. Of Ayrshire queys there were six lots, which are characterised as 'on the whole rather poor.' There were two entries of West Highland oxen, both by Mr Menteth of Closeburn, and one animal in the lot, a dun ox, is described as a 'very splendid specimen.' This animal was sold with another bullock for £80. For the prizes offered for Shorthorn oxen there was one entered, but no premium was awarded. In the class of oxen of any breed there were two Ayrshires, two Galloways, one West Highlander, a cross between a Shorthorn and Galloway, and another animal described as a Galloway cross. The prize was

awarded to Mr Mure, Grange, for the cross between the Shorthorn and Galloway. The Galloway cross shown by Mr Stewart of Physgill, Wigtownshire, was reported as weighing 120 stone of 16 lbs., his age being six years and four months.

Amongst the extra stock, there were a number of oxen which sold at high prices. A noticeable feature of the day was a Shorthorn bull of six and a half years old, exhibited by Mr Menteath of Closeburn, and bred by Sir James Graham of Netherby. Much amusement was created by this animal being placed in harness. The 'Dumfries Courier,' noticing the bull, says, 'His strength was prodigious, in proof of which we may state that he drew a ponderous waggon filled with upwards of two tons of coal. On crossing the strand near the Academy Gate, the axle-tree broke and stopped the wheels; but though the waggon then became a sledge, he mounted an ascent of one in eight, the surface of which was damp and deeply cut, with the greatest ease. It is calculated that the load, under the circumstances, could not be less than four tons.' In the extra stock there was another Shorthorn bull, shown by Mr James Tweedie, Coats, Haddington, bred by Mr Bogue, Linplum.

In the sheep classes, there were ten Leicester tups, which are generally described as not good. The premium was given to Mr Mure, Grange, for a tup bred by Mr Ogden, Berwick. Of Leicester ewes, there were eight entries. Of Cheviot tups, there were six entries in pens of three. The class is characterised as 'very good,' the first premium being gained by James Stewart of Gillenbie, and the second by William Paterson, Turgless. Cheviot ewes mustered seven entries in pens of ten. The class is described as good. The first prize was won by William Aitchison, Menzion, Peeblesshire, and the second by John Little, Pennyland, Dumfriesshire. Of tups of the Black-faced breed, which were exhibited in lots of three, there were four entries; and of ewes of the same breed, exhibited in lots of ten, there were three entries. The whole class is described as good. The prize for tups went to John

Kennedy, Kirkland, and for ewes to James Welsh, Earls-haugh, both in Dumfriesshire.

In the class of horses, five draught stallions were exhibited, the first prize going to John Agnew, Balscalloch ; while George Welsh, Boreland, got the premium for coaching stallion. Of draught mares there were ten entries, and of coach mares twelve entries.

The sum drawn at the gates was £163 15s. 4d.

At the dinner which followed the show there were 400 present. The Duke of Buccleuch was in the chair, supported by Sir James Samaurez, Vice-Admiral of England, and Sir James Graham of Netherby, M.P. Among the speakers were Mr Grey of Millfield. Sir James Graham had his health proposed by the chairman, and in returning thanks made an eloquent speech, in which he remarked he was proud to see the flower of Scotland, its nobility, gentry, yeomanry, and tenantry uniting to promote the common prosperity of their native land.

CHAPTER XV.

FIRST SHOW AT INVERNESS, 1831.

IN 1831, the Society made a great stride northwards, fixing the show at Inverness, where it was held in the Academy Yard on 21st September. Naturally, a full list of premiums was offered for the Highland breed, and the competition completely justified the expenditure of premiums on that section. Premiums were offered, however, for other sections with considerable liberality, to which there was only a very inadequate response. A prize was offered for each of the best bull, cow, two-year-old heifer, and ox of the Shorthorn breed; but for these four classes, there were entered in all only two animals. No Shorthorn bull appeared, nor was there a Shorthorn heifer exhibited. Even Shorthorn oxen were altogether absent. The two animals that appeared were both cows. One was exhibited by Donald Kennedy, Holm, near Inverness, and the other by James Mellis, Spynie, Elgin. Mr Mellis's cow, which was eight years old, obtained the prize. She was bred by the Duke of Gordon. Mr Kennedy's was bred by Mr Shaw, near Inverness. A contemporary, and apparently official, report of the show says of the Shorthorn breed that 'it has not yet established itself in the northern districts.' We may note in this connection, that in the class of bulls of any breed not enumerated, the prize was won by Mr Ferguson Simpson, Mains of Pitfour, afterwards celebrated as a Shorthorn breeder; but the animal which gained the prize was a cross between a Teeswater bull and an Aberdeenshire cow, the breeder being Mr Barclay Allardyce of Ury. A note, made at the time, states that Mr Simpson bought this bull from Gilbert Mitchell (father of the late Mr Mitchell, Meikle Haddo).

Prizes were also offered for the best bull, cow, heifer, and ox of the 'Aberdeenshire Horned breed,' but, one says it with regret, for these four classes not one single entry was made. This circumstance seems to indicate that the Aberdeenshire Horned breed were not bred to any extent outside of Aberdeenshire, and the adjacent counties. Similar prizes were offered for the 'Aberdeenshire Polled breed.' No entries of oxen were made of this breed, but a few entries were made in the class of bulls and heifers, and with one entry in the section of cows. There were two bulls, one by Peter Brown, Linkwood, Elginshire, the other by Major Forbes Mackenzie of Fodderty, Cromarty. The prize was awarded to Mr Brown's bull, which was bred by Mr Robinson, Mains of Eden, near Banff. This is the same gentleman who also held the farm of Corskie, near Banff, on the estate of the Earl of Fife, so that this animal, the second Polled bull to carry a prize at a Highland Society's show, may be held as belonging to the Corskie tribe of Polled cattle. Major Mackenzie's bull was bred by William Alexander, Straloch, Aberdeenshire. The single cow was shown by Major Forbes Mackenzie, and was bred by Mr Aberdeen, farmer, in the parish of Skene, Aberdeenshire. Four heifers of the breed were shown, the whole of them from Mr Brown's farm at Linkwood, and they were all bred by the exhibitor. In the 'Galloway breed,' prizes were offered for bull, cow, heifer, and ox. There was a pretty fair muster of the breed, but the exhibitors were not numerous. In fact, there were only three exhibitors—Jas. Bain, Antfield, Inverness, who exhibited a bull; the Duke of Gordon, who exhibited a bull and an ox; the other and the chief exhibitor being Alexander Craig, Kirkton, Sutherland, who exhibited two bulls, and who sent all the animals, five in number, entered for the cow premium, and the three animals entered for the heifer premium, together with five animals entered for the ox premium. Mr Craig's cattle were all bred to himself, except one of the cows, which was bred by the Duke of Gordon. The prizes all went to Mr Craig, except that for the bull, which was won by the Duke of Gordon with an animal bred at Gordon Castle. The

appearance of the Galloways at Inverness in this year shows that the stock was only in very few hands in the north of Scotland.

As we have said, the main feature of the show was the Highland stock. Of this breed there were five bulls. The first prize was awarded to John Campbell, Ballachroan, Inverness; and the second to Thomas Mackenzie of Applecross, for a bull bred by Mr M'Donald of Scalpay. Of Highland cows there were fourteen entries. It was no slight honour in so large a competition that the prize should have been won by the Duke of Gordon, for an animal bred at Gordon Castle. Of pairs of three-year-old heifers, there were eight entries. The prize went to Earl Gower, who also won the prize in the class of two-year-old heifers, in which there were seven entries. The animals in both these classes are described as displaying uncommon symmetry, and giving evidence of high breeding. Of pairs of oxen between five and six years, there were four entries, the prize going to Sir Neil Menzies of Menzies, Bart. In the class of oxen between two and three years old, there were eight entries, the prize falling to the Marquis of Stafford, for a pair bred at Dunrobin, which the judges pronounced to be particularly fine. Earl Gower carried the prize for the best pair of oxen which had never been housed, and the Marquis of Stafford won the prize for the best six West Highland stirks not exceeding twenty-one months. This class was very good, there being six entries, and the prize lot are described as very fine for their age. It may be said, indeed, that the whole of the Highland breed of cattle were of an excellent description, the judges expressing themselves in terms of the highest gratification, and stating 'that on no occasion as a whole had they ever inspected so many fine animals of the same breed.'

The Society expected that at Inverness they would have a large show of sheep. In this anticipation they were disappointed. Full premiums were offered for black-faced sheep, but the entries were very scanty. Only three entries were made of tups, one of ewes (which did not appear), and three of gimmers. Mr Macpherson of

Belleville exhibited two lots of tups, and Mr Cameron of Corrychoillie, the famous Lochaber cattle dealer, exhibited a tup; while one lot was exhibited by the trustees of Alexander Mackenzie of Hilton. Mr Mackenzie obtained the prize for the tup, but the prize for gimmers went to Mr Macpherson of Belleville. Full premiums were offered for Cheviots, but here, too, the representation was extremely small. Mr Horne of Langwell and Mr Houston of Creich each sent forward two tups. Mr Horne and Mr Brown, Linkwood, sent each a lot of ewes; and Donald Horne, tacksman of Navvydale, and James Horne of Langwell sent each a pair of gimmers. There were only two pens of Leicester tups, both sent by Mr Brown, Linkwood, and one pen of Leicester ewes, forwarded by Major Forbes Mackenzie of Fodderty.

Of entire horses only three were entered, the prize going to Francis Tolmie, Auchindoun, Nairnshire. Of breeding mares there were ten entries, one of them by the Duke of Gordon; one by Mr Brown, Linkwood; two by Major Forbes Mackenzie of Fodderty; one by Mr Stronach, Ardmeallie, Banffshire; and others in the vicinity of Inverness. The prize went to Major Mackenzie. Of entire horses for the Highland districts there were eight entries, the prize being won by Charles Stewart, Auch, Perthshire. Of mares suited for the Highland districts there were ten entries, the prizes going to Mr Brown, Linkwood, for an animal bred to himself. For the premium for the best pair of four-year-old carriage horses, bred in Scotland, there were no entries. For the best pair of colts, three years old, for agricultural purposes, there were three entries, the winner being John Wilson, Tochieneal, Banffshire, one of a family eminent for the rearing of superior horses.

The sum drawn at the gates was only £71 13s. 6d., the smallest since 1824.

At the dinner which followed, Sir Francis Mackenzie was in the chair, and the croupiers were Mr Tytler, convener of Inverness-shire; Mr Hay Mackenzie, convener of Cromartyshire; Mr Mackenzie of Kilcoy, convener of Ross-shire, and Mr Stewart of Belladrum. Mr P. S. Keir, in

proposing the Successful Competitors, coupled the toast with the name of Sir Neil Menzies, observing that he was not only a great improver of stock, but an extensive and spirited improver of waste land. Mr Keir also alluded to an extensive carpet manufactory maintained by Sir Neil Menzies at Camserney, observing further that, when recently in York, he found that the carpets woven at Sir Neil's Scotch factory were more sought after than those at Manchester and other towns in England. Sir Neil Menzies, in returning thanks, said that nothing had ever proved so great a stimulus to improvements of the soil and of the breeds of stock as these exhibitions of the Society; those who formerly only fed fifty cattle are determining to feed 100, besides doubling the breadth and produce of turnips and potatoes they formerly reared. Sir Neil having proposed the health of the Judges, the toast was acknowledged by Mr Fergusson of Woodhill, who remarked that nothing was so beneficial to the farmer as having an opportunity of comparing his stock with others, adding that he remembered a saying 'of the first farmer in East Lothian, and consequently the first in the world, the late George Rennie, that he never went twenty miles from home but he came back with a red face, meaning that he always saw something to make him blush for his own deficiency.' Mr Downie of Appin replied to the toast of the Breeders of valuable Stock, and observed that it was no wonder that the Highland Society, which had originated in the *Cowgate*, should be the means of producing such excellent bullocks. Donald Horne proposed Success to the Inverness Great Sheep and Wool Market, and John M'Kenzie Success to the Farming Societies, noticing particularly the Morayshire Farmer Club and the Inverness, Ross, and Golspie Farmer Societies. To this latter toast Mr Brown, Linkwood, responded, and Mr Fergusson was glad to endorse the observations made in favour of the Morayshire Club by remarking that that Club had on every proper occasion occupied a conspicuous part in the records of the Highland Society.

CHAPTER XVI.

FIRST SHOW AT KELSO, 1832.

FROM the Ness to the Tweed was a great stretch. The Society resolved to hold the show of 1832 at Kelso, the date of which was fixed for Thursday the 4th October. In holding the show so near the Borders, the Society seemed to have aimed at securing a great competition of Shorthorns, recognising by this time the importance of the 'universal intruder.' The report submitted to the General Meeting of January 1832 respecting this show said: 'As it is the first competition open to both sides of the Tweed, so it is anticipated to be, in many respects, the most interesting, as well as the most distinguished, as regards the character of the stock, which has yet been held, and the meeting will, therefore, probably be attended by a great concourse of agriculturists, without much regard to the distance they may have to travel.' With the view of attracting Shorthorns from England, the Society resolved to offer very handsome prizes. Indeed, the only prizes they offered for breeding stock were assigned to Shorthorns. Only a single prize was offered for each of the West Highland, Angus, Ayrshire, and Galloway breeds, the premium in each instance being a sum of £10 for oxen. In the hope that some oxen might be attracted from England, premiums of £15 were offered for oxen of the Devon and Hereford breeds. Altogether the Society offered the sum of £310 in cattle premiums, but of that sum no less a proportion than £230 was allocated for Shorthorns. As much as £50 was offered for the best bull, £40 for the second best, and £30 for the third best. It was conditioned that the exhibitor gaining the prizes should let out the bull for season 1833 for service in Scotland. For cows the premiums were proportionately smaller, there being two prizes of £15 and £10. Like

premiums were offered for two-year-old heifers, and premiums of £10 and £5 for yearling heifers.

The show was held within the beautiful grounds of Springwood Park, at the end of Kelso Bridge. The official report observes that 'The peculiarity of this being the first of the Society's meetings, where the premiums were thrown open to the competition of English breeders, extended the interest which has long been felt in these important exhibitions on this side of the Tweed far into the neighbouring counties of England, and of course excited an emulation which could not fail to ensure, not only an extensive and interesting show of superior stock, but also an attendance of noblemen, gentlemen, and celebrated agriculturists, altogether unexampled in this part of the country.'

As might be expected, there was a large turn-out of Shorthorn bulls, no fewer than twenty-seven animals being entered, and twenty-six actually making their appearance on the ground, though one of them, exhibited by William Brodie, Upper Keith, and bred by Mr Rennie, from whose trustees he was purchased, was marked as entered too late. No such collection of Shorthorn bulls had ever before been seen in Scotland. A number of eminent breeders were among the entrants. Thomas Crofton, Holywell, Durham, exhibited a year-old bull, bred by himself; John Grey, Millfield Hill, Northumberland, exhibited two bulls, each over three years, bred by himself; Robert Jobson, Turvielaws, Northumberland, also sent forward a bull bred on his own farm; all these names being eminent in Shorthorn annals. Other three Durham breeders, Joseph Laidler, St. Cuthbert; Thomas Smith, Grindon; and John Wood, Kimbleworth, each had entries, the two latter animals bred by themselves; Mr Laidler's being bred by the late Mr Smith of Budale, and having been purchased at the breeder's sale. William Smith, Shedlaw, Northumberland, exhibited a bull calf of nine months, and James Whitaker, Burley, Yorkshire, showed two bulls, both bred by himself—one a yearling, and the other a calf of ten months. Besides these bulls from England, there were a number of excellent bulls from the South of Scotland.

From Haddington, George Brown, Halls, and Mr Burnet, Aberlady, showed each a bull, both bred by Mr Robertson of Ladykirk ; and George Reid, Ballincrief, exhibited a bull bred by himself. From the county of Roxburgh, John Dudgeon, Spylaw, showed a bull three and a half years old, bred by John Hunt, Thornington. Ralph Hogarth, Haymount, showed two bulls, each over two years old, the one bred by Mr Tait, Smailholm Mains, and the other bred by Mr Robertson of Ladykirk. David Macdougall, Caverton Mill, showed a bull two and a half years old, bred by himself. Adam Walker, jr., Mainhouse, exhibited a bull four and a half years old, bred by Mr Archibald of Presson, Northumberland. From Berwickshire there were seven bulls—John Heriot, Ladykirk, showed a bull two years old, bred by Mr Robertson of Ladykirk, by whom he was presented to the exhibitor ; Thos. Jopling, Castlelaw, showed two bulls bred by himself, one two and a half years old and the other seventeen months ; Mr Phipps Turnbull, Crooks, showed three bulls bred by himself, one sixteen months old, the others each two years ; John Wilson of Cumledge showed a bull two and a half years old, bred by himself ; and John Carnegie, Edrom, sent forward a bull, the age of which is not stated.

The judges—the Marquis of Tweeddale, Mr Mason of Chilton, Mr Charge of Newton, Darlington, and Mr Blamire, M.P. for Cumberland—awarded the first prize of £50 to the two-year-old bull exhibited by Mr Hogarth, and bred by Mr Robertson of Ladykirk. He was white in colour, and a contemporary account says that ‘for symmetry and compactness of body, fineness of horn, and kindliness of touch, he could not be surpassed.’ The second prize of £40 was awarded to Mr Dudgeon, Spylaw, for the bull bred by Mr Hunt ; while the third prize of £30 fell to Mr Crofton. Unfortunately the certificates of pedigree lodged with the Society have not been kept. Had they been extant, they would have been interesting as leading to the identification of animals which carried the honours on an occasion so remarkable. A newspaper notice of the show speaks of Mr Crofton’s bull ‘as directly descended from the late

Robert Colling's stock.' In the same account special mention is made of Mr Carnegie's yearling bull; also of the yearling bull exhibited by Mr Whitaker, and of the four-year-old bull shown by Mr Walker.

In the class of cows twelve animals were exhibited. Two were shown by John Hunt, Thornington, respectively aged five and seven years, bred by the exhibitor; two by Robert Jobson, Turvielaws, both nine years of age, both bred by Mr Robertson of Ladykirk, and bought at his sale in the May previous; two by John Grey, Millfield Hill; one by John Mole, Fireburnmill; one by John Scott, Ancrum Mains; two by William Smith, Shedlaw, Northumberland; one aged five years by the Duke of Buccleuch, bred by Mr Robertson of Ladykirk; and one by Mr William Jobson (whose address is not given), aged seven years, bred by himself. The first prize in the class was awarded to one of the two animals exhibited by Mr Jobson, Turvielaws, and the second to one of the pair exhibited by William Smith.

In the class of two-year-old heifers there were only three exhibitors—the Duke of Buccleuch, John Grey, Millfield Hill, and Robert Walker, Ferrygate, Haddington. The Society was somewhat disappointed at this result; but it was remarked there was little temptation to send stock from a great distance in the small premiums which were offered. The first prize in the class was awarded to one of a pair exhibited by the Duke of Buccleuch. The second prize fell to John Grey, and the third to Mr Walker.

We have mentioned that the Society only offered prizes for oxen in the other breeds of cattle. The response was exceedingly meagre. No entries were made for Hereford or Devon oxen, nor were there any Galloway or Ayrshire oxen. In the Angus section two animals were brought forward belonging to Mr Watson, Keillor, bred by himself. In the class of West Highland oxen there were only two exhibitors.

Of sheep there was a good show. Of Leicester tups of any age there were no fewer than twenty-two entries. A considerable proportion of the exhibitors were from the

counties of Roxburgh and Berwick. There were also several lots from Northumberland and Durham. The first prize went to Mr Mason, Chilton, and the second to the Duke of Buccleuch. In the class of shearling tups of the Leicester breed, there were twenty-two entries, amongst the exhibitors being Mr Mason, Chilton, and Ralph Compton, New Learmouth, Northumberland. The first prize was carried by Mr Mason, and the second by John Wilson, Edington Mains, Berwickshire. Of Leicester ewes there were six entries, the prize going to Mr Ogden, Harrietfield; and in the class of gimmers four entries, the prize being given to Mr Wilson, Edington Mains. Mr Wilson had also the prize for dinmonts. The entries in the Cheviot and Blackfaced sections were not so numerous.

There were ten stallions of the Clydesdale breed, and the first prize went to Adam Walker of Muirhouselaw. Of stallions of the Cleveland breed there were four entries, the prize being gained by Messrs Shepherd & Weir, Waverton, Cumberland. Among the implements shown were two reaping machines, one by Joseph Mann, Raby, Cumberland, and the other by Thomas Ferguson, Kelso, this latter 'being submitted as an improvement on Bell's reaper.'

The sum taken at the gates was £129.

After the show there followed three dinners, three places of meeting being rendered necessary by the large number of gentlemen present. A party of 280 dined in the Assembly Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Buccleuch; a second party of nearly 240 assembled in the Town Hall, the Marquis of Tweeddale being in the chair; while another party, numbering nearly sixty, dined at the Queen's Head Inn, Mr Scott of Raeburn being chairman. One of the toasts at the meeting was proposed by the Duke of Buccleuch, to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, which he gave in a speech distinguished by much feeling. Mr Youatt, of the Veterinary College of London, was present, and proposed the health of Mr Dick, Veterinary Surgeon, Edinburgh. The Marquis of Tweeddale made special reference to the presence at the show of Mr Mason, Chilton, and Mr Blamire, M.P.

CHAPTER XVII.

JUBILEE—FIRST SHOW AT STIRLING, 1833.

IN 1833 the Society celebrated its Jubilee. The meeting took place in the Hopetoun Rooms on Tuesday the 15th January, that day apparently being chosen as it was the day immediately following the election of Scottish peers. The Duke of Buccleuch occupied the chair, supported on the right by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and by Sir John Sinclair, the Earl of Glasgow, Sir William Macleod Bannatyne, and General Campbell of Lochnell, four of the original constituent members of the Society, and on the left by the Earls of Morton, Buchan, Strathmore, Airlie, and Selkirk. The Marquis of Tweeddale and the Earl of Rosebery filled the vice-chairs, and were supported by Viscount Arbuthnott, Lord Forbes, the Earl of Haddington, and Lord Napier. The chairman, in proposing the Highland Society, referred to its progress, noticing the additions made from time to time to its membership. In 1784, there were 100 members; in 1787 (when the charter was granted), 150. In 1799 the membership had increased to 500; in 1803, to 726; in 1807, to 925; in 1816, to 1109; in 1820, to 1212; in 1824, to 1461; in 1829, to 1719; and in the passing year (1833) the membership reached 1855. A toast which had particular interest, submitted by the chairman, was that of the four original constituent members of the Society present at the meeting as above mentioned. The thanks for this toast were returned by Sir W. M. Bannatyne, as the senior member. Mr Watson, Keillor, returned thanks for the tenantry.

The celebration of the Jubilee preceded the holding of the first show of the Society at Stirling, which took place on 4th October, that date being fixed as it was in the week immediately preceding the great Falkirk Tryst. The

place of meeting was the King's Park. The premiums offered comprehended moderate sums in the shape of prizes for Shorthorns. The prize for best bull was twenty sovereigns, and for the second best ten sovereigns. Prizes were also offered for cows and two-year-old heifers of the breed. No prizes were offered for breeding stock of any other class except the Ayrshire and West Highlanders. Premiums were offered for oxen of the Polled, Fife, Aberdeenshire Horned, and any other breed.

Eleven Shorthorn bulls were exhibited, the competitors being David Drysdale, King of Muirs, Clackmannanshire ; Wm. Duncan, near Haddington ; David L. Jolly, Grange of Elcho ; John Moubray of Cambus ; Wm. Ramsay of Barnton ; John Ritchie, Cultmalundie, Perthshire ; Thomas Ritchie, Bowhouse, Clackmannan ; Archibald Stirling of Keir ; Robert Walker, Ferrygate ; and A. M. Welwood of Pitfur, Fifeshire. The first prize was awarded to Mr Drysdale for a bull three and a half years old, bred by Mr Moubray of Cambus ; and the second to Mr Duncan, near Haddington, for a bull bred by himself. Respecting the other animals, we may notice that one of the bulls shown by Mr Moubray was bred by Mr Grey, Millfield Hill, and Mr Welwood's was bred by Mr Heriot, Ladykirk. In the cow section there was a large display, there being fifteen animals exhibited. The Duke of Buccleuch exhibited one ; Mr Moubray five ; Mr Stirling of Keir three ; while two were shown by Mr Andrew Bannerman of Tullibardine, Perthshire ; one by Mr Morris, Tinian, Fifeshire ; one by Mr Ritchie, Bowhouse ; one by Mr Walker, Ferrygate ; and one by Mr Dudgeon, Humbie. The Duke of Buccleuch's cow was bred by Mr Robertson of Ladykirk ; two of Mr Moubray's were bred by Mr Grey, Millfield Hill ; and one of the other two by Mr Bell, South Linton. Mr Ritchie's cow was bred by Mr Wetherell, Yorkshire. The first prize was gained by Mr Moubray of Cambus, and the second prize by the Duke of Buccleuch. Of two-year-old heifers, there were only four entries, three of them being by Mr Moubray of Cambus, and bred by himself, and the fourth by Mr Ritchie, Bowhouse. A contemporary notice of the show

refers approvingly to the spirited exertions of Mr Moubray and Mr Ritchie in devoting their attention with judgment and spirit to the introduction of Shorthorns into a district of Scotland, in which they had hitherto been little cultivated.

Ayrshires mustered largely. The first prize in the class of eighteen bulls was awarded to John Young, Coneypark, Stirlingshire, and the second to Malcolm Coubrough, High Craigton, Dumbartonshire. In a class of eleven cows, the first premium went to John Macqueen, Offers, Perthshire, and the second to William Macadam, Kepculloch, Stirlingshire.

There was a good show of West Highland breeding cattle. Eight bulls were brought forward, the first prize being awarded to Charles Stewart, Chesthill, and the second to the Earl of Ormelie. In a class of seven cows the first prize was won by the Earl of Ormelie, and the second by Donald Macdonald of Craighuie, Perthshire.

In the class of oxen some very heavy animals were exhibited. Of oxen of the West Highland breed, showing symmetry, fat, and weight, there were seven lots of two each forward, the first premium falling to Mr Home Drummond of Blair Drummond, with a pair of oxen six and half years old. A pair of fine oxen in this class was exhibited by Lord Abercromby, the breeder being Colonel MacNeill of Barra. In the class of four-year-old West Highland oxen, there were six entered, the prize going to Mr Stewart, Chesthill. In the class of two-year-old oxen of the West Highland breed, the prize was gained by Messrs Alexander and Archibald Stewart, Park Farm, Stornoway. These animals had travelled a distance of 225 miles to the show. Of pairs of oxen of the Fife breed, there were only two entries, the exhibitors being Mr Bruce of Kennet, and Mr Fernie of Kilmux, Fife. The prize was awarded to the latter. Of oxen of the Aberdeen Horned breed, the only exhibitor was Mr Wauchope of Edmonstone, his pair having been bought at Falkirk Tryst in August 1832. Of pairs of oxen of any Polled breed, there were only two exhibitors—William Forbes of Callendar, Stirling; and John

Wauchope of Edmonstone. The prize was awarded to Mr Forbes's pair, which were rising four years of age, and were bred, the one by Mr Marshall, Kirkcudbright, and the other by Mr Mure, Grange, both breeders of Galloways. Mr Wauchope's pair were bought at Falkirk Tryst in September 1832. Of oxen of any breed, only one entry was made, the exhibitor being Mr Moubray of Cambus, and the animal being a Shorthorn of four years, bred to the exhibitor. Of oxen of any breed, pure or cross, fed exclusively on farm produce, there were eight entries, three being Ayrshire oxen, two Shorthorn, one Highland, one of the Fife breed, and one of what is termed the Caithness breed. The prize was awarded to the Fife ox, five and half years old, exhibited by Mr Bruce of Kennet, the breeder being David Wallace, near Windygates. The Caithness animal was exhibited by John Paterson, Borland, Caithness, was bred by Captain Sinclair, Borrostown, and was nine years old. It had travelled to the show 250 miles.

The exhibition of sheep at this show was inferior to the other classes of stock, and is spoken of as 'greatly below what such a district and its neighbourhood might have been expected to produce.' Of the Blackfaced breed, there was only one entry for tups, exhibited by Thomas Robertson, Broomlee, Peebles; there was no entry for blackfaced ewes or gimmers, and only a few wethers were shown. Of Cheviots, four pens of tups were exhibited, two pens of ewes, three of gimmers, and three of wethers. The first prizes in the sections of tups, ewes, and gimmers were awarded to James Brydone, Moodlaw, the first appearance of a name afterwards of great prominence in the Society's records in the class of sheep. Of Leicester sheep, the contemporary remark is 'that the exhibition was such as served to show that this excellent breed has not yet taken root in the district.' The first prize for the best tup was won by Thomas Ritchie, Bowhouse; while Mr Moubray of Cambus carried the first prize for ewes. At this show, there appeared among the extra stock four tups, four ewes, and two lambs 'of the aboriginal breed of Highland sheep,' the exhibitor being John M'Gregor, Trinafour, Perthshire.

These animals are described as allied in their character to the breed of Iceland. Their size was small, their wool hairy, and they had three and four horns.

The exhibition of horses was excellent, and is described as greatly the best that had yet taken place under the Society's auspices. The whole number exhibited amounted to sixty-five. Of fourteen draught stallions nearly all were good. The mares, which numbered nineteen, were equally remarkable. Of Cleveland stallions only three were exhibited. Though somewhat small, these animals are described as very neat, 'showing the characteristic action for which the breed is celebrated.' The first prize for best draught stallion was awarded to James Frame, Broomfield, Lanarkshire; and the first prize for mares went to John Findlay, Springhill, Lanarkshire. The prize for Cleveland stallions was won by Admiral the Hon. E. C. Fleming of Biggar.

There was a large display of swine. The judges commended in an especial manner some swine exhibited under the head of extra stock. They particularly noticed three Maltese pigs, forty-four weeks old, reared to Mr Home Drummond of Blair Drummond.

The attendance was considerable, as the money taken at the gates amounted to £211 16s.

The dinner following the show was held in a spacious wooden building, erected by permission of the authorities within Stirling Castle. The building, which was capable of accommodating from 700 to 800 persons, was designed by Mr Smith of Deanston. The Duke of Buccleuch presided.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FIRST SHOW AT ABERDEEN, 1834.

IN 1834 the Society obtained a new Charter of Incorporation. The petition on which it was granted was presented by the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the year on behalf of themselves and the other members, and set forth that the Society, since its incorporation in 1787, 'had continued to promote the laudable and patriotic purposes of its institution, which had been productive of great benefit to the country; that from the general approbation with which its exertions had been viewed by the public, the Society had received a large accession of members, and that it now consisted of about 1900 members, including a very large proportion of the noblemen and gentlemen of rank, property, and professional eminence in Scotland; that whilst the Society had continued to devote a great share of its attention to the Highlands of Scotland, it had of late years been enabled, from the general support which it had received, gradually to extend the sphere of its usefulness, by giving considerable sums annually in premiums for the purpose of improving agriculture, encouraging industry, and rewarding useful inventions in the arts therewith connected, all over Scotland; and also that the Society having applied its funds in a way which experience had shown to be highly advantageous, is fully satisfied that a continuance of its attention to the improvement of agriculture and the different branches of rural industry, and the arts therewith connected, all over Scotland, as well as to such of the original objects of the institution as may still be beneficially advanced by the Society's exertions, would be eminently beneficial to that part of the United Kingdom, as well as to the nation at large.' The petition further set forth that 'this extension of the purposes of the Institution had been approved of, and acted upon by the Society for several years, and that certain

alterations in the rules and regulations of the Society, and a variation or extension in their designation or title, had been specially approved of at and by a General Meeting of the Society held at Edinburgh on 12th May 1834.' The charter, which is dated 18th June 1834, recites that 'His Majesty being satisfied that the design of the petitioners is laudable, and that the patriotic purposes of the said Society eminently deserve encouragement,' 'hereby of new constitutes, erects, and incorporates the said petitioners, and the whole other persons who now are members of the said Society, and such persons as shall hereafter be admitted members thereof, agreeably to the rules of the said Society, into one body politic and corporate, or legal incorporation for ever, by the name and style of THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, which is in future to be the name of the said Society, instead of 'The Highland Society of Scotland at Edinburgh,' which they at present use, and as such, and by such name and title hereby granted, to have perpetual endurance and succession.'

The Charter embodies some changes in direction and management; but its great feature is the extension of name, in correspondence with the development of the Society's operations. Originally designed, as its title implied, for the benefit of the Highlands, it had, almost without the observation of those in the direction, very early taken a much wider range; and as noted in the petition on which the Charter proceeds, and as the foregoing pages amply illustrate, the Society, while directing its efforts more closely to the improvement of agriculture and rural economy, had at the same time become most truly national in its aims and operations. The Charter of 1834, therefore, in effecting the change of designation, did not thereby inaugurate a new state of things, but merely recognised and registered the extended sphere and more defined objects to which the Society had for years been so effectively devoting its attention.

The same year in which the new charter was granted, the Society crossed the Dee and held its first show at

Aberdeen. The show was held on the Links on Friday, 3rd October. The exhibition excited very considerable interest, as is shown in the fact that £337 19s. was paid for admission. Upwards of 500 animals were entered for competition. Of this number thirty were Shorthorn breeding stock. Out of the thirty Shorthorns sixteen were bulls. Of the exhibitors of these animals four had animals bred by them, namely, the Earl of Kintore, Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury, who exhibited two; Mr Boswell of Kingcausie; and Geo. Duncan, Newton of Murcar, Old Machar. The other animals were exhibited by Chas. Chalmers, Rothiebrisanne, who showed a bull over two years old, bred by Mr Barclay of Ury; the Rev. James Farquharson, Alford, who showed a bull bred by Alex. Bisset, Mill of Artannach, Aberdeenshire; Thomas Garland, Ardlethen, Aberdeenshire, who showed a bull of six years, bred by Mr Robertson of Ladykirk, and bought from Mr Rennie of Phantassie; Charles Gordon of Auchleuchries, whose bull was bred by John Nalton, Stirling; Peter Laing Gordon of Craigmyle, whose bull, nearly three years old, was bred by John Rae, Ellon; Alexander Jopp, Nether Boddom, whose bull, three years and nine months old, was bred by Mr Rennie, Kimblethmont; George Leslie of Rothie, Aberdeenshire, whose bull, five years and seven months old, was bred by Mr Barclay of Ury, and bought by the exhibitor from William Hay, Shethin. James Lumsden of Auchry showed a bull, four years old, bred at Ury. Others were shown by John Milne, Mains of Aquhernie, Kincardine, of whose bull, four years old, the breeder is not given, but which is stated to have been purchased by the exhibitor from Mr Milne, Mains of Waterton; William Tower of Kinaldie, Aberdeen, whose bull, nearly four years old, was bred at Ury; and Jas. Walker, Suttie, Aberdeen, who exhibited a bull, three years and four months old, bred by Mr Rennie, Kimblethmont. The prizes in the bull classes were awarded, the first prize to George Leslie of Rothie, and the second prize to Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury. The judges in the Shorthorn classes were Mr Charge, Bartom, Richmond; Mr Crofton, Holywell, Durham; and Mr Wood, Kimbleworth, Durham.

While the show affords proof that at that time there were a very considerable number of Shorthorn bulls in the north-eastern district of Scotland, it is remarkable how very few persons could be regarded as breeding Shorthorns. In the classes of cows and heifers there were in all seven entries of cows, six of which were forward. In five cases the owner belonged to the North of Scotland; the other was owned by the Duke of Buccleuch. The one exhibited by the Duke was bred by Mr Raine, County of Durham. Two were shown by Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury, bred by the exhibitor; one was exhibited by Alex. Jopp, Nether Boddum; and another by James Lumsden of Auchry; but both of these animals were bred at Ury. The remaining cow, shown by James Robertson, Balmakessoch, Aberdeen, and aged nine years, is said to have been 'bred in England.' The first prize in the class of cows was awarded to Mr Barclay Allardice, and the second to the cow shown by Mr Lumsden of Auchry. The cow exhibited by the Duke of Buccleuch is characterised as very fine. Of two-year-old heifers there were only four entries. Two of these were by Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury, both bred by himself. One of the remaining two was shown by Francis Shepherd, Millbank, Kincardine, and bred by Mr Watson, Milton of Maryculter. The other animal in the class was shown by William Milne, Tanglanford, Aberdeenshire. This animal, which got the second prize, was bred by Mr Leith Ross of Arnage, was sold by the exhibitor, after the show, to Andrew Longmore, Rettie, and was the first female Shorthorn at Rettie. In the class of yearling heifers there were only three entries, one by the Duke of Buccleuch, bred by his Grace, and the other two by Mr Barclay Allardice.

The above analysis of the Shorthorns exhibited at this first show of the Highland Society at Aberdeen, justifies the observation made at the time by Mr Stephens, author of the 'Book of the Farm,' 'that the Shorthorn stock had not yet been established as a breed in the district. A commencement, however, had been made, which would doubtless lead to beneficial results.'

The next class in the show that is spoken of in the

official prize list is the 'Aberdeenshire Breed.' The class, however, was specially appropriated to the Aberdeenshire Horned breed, there being another class appropriated to the Aberdeen and Angus Polled. Of the Aberdeenshire Horned, there was only a very small representation, showing, as was remarked at the time, that already the Polled breed was the more favoured by the modern breeders of the district. There was only one Aberdeenshire Horned bull shown. It was from Gordon Castle. Of cows of that breed only eight were shown, the exhibitors being the Duke of Gordon; Mr Boswell of Balmuto; Chas. Chalmers of Rothiebrisdane, whose cow was bred by Mr Morison of Auchintoul; George Leslie of Rothie, who exhibited three cows; Mr Mennie, Caldhame, Kincardine; and William Stephen, Millden, Aberdeen. The prize in the class of cows was awarded to George Leslie of Rothie, who would have also carried the second prize, if the regulations had permitted. The second prize fell to the cow from Gordon Castle. Of heifers of the Aberdeen Horned breed, there were only two two-year-olds and one yearling, the exhibitors being Mr Boswell of Balmuto, and Mr Walker, Suttie. Of pairs of oxen under five years, a very good lot was shown by Alexander Keith, Netherthird, one of which was bred by Mr Milne, and the other by Mr Blaikie.

A great feature of this first show at Aberdeen was the appearance made by Polled cattle. Of these there were sixteen bulls and seventeen cows. A very large proportion of the animals were from the county of Aberdeen; but it is remarkable that, though this was the case, with the exception of two honours gained by the Earl of Kintore, all the prizes went to the south of the Dee. The exhibitors of bulls comprised the Earl of Aboyne; John Glennie, Kennerly; W. Gordon of Aberdour; John Hardy, jr., Kirkton, Fraserburgh; David Moir, Mains of Knockhall; James Morison, Balhaggarty; John Reid, Guise of Tough; John Ronaldson, Bogfechel; B. C. Urquhart of Byth; Henry Youngson, Cairntradlyn; all in the county of Aberdeen. From Forfarshire there were only three bulls, one by David Hillocks, Finhaven; the other two were both from Mr

Watson's farm at Keillor, where they were bred. From Kincardineshire there were three bulls, one exhibited by W. Donald, Sloughhead ; one by R. Findlay, Balmain ; and one by G. Robertson, Castle Farm, Thornton. The first premium was awarded to the bull shown by Mr Findlay, the second being gained by Mr Hillocks. The former animal was bred by the exhibitor, the latter by D. Anderson, Bandoch.

Of the seventeen entries of cows, nearly all were shown by different exhibitors from those making entries of bulls. From Aberdeenshire, there were two entries by Lord Kintore, both bred by Mr Walker, Suttie ; one by Mr Catto, Mill of Minnes ; two by Charles Chalmers, Rothiebrisdane, bred, the one by Mr Hay, Shethin, and the other by James Farquhar, Kinellar ; one by Robert Hutchison, Rora ; one by Alexander Jopp, Nether Boddom, bred by the late Andrew Jopp ; one by George Leslie of Rothie ; two by John Marr, Cairnbrogie ; one by Alexander More, Ashgrove ; two by James Morison, Balhaggarty ; one by Ferguson Simpson, Mains of Pitfour. In all these cases, except where we have otherwise specified, the animals entered were bred by the exhibitors. There were no cows entered from Forfarshire, and only three from Kincardineshire, one by Robert Hector, Fernyflat, bred by himself ; the other two being exhibited by Robert Walker, Mains of Portlethen, bred, the one by Mr Davidson, Cairnbrogie, and the other by Mr Murray, Ardconnan. The first prize in the class of cows was awarded to Lord Kintore, to whom, had the regulations permitted, the second prize would have been assigned, but, in terms of the regulations, it passed to the next in merit, one of the cows shown by Mr Walker, Portlethen, being his first appearance as a prize winner in the records of the general shows of the Society. There were only five two-year-old heifers shown, four of them from Kincardineshire, and one exhibited by Mr Gordon of Aberdour, Aberdeenshire. The premiums went to the Kincardineshire stocks, the first to Mr Hector, Fernyflat, and the second to Mr Robertson, Castle Farm, Thornton. There were only three yearling heifers, all from Kincardineshire, two from Fernyflat, the other being

exhibited by John Bell, Stenchaven. The single prize in the class went to one of Mr Hector's heifers.

Oxen of the Polled breed were specially commended. The first prize in the section of oxen not exceeding four years and ten months was awarded to George Lumsden, Keir, for an animal bred by Lieut. Wilson at Leslie. Oxen were also shown by Mr Watson, Keillor; Robt. Lyall, Carcary, Forfar; John Garland, Cairnton; Mr Hector, Fernyflat; and the Earl of Aboyne. To Mr Garland, Cairnton, was awarded the prize for best three-year-old ox, the breeder being George Robertson, Thornton, and the animal having been purchased by the exhibitor from David Lyall, Arrat.

In the West Highland breed premiums were only offered for cows and oxen. In the class of cows there were only six entries, and the first prize was awarded to the Duke of Gordon, for an animal bred at Gordon Castle. The prize for the best pair of oxen of the West Highland breed was won by Mr Welsh, Tillytoghills, Kincardine.

In the class of oxen of any breed there were five animals, two of them Aberdeenshire Horned from Gordon Castle, both bred by Mr Morison of Auchintoul; one, a pure Shorthorn, from Balmuto; one, an Aberdeenshire Polled, shown by the Earl of Aboyne; and the remaining animal a cross ox, shown by the Earl of Kintore. The prize was awarded to the last, which is described as a magnificent ox, six and a half years old. For the prize for first cross between Shorthorn, and Aberdeen, Banff, Forfar, and Kincardine stock, there were only three animals shown. The prize was awarded to Lord Kintore for a cross with the Aberdeen breed. This animal was bred at Kintore, and was seven and a half years old. He is spoken of 'as an extraordinary animal, from the great bulk and fatness at which he had arrived.' For the premium for oxen not exceeding forty-six months, first cross with a Shorthorn, there were eight entries. Three were shown by William Hay, Shethin; three by James Williamson, Aberdeen; and two by John Garden, Mill of Ardlethen. The prize was carried by James Williamson with a three-year-old ox, bred by Mr Sheriffs, Mains of Auchmedden, and bought from Mr

Milne, Haddo of Methlick. In the class of oxen, first cross with Shorthorns, under three years old, Mr Garden, Mill of Ardlethen, exhibited four; James Lumsden of Auchry, William Bisset of Lessendrum, the Earl of Kintore, and Mr Boswell of Balmuto, one each. The prize went to the last, described as a 'very superior animal.'

Among the extra stock is specially noticed a cow belonging to William Hay, Shethin, first cross between a Shorthorn and Aberdeenshire—'remarkable for her extraordinary prolificness,' she having produced eight calves in thirty-three months, three of which she was then suckling. Amongst the four bulls exhibited in the extra stock, one shown by Ferguson Simpson, Mains of Pitfour, and bred by the exhibitor, is described as a cross between a half Teeswater bull and an Aberdeenshire Polled cow.

There was a fair muster of horses. For the first time, premiums were offered for two classes of draught stallions, one not exceeding eight years and five months, and the other not exceeding three years and five months. For the first class there were sixteen entries. Most of them were from southern counties. The list does not include a single exhibitor from Aberdeenshire. From Banffshire, Andrew Longmore, Rettie, exhibited an animal five years old. From Morayshire, Alexander Wilson, Relugas, showed one six years old. From Ross-shire there were three entries, one by George Macdonald, Kirmuir; one by Hugh Ross of Cromarty; and one by S. Mackenzie Ross of Aldie. The first prize went to Alexander Meikle, Bathgate, and the second to Samuel Clark, Manswrae. Of the younger class of stallions, there were seven entries, all of them from Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Forfar. The single prize went to Alexander Keith, Netherthird. In the class of breeding mares, there were seventeen entries, all from Aberdeen and Kincardine, save one from Andrew Longmore, Rettie, Banffshire. The first prize went to Mr Boswell of Balmuto, and the second to William Tower of Kinaldie. In both cases the animals were bred by the exhibitor. In pairs of work horses and mares, there were four entries. The prize was awarded to Andrew Youngson, Whiteside, Tullynessle.

There was a very large display of swine, including some of the Berkshire, Maltese, and Suffolk breeds, as well as crosses with Russian, Neapolitan, and Chinese breeds; while some are specified as 'crosses between the Chinese and wild boar.'

In sheep there was a fair display. There were fourteen blackfaced tups, three pens of ewes, and four pens of gimmers. The first prize in the class of tups was awarded to Alexander Falconer, Boggindillo, Kincardineshire; the prizes in the class of ewes going to Thomas Robertson, Broomlee, Peebles, who also won the prize for gimmers. Of Cheviot tups there were twelve, the first prize being won by Donald Horne of Langwell, to whom also was awarded the prize for best ewes. There was a better display of Leicester sheep than had been anticipated. Eleven tups appeared, and there were eight pens of ewes. In both classes the first prizes fell to Mr Watson, Keillor. Some specimens of the Cotswold breed were brought forward by Mr Lumsden of Auchry, and Mr Milne, Mill of Boyndie.

At this exhibition for the first time at a General Show, prizes were offered for butter and cheese. The prize for cured butter was awarded to Mrs Walker, Wester Fintray, and the second prize to Mrs Blair, Hallgreen. For sweet milk cheese, the first prize was won by Mrs Farquharson of Invercauld, and the second by Mrs Walker, Wester Fintray. For skimmed milk cheese, the first prize went to Mrs Mair, Allathan, the second to Mrs Ledingham, Cotton of Kintore, and the third to Mrs Snell, Clochton.

There was an extraordinarily large attendance of noblemen and gentlemen at the dinners following the show. There were three dinners. One was held in the County Rooms, and was attended by between 800 and 900 gentlemen. The chairman was the Duke of Buccleuch, who was supported by Lord Provost Blaikie, the Earl of Aboyne, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Claude Hamilton, Sir Robert Gordon, G.C.B., General Sir Thomas Brisbane, G.C.B., Sir Michael Bruce, Sir Alexander Bannerman, the Hon. Captain Gordon, M.P. for the county, Mr Bannerman, M.P. for the city. Robert Grant of Tillyfour, Convener of

the county, was croupier. The second dinner was held in the Ball Room, which was attended by 300 gentlemen. The Duke of Gordon was in the chair, and the Hon. Fox Maule was croupier. There were present: the Earl of Morton, Lord Stormont, Wm. Brodie of Brodie, Lord Saltoun, Lord Haddo, Hon. Gen. Arbuthnott, Hon. Capt. Keith, Sir R. D. H. Elphinstone, Bishop Skinner, Mr Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch. The Marquis of Tweeddale presided over the third dinner, Sir John Stuart Forbes of Pitsligo being croupier, and among those present were Lord Arbuthnott, Lord Forbes, and Sir Alex. Ramsay.

Deputations were exchanged between the different dinners. Thus, the Duke of Gordon having proposed in the one room the health of the Duke of Buccleuch, suggested that a deputation should be sent to acquaint the Duke of Buccleuch that his health had been drank by them. The deputation was composed of Sir Robert Elphinstone, Mr Gordon of Cairnbulg, and Mr Macpherson Grant. As they left the room, the Hon. Fox Maule proposed that the company 'drink a successful voyage to them;' whereupon the Duke of Gordon, chairman, asked if he meant that 'they were half-seas over already.' A similar deputation was sent from the Duke of Gordon's party to make a like intimation to the Marquis of Tweeddale that they had drank his lordship's health. The toast, we may note, was proposed by Mr Steuart of Auchlunkart. The deputation consisted of Mr Bruce of Kennet; Mr Gordon of Pitlurg; and Mr Rose Innes of Netherdale. The other companies responded to the compliment severally paid to them, by sending deputations. Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury; Mr Leslie of Rothie; and Mr Farquharson of Haughton were sent from the Duke of Buccleuch's party as a deputation to the Duke of Gordon's party. From the Marquis of Tweeddale's party there was sent, as a deputation to the Duke of Gordon, Mr Hunter of Thurston, Sheriff Douglas, and Mr Young of Banff; and to the Duke of Buccleuch's party, Sir John Forbes, Mr Wauchope, Mr Thomson of Banchory. Mr Horne headed the deputation sent from the Duke of Buccleuch to the Marquis of Tweeddale's company.

CHAPTER XIX.

SHOW AT AYR, 1835.

IN 1835 the Society held their first and only general show at Ayr. The place of meeting was an enclosure in the Fort, and the date was Friday the 2nd October. Naturally the first place in the prize list was awarded to the Ayrshire breed. Prizes were offered for two classes of bulls, one not under three years nor exceeding six years and ten months old, and the other two years. In the former there were sixteen entries, of which eleven were from the county of Ayr; two from the county of Lanark, and one each from the county of Stirling, the county of Renfrew, and the county of Dumbarton. The first prize was won by John Baird, Highcross, Old Monkland. In the two-year-old class of bulls there were nineteen entries, seventeen from the county of Ayr, and two from Renfrewshire. The first prize was awarded to John Gray, Tongue, Ayrshire. Thirteen Ayrshire cows were exhibited, ten from the county of Ayr, and one each from Stirling, Lanark, and Dumbarton. The first prize was awarded to William Hunter, Montfod, Ayrshire. In the class of pairs of heifers two years old there were eighteen entries, all from the county of Ayr. The first prize was won by John Findlay, Lyonstone. In the class of quey stirks there were twenty-two entries, all with one exception from Ayrshire, but curiously the only animal entered outside of Ayrshire carried the prize, the winner being John Forrest, Sandylands, Lanarkshire.

Of the Galloway breed only four bulls were entered, one from Wigtownshire and three from Ayrshire. The first premium was won by Wm. Brown, Endrick, Wigtown. In the class of cows there were only four entries, and one of these was not forward. The prize was awarded to Thomas

Fergusson, Dinmurchie, Ayrshire. Some spayed heifers were shown, and the judges remark that they were anxious to notice the pure breeding and symmetry of Mr Mure's stock, particularly those of the spayed heifers.

Premiums were offered for Shorthorn bulls and for cows. Nine bulls were entered, seven from Ayrshire, one from East Lothian, and one from Clackmannanshire. The prize was awarded to T. F. Kennedy of Dunure for a bull two years and two months old, bred by Earl Spencer. The judges noted that the bull shown by George Reid, Ballincrieff, East Lothian, and bred by Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury, 'possessed great merit.' Four Shorthorn cows were shown from Ayrshire. Three of these were bred by the late Earl of Cassilis, and one by Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury. The remaining cow shown by George Reid, Ballincrieff, East Lothian, by whom she was bred, carried the prize.

Of the West Highland breed only oxen were shown, the first premium being awarded to Col. Boyle of Shewalton. In the class of the best ox of any breed, pure or cross, the first prize was won by Hugh Macjannet, Drumshang, for a cross between a Shorthorn and an Ayrshire bred by the late Earl of Cassilis, the second prize going to an Ayrshire ox; bred by the Duke of Portland.

In the class of horses there was only one section for stallions, in which there were eighteen entries, nine from the county of Ayr, five from the county of Lanark, three from Renfrew, and one from Argyll. The prize was won by James Kirkwood, Gameshill, Ayr. Of mares there were seventeen entries, all, with one exception, from Ayrshire. The first prize was won by John Young, Nethertrees.

Of the Blackfaced breed of sheep there were eight lots of two tups each, and the winner was Thomas Robertson, Broomlee, Peebles, who also won the prize for the best ewes of the same breed. Of Cheviots there were three entries of two tups each, the prize being given to Thos. Little, Pennyland, Dumfries, who also had the premium for ewes. The Leicester breed mustered pretty well. There were thirteen tups, and the first prize went to William Mure, Grange.

The prize for ewes of the same breed in a class of eleven was won by the Honourable F. Macadam Cathcart of Craigengillan, Ayrshire.

A considerable collection of poultry was exhibited as extra stock by T. F. Kennedy of Dunure.

The sum drawn at the gate amounted to £325 4s.

In the official report by the deputation of Directors on the Ayr show, it is stated that—‘In anticipation of a more numerous company assembling at the dinner on the evening of the day of the show, than any public room in Ayr could contain, the Committee had, at considerable expense, procured a spacious and elegant pavilion from London ; but a severe storm a few days before the meeting, rendered this arrangement nugatory, by injuring the pavilion so much as to render it impossible to be repaired in the time required.’ In consequence of the accident, the company had to be divided into three dinner parties, one in the County Hall, another in the Court Hall, and the third in the Town Assembly Rooms. There were about two hundred persons at each. The Marquis of Tweeddale presided in the County Hall, and was supported by the Marquis of Bute, the Lord Provost of Ayr, Lord Ramsay, and the Lord Justice Clerk. The Earl of Eglinton presided in the Court Hall, supported by Sir Jas. Boswell of Auchincleck, and Charles Ferguson, yr. of Kilkerran. In the Town Assembly Rooms the chair was taken by Mr Kennedy of Dunure, and Sir Andrew Agnew was croupier.

CHAPTER XX.

DEFINITION OF BREEDS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

IN the year 1834 the Society seem to have had their attention specially called to the growing importance of the general shows of live stock. As we have seen, these shows, when begun, were exclusively open for fat stock. It has been noticed how tentatively the Society had given premiums for breeding stock. Gradually the prizes for store stock increased in number, but the classes of stock for which they were offered were by no means well defined. They varied very much according as particular objects appeared to be in view. It was felt, however, that it was necessary to lay down certain principles for future guidance, as it was yearly perceived that the exhibitions of the Society were exerting increasing influence on the character of the stock bred in the country. It was, accordingly, remitted to a committee to consider the subject 'of the general shows of live stock, and the arrangements which it may be expedient for the Society hereafter to establish with reference to these meetings.' The committee presented their report on the 30th January 1835. The document is alike remarkable and useful. It illustrates the state of opinion of the agricultural mind in the country with reference to the different breeds of cattle. We print, and we think that agriculturists will be glad to have, the greater part of the document itself, as the very phraseology is of significance, particularly, it will be seen, where the committee appear to use grudgingly the phrase, 'breed of cattle,' as if doubtful whether classes of stock were really to be regarded as entitled to be designated as separate breeds. The following is the chief portion of the report:

'These shows have now become a powerful instrument

in the hands of the Society for effecting improvements on the live stock of this country ; and, therefore, it is peculiarly important that the Society, in the kind of encouragement it is to afford to breeders, should act upon a steady and well-matured system. It is not enough to give prizes for animals exhibited. These prizes should be directed to the end of inculcating sound principles of breeding, and of encouraging the rearing of the best classes of animals suited to the circumstances of the country. It is important that the basis upon which the Society means to found its system of premiums should be clearly explained, so that a unity of proceeding may be observed, and districts applying for general shows may be at once apprised of the conditions on which the Society's patronage is to be offered. Under this system, steadily acted upon, will be avoided those sacrifices which it has been necessary to make to the prejudices of districts, and in some cases, it may be believed, to the wishes and interests of particular breeders.

‘A primary question, with relation to this object, is the particular classes of stock, or breeds, as they are called, which the Society will recognise and encourage in their pure state, by the offer of specific premiums.

‘A classification of this kind is obviously necessary. Premiums could not be offered merely for the best animals, because there could be no standard of comparison between the larger and more highly cultivated breeds and others, which, though inferior in size and feeding properties, are yet the only kinds which the natural circumstances of the country will permit to be reared. Thus, there could be no principle of comparison between a Shorthorned and a West Highland ox, and yet the latter is the more important staple production of the country, and can be reared in circumstances under which the other could not subsist. In order to encourage, therefore, the different kinds of stock, which different parts of the country are capable of producing, it is absolutely necessary to divide them into classes or breeds.

‘Of what are called breeds, the most highly cultivated in this island, and, it is believed, in Europe, appears to be

the Shorthorned. This breed, however, is only suited to parts of the country of a certain degree of natural or acquired fertility. But, as the breed of the cultivated country, it is deserving of all the encouragement which the Society can bestow. A prominent object, therefore, in all offers of premiums for the larger cattle, should be the Shorthorned in its purity.

‘The next breeds are those of the more elevated parts of the country, where artificial food can be procured only in limited quantity. Of these breeds, the best model, in the general estimation of breeders, is the West Highland. There may be equally good animals, indeed, reared by particular breeders in all other parts of the Highlands, and, therefore, it might seem that the term West Highland might be abandoned, and the general term Highland substituted; at the same time, the peculiar characters of the West Highland are so well understood that it seems better, in the offer of premiums, to retain the term. This breed merits the utmost encouragement that the Society can give.

‘The next classes of breeds are those which are superior in size to the true West Highland, but inferior to the finer breeds of the lower country. These form a very mixed class of stock.

‘Of these breeds, one distinctly recognised, by its numbers and the permanency of its characters, is the Angus, now extended over the adjoining counties. This is a breed certainly well suited to a large tract of country, and, having been cultivated with considerable care, deserves encouragement; and in this class of stock may likewise be placed what is called the Polled Aberdeenshire.

‘Of nearly similar characters is the Galloway, though it is the production of a different part of the country. In the offering of premiums there seems to be no reason for distinguishing these breeds from each other. They may be allowed to compete together, merely giving the premiums to the best individuals of either breed. It is recommended, therefore, that these breeds be classed together under the title of Galloway, Polled Angus, and Polled Aberdeenshire; and, as there may be supposed to be generally a considerable

number of individuals brought forward, there may be an increase in the number of premiums offered.

‘Another breed, distinguished from all others, is the Ayrshire. In this breed the attention of breeders has been, in a peculiar degree, directed to the characters which indicate the property of producing milk. By this means, a breed valuable for the dairy has been formed, on which account the Ayrshire will be properly recognised as a distinct breed, and the breeders of it encouraged by the offer of specific premiums.

‘In this enumeration of breeds neither the Fifeshire nor the Horned Aberdeenshire has been included. In the case of the Fifeshire breed, it has appeared to the committee that, though very fine animals under this name are often reared by the care and skill of particular breeders, yet, that in its general character, the breed of Fifeshire is inferior to what the district is capable of producing; and that, with respect to the Horned Aberdeenshire, as the interests of the breeders of that district are evidently leading them to rear the hornless in preference, it is not for the Society to attempt, by the offer of premiums, to revive the cultivation of the other.

‘The Shorthorned, therefore, the West Highland, the Ayrshire, and the Polled breeds of Galloway and the northern districts, appear to the committee to be those only which it is necessary for the Society to distinguish as separate classes of stock in their offer of premiums. All the others, under whatever name, will receive premiums solely as they are good individuals, without any distinction as to their peculiar designation, being comprehended under the general class of “any breed, pure or cross.”’

After these observations about the breeds which were to be kept pure, the committee offer the following important observations with respect to crossing:

‘A mean of improving the live stock of Scotland may be supposed to be by crossing the native stock with superior males; and since the introduction of the Shorthorns into

the north-eastern counties, this mean of improvement is in active progress. The only cases in which injury may possibly result from this species of crossing is where a breed of established characters, and suited to the circumstances of the country, as the West Highland, already exists. In this case crossing may destroy the particular character for which the native breed is valued, without substituting another suited to the circumstances of the country where they are reared. But in the great majority of cases, comprehending innumerable animals of doubtful breeding or defective form, there does not appear to be any reason to apprehend that the mixture of the blood of a better race will not produce beneficial results. There is not the slightest reason, therefore, why the Society should oppose itself in any way to a species of improvement which has produced important effects, and which the interests of farmers are already leading them to adopt all over the country.

‘The great means of effecting this improvement of the defective stock of the country is the extension of the pure Shorthorns; and this affords a further reason for the Society to devote especial attention to the introduction and diffusion of this breed in the Lowlands of Scotland.’

The Committee point out that it is of importance to encourage the breeding of animals having a disposition to feed at an early age, and they, therefore, recommend that no premiums should be given for any ox exceeding the age of four years. The only exception which they make is in the case of the West Highlander, and, for a time, the Polled breeds of Galloway and the Northern Counties. The Committee further point out that the regulation, which had existed at all shows except that of Kelso, of excluding the stock of England from competition, had come to be attended with positive injury. In consequence of this restriction many distinguished breeders of Shorthorns in Northumberland and North Durham, who were prepared to bring forward stock, were prevented from exhibiting, both at Stirling and Aberdeen. They, therefore, propose to rescind

the regulation, and to invite the co-operation of English breeders.

With reference to sheep, the Committee recommend that premiums be given for the new Leicesters, blackfaced, and the Cheviot breeds, the premiums to be for males and females of the respective breeds, thus encouraging the maintenance of the purity of the breed. Speaking of the Southdowns, the Committee say that admirable as the breed is in the Downs of the Southern Counties, and in various districts of England, it appears to be very partially adapted to the circumstances of Scotland. The Committee say they have had their attention directed to the defective information prevailing among breeders of sheep in Scotland with respect to the relative qualities of wool, and they recommend that the Society offer premiums for combing wool, the produce of the new Leicester; short wool, the produce of the Cheviot; and wool, the produce of the blackfaced.

The Society adopted this report, and gave effect to it in the drawing up of the schedule of premiums for the show held at Perth in 1836.

CHAPTER XXI.

SECOND SHOW AT PERTH, 1836.

IN 1836 the Society visited Perth for the second time, where the show was held, within the Depot, on Friday, 7th October. Agreeably to the report submitted by the Committee in January 1835, prizes for breeding stock were offered for the Shorthorn, West Highland, and Ayrshire breeds, while the Galloway, Polled Angus, and Polled Aberdeenshire, were classed under one section, and prizes for breeding animals were offered, same as in the classes just mentioned. Though the report of the Committee suggested a doubt whether a prize ought to be offered for the Fife breed, the Society, yielding to applications made to them on the subject, decided to offer prizes for bull, cow, and oxen of the Fife breed. For sheep, premiums were offered to the three leading breeds, in terms of the report. The place of honour in the schedule of prizes was assigned to Shorthorns. For the first time the Society introduced the system of giving medals to the breeders of the best bulls. Medals were offered to breeders of the best bulls of all the pure breeds.

For the prizes for Shorthorn bulls, there were twenty-two entries. Amongst the exhibitors were—Lord Kinnaird, whose bull was bred by Mr Rose, Cotham, Nottinghamshire ; Patrick Anderson, Mains of Ardestie, Forfar, whose bull was bred by John Hunt, Thornington ; George Reid, Ballincrieff, East Lothian ; Samuel Richmond, Chapel-park, Perthshire ; the Earl of Hopetoun ; and John Moubray of Cambus. Most of the exhibitors were from the County of Perth, although a few were from Linlithgow and Forfarshire. The first prize was awarded to George Reid, Ballincrieff, for a bull bred by James Chrisp, Doddington, Wooler. The second prize went to Samuel Richmond,

Chapelark, Perthshire, for a bull bred by himself. In a small class of cows the first prize was won by Thomas Ritchie, Bowhouse, Clackmannanshire, for an animal bred by himself. In the pairs of two-year-old heifers, there were only three entries, one by the Duke of Buccleuch, one by John Moubray, and the third by Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury. The prize was awarded to the last.

In the class of West Highland bulls, there were eight entries. The first prize was won by the Marquis of Breadalbane with a bull, four years and six months old, bred by the exhibitor, and the second prize was awarded to Donald Stewart, Luskintyre, Harris. In Highland cows, there were fourteen entries. The Marquis of Breadalbane carried the prize. Of Ayrshire cattle, there were in all thirty head. There were eight entries of bulls. The prize was awarded to Sir John Muir Mackenzie of Delvine, for a bull purchased from Mr Stevenson, near Glasgow. The prize for cows was won by the Earl of Mansfield, for an animal purchased at Rutherglen Fair in 1834; and the cow was commended which was exhibited by Lawrence Drew, Carmyle, Lanarkshire. Lord Mansfield had the first prize for the heifers of the breed, both bred by himself.

The paucity of numbers in the section of Polled warranted the combination of Galloway with the Angus and Aberdeen cattle. Only one bull was entered of the Angus breed, the exhibitor being Mr Watson, Keillor. Only five cows were entered, four of them from Keillor, and one by James Pearson, Burleigh, Kinross. Both first and second prizes for cows went to Mr Watson. In the class of pairs of heifers under four years old, there were only two entries, both from Keillor. Of three-year-old oxen there was no entry. Of four-year-old oxen there were only two pairs, one by John Wauchope of Edmonstone, the other by Mr Watson. The prize was awarded to Mr Watson.

The breeders of Fife cattle made a great effort to justify the premiums which were assigned to them. All the cattle in the section were from Fifeshire. Six bulls were entered. The prize was awarded to Col. Lindsay of Balcarres for an animal six years old, bred by James Thomson,

Orkie. Of cows there were six entries. The prize was awarded to James B. Fernie of Kilmux. The cows belonging to the Earl of Rothes, Mr Hill, Lumbo, Mr Hutchison, Kirkcaldy, and Col. Lindsay of Balcarres, were pronounced to possess great merit. Of four-year-old oxen of the Fife breed only two pairs were exhibited, and the premium was awarded to Lord Loughborough. Of three-year-old oxen only one pair was shown, the exhibitor being David Wallace, Balgrummo. Col. Lindsay of Balcarres showed a pair of two-year-old oxen, bred at Balcarres.

In the class for the best fat ox of any breed, the first premium was awarded to Andrew Dalgairns, Ingliston, for a cross between a Shorthorn and Angus. Among the extra class of cattle was a Guernsey cow, exhibited by Robert Smythe of Methven, and a Devonshire cow, shown by Lord Lynedoch.

In the class of Horses eight stallions were exhibited. The first prize was awarded to Alexander Keith, Netherthird, Aberdeenshire. Of draught mares there were thirteen entries, the premium going to Andrew Bannerman of Tillibardine, Perthshire. In the class of fillies, there were ten entries, the winner being Christopher Veitch, Park Farm, Linlithgowshire. At this show no prizes were offered for Clevelands, but one Cleveland stallion was exhibited amongst the extra stock.

Of Sheep there was a large show. There were eight Blackfaced tups, the premium going to Alexander Denholm, Batelaws, Lanarkshire. In the class of four pens of each of five ewes, Mr Robertson, Broomlee, Peebles, carried the prize. In the class of gimmers, in which there were nine entries, Mr Weir, Linburn, Ayrshire, carried the premium. Of Leicesters there was an extraordinary show. No fewer than forty-two lots of tups were entered. This was by far the largest display of this class of sheep yet seen at any show of the Society. It is to be pointed out, however, that some of the exhibitors entered considerable numbers. The Earl of Rothes had sixteen entries; John Dudgeon, Spylaw, had ten entries, and Mr Watson, Keillor, six entries. It was no small honour that, in a class so large,

the first premium should have been carried by Mr Watson. The same exhibitor also carried the prize in the class of ewes, in which there were seventeen entries. In a class of eight gimmers, Mr Watson also carried the prize, and he was equally fortunate in the class of ewe lambs, in which there were twelve entries. Mr Watson, indeed, carried the prizes for Leicester sheep in all the breeding sections, a success unique and sufficient to stamp the character of the stock bred at Keillor.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Committee referred to, prizes were offered by the Society for wool. These were awarded at the wool fair held at Perth on 12th July. The successful competitors were, for combing wool, Captain Hunter of Auchterarder; Cheviot or short wool, John Welsh, Gleneffek, Forfarshire; Highland wool, John Bennet, Methven Street, Perth.

In the class of implements, a working model of a very ingenious machine for making draining tiles, invented by the Marquis of Tweeddale, excited much attention. The Society's gold medal was awarded to his Lordship.

The sum drawn at the gates was £225 10s. 6d., or nearly double the amount obtained in 1829.

The dinner following this show was a great affair. Almost for the first time the whole parties dining assembled under one roof. The place of meeting was the Riding Room of the Barracks, and it is noted that there were present no fewer than 1160 persons. The bill of fare is something prodigious. There were ninety-six soups, forty roasts of beef, a like number of roasts of mutton, and a like number of rounds of ham and tongues. There were besides four score of fowls, fourteen haunches of venison, three dozen turkeys, and eight dozen puddings. Altogether, there were 820 dishes. The chair was occupied by the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the Marquis of Tweeddale officiated as croupier, and they were supported by the noblemen and gentlemen of Perthshire and surrounding counties. Among the toasts drunk was the memory of the last Duke of Gordon, who was President of the Society at his death. Among the speakers was Sir John

Campbell, afterwards Lord Chancellor first of Ireland and then of Great Britain. Sir John was a little playful. Returning thanks for the English bar, he said, 'I hope I shall often have the pleasure of appearing among you, though I am afraid I can't hope to become a judge. There is,' he said, 'no chance of my being elevated to the agricultural bench.'

During this show, there was an exhibition of reaping machines, one of them being Mr Bell's, and the other a machine invented by Mr Smith.

CHAPTER XXII.

SECOND SHOW AT DUMFRIES, 1837.

IN 1837 the Society visited, for the second time, Dumfries. The show took place on Wednesday, 4th October, within the New Markets and Mr Howat's field, English Street. The premiums offered for Galloways were for bulls, cows, heifers, &c. In West Highland and Aberdeen or Angus Polled, premiums were only offered for oxen. There was a comparatively small number of Galloway bulls, only three aged bulls being shown, and the first prize going to William Marshall, Kirkland. Of bull stirks there were only four, the winner being Alexander Sproat, Brighthouse, Kirkcudbright. Of cows there was a large display, there being nineteen entries. The winner of the first prize was the Earl of Galloway, the breeder being Mr Hathorn of Castlewig; while the second prize went to William Sproat, Borness, for an animal bred by himself. Mr Sproat also carried the first prize for two-year-old queys, the second being won by the Earl of Selkirk, and the third prize going to Mr Stair H. Stewart of Physgill.

Of Shorthorns there were six bulls. The first prize went to William Mylne, Lochhill, Haddington, for a bull bred by Adam Bogue, Limplum, and the second prize to George Reid, Ballincrief, Haddington, the breeder being Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury. Of Shorthorn cows there were only seven entries. W. T. Carruthers of Dormont had three entries, one of them bred by Richard Booth, Studley, another by John Grey, Millfield Hill, and the third by the exhibitor. The prize, however, went to John S. Lyon of Kirkmichael, Dumfries, for a cow bred by Mr Corrie, Swinehall.

Of Ayrshire bulls there were five aged, the winner being Allan Kilpatrick, Milreoch. Of cows there were

eleven entries, the first prize falling to James Wilson, Knockshinnoch, Ayrshire, and the second prize to C. G. S. Monteith of Closeburn. The oxen exhibited at this show were inconsiderable.

Of horses there were sixteen stallions, the prize going to L. Cranston, Abington, Lanark. The prize for agricultural mares was won by George Hislop, Moat, Cumberland, in a class of twenty. In the sheep classes there was, as at Perth, a large display of Leicesters. Of aged tups there were no fewer than twenty-four. William Marshall, Kirkland, had the first prize, and the Duke of Buccleuch the second. Of shearling tups there were thirteen, the prize going to William Brodie, Upper Keith, East Lothian. Of ewes there were ten entries, S. Watkin, Cumberland, carrying the prize. In the class of Cheviots Mr Brydon, Moodlaw, was an exhibitor in the tup class. Mr Aitchison, Menzion, Peebles, carried the premium. Mr Brydon, however, was second for tups, and first in the ewe section of the show. Of the blackfaced breed nine entries of tups appeared, the first prize going to Mr Macturk, Hastings Hall, Dumfries, and the second to James Welsh, Braefoot, Dumfries; Mr Weir, Lineburn, Ayrshire, carrying the prize for ewes, and Mr Milligan, Hayfield, Dumfries, for gimmers.

At this show prizes were also awarded for butter, cheese, and wool.

It was estimated that about 8000 persons visited the show. The sum drawn at the gates was £382 8s. 7d., the largest amount yet received, except at the Glasgow show in 1828.

As at Perth, arrangements were made for having only one dinner party. A pavilion was erected for the purpose, the plan of which was borrowed from the pavilion erected in Glasgow on the occasion of the dinner given to Sir Robert Peel. The erection had accommodation for 1250 persons. The Marquis of Tweeddale occupied the chair, and Mr Hope Johnstone of Annandale was croupier. Amongst those present were the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Galloway, Lord Traquair, Lord Glendyne, Lord Selkirk, Sir James Graham, Sir Robert Abercromby, the Master of

Rollo, Sir William Maxwell, Sir John S. Forbes, &c. The health of the Duke of Buccleuch and the Peerage was proposed by Sir James Graham. Sir James referred to the changed times on the Borders, when he, a descendant of a mosstrooper, claimed to be a friend of the bold Buccleuch. He spoke of the noble Marquis who presided over the meeting as one who, when in full possession of his hereditary honours and position, preferred not the ease of home, but the perils of the tented field, and the privations of the bivouac ; and whose glory was not in his hereditary possessions, or that he was born a marquis, but that he had been a comrade, an honoured and approved comrade in arms, of the unconquered Wellington. Quoting Scott's lines on Constancy in *Rokeby*, canto 5—

Constant still in danger's hour,
Princes own'd our fathers' aid ;
Lands and honours, wealth and power,
Well their loyalty repaid.
Perish wealth, and power, and pride !
Mortal boons by mortals given ;
But let constancy abide,—
Constancy's the gift of Heaven—

Sir James concluded a speech of great eloquence by adjuring the Duke of Buccleuch and his family to be constant, standing firm alike between legal tyranny on the one hand, and popular frenzy on the other, a position which would secure that they would remain unconquered till the latest time. Mr Hope Johnstone proposed the toast of the Tenantry of Scotland, which was replied to in a speech of much eloquence by Mr Aitchison, Menzion, Peeblesshire. The Chairman gave the health of Mr Heathcote, who at the meeting had exhibited his steam plough in operation on Lochar Moss. The machine, as constructed by Mr Heathcote, was only adapted for working in mossy soil.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THIRD SHOW AT GLASGOW, 1838.

AN incident of the year 1838 has a connection so intimate with the Highland Society that it deserves special mention here. We allude to the great meeting held in Freemasons' Tavern, London, on the 9th of May in the year 1838, for the purpose of forming a Society to be called the 'English Agricultural Society.' The advertisement calling the meeting has adhibited to it as the first name the Duke of Richmond, which is followed by that of the Duke of Wellington; while next come those of the Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Ripon. Amongst other signatures are Sir James Graham, Philip Pusey, Mr Handley, M.P., &c. At the meeting, on the motion of the Duke of Richmond, Earl Spencer took the chair, and said that he would tell the audience the reason why he wished the formation of this Society, and that was the great benefits Scotland had derived from the Highland Society established there some fifty years ago. Agriculture in Scotland, fifty or sixty years ago, was very inferior to that of England, but such was no longer the case; and now, although there might be individual farms in England as well cultivated as those in Scotland, there was no tract of country equal in this respect to Scotland generally. Some gentleman in the audience suggested Norfolk, upon which Lord Spencer remarked, 'Norfolk is very good, but only portions even of Norfolk were as well cultivated as those he alluded to.' The improvement in Scotland, he went on to say, was mainly attributable to the exertions of the Highland Society. The Duke of Richmond, in moving the first resolution, also adverted to the benefit Scotland had received from the operations of the Highland Society; and he counselled the formation of the

English Society the more confidently that it was not an experiment which they asked them to try, for the experiment had already been tried by the Highland Society, and had met with perfect success.

It was under such popular favour as indicated by these expressions, given utterance to by the leading noblemen and farmers of England, that the Highland Society went to Glasgow to hold their third show in the capital of the west. The show opened on Thursday, 27th September 1838, in the New Cattle Market. The amount of money which the Society offered in premiums was £731, being about £80 more than was offered at Dumfries. Premiums were offered for the first time for three classes of Shorthorn bulls. In the aged class there were eleven entries. The first prize was won by James Ferme of Braidwood, Edinburgh, for a bull bred by James Burnet, Seton. The second prize went to Archibald Stodart, Drumelzier Haugh, Peebles, for a bull four and a half years old, bred by Mr Chrisp, Doddington. In the class there were bulls exhibited by Mr Ramsay of Barnton, bred by John Grey, Millfield Hill; one by Mr Moubray of Cambus, bred by the late Mr Robertson of Ladykirk; one by Mr Dunn of Duntocher, Dumbarton, bred by Mr Wilson of Cumledge; one by Mr Henderson, Longniddry, bred by Mr Walker, Ferrygate. In the class of two-year-old bulls there were five entries. The prize was won by P. H. Hume, Lawfield, Haddington, with a bull bred by Mr Smith of Marldown. In the class of yearling bulls there were six entries. The winner was Robt. Bruce of Kennet. We may note as an important feature that all the yearling bulls were bred by the exhibitors. In the class of Shorthorn cows there were thirteen entries. The prize was awarded to the Duke of Buccleuch for a four-year-old cow, bred by Mr Brodie, Upper Keith. Of the cows exhibited four were from the County of Haddington; two from Clackmannanshire; two from Perthshire, both from Keir; one from Dumbartonshire, from Mr Smollett, yr. of Bonhill; one from Peebles, from Drumelzier Place. Nine heifers under two years old were entered. The best

heifer shown was the property of Mr Moubray of Cambus, but, not having been fed in terms of the regulations, she could not carry the premium. At this show there were entered two cows and two heifers by W. Murdoch, Annarve, Ireland, being the first occasion on which Shorthorns were entered at the Highland Society from the sister island. Mr Murdoch's stock, although entered, were not forward. As will be observed, all the prizes in the Shorthorn classes were won by exhibitors from the eastern part of the country.

There was a very large turn-out of Ayrshire cattle, no fewer than 255 of that breed being brought forward. Of the number, 79 were bulls, and 148 cows. The premium for the best aged bull was won by Thomas Bowman, Hall Hill, Lanarkshire, the breeder being James Wilson, Renfrew. The first prize for two-year-old bull was awarded to Robert Logan, Mains of Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, the second going to William Jamieson, Newhouse, Ayrshire. For the best milk cow, the first prize was given to Lawrence Drew, Carmyle, and the second to John Brock, Barns of Clyde. For the best three-year-old cow, the prize went to Robert and James Jackson, Stanley-muir, Dumbarton, the second prize going to Lawrence Drew. Mr Drew also had the prize for the best three cows in milk.

Of West Highland cattle, there were fifteen bulls, ten cows, twenty-four queys, and fifty-nine oxen. The prize for the best bull was awarded to Charles Stewart, Chesthill, the breeder being James Menzies, Glengoulandie. For the best cow, the first and second prizes went to the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the third to Charles Stewart, Chesthill.

For the Galloway, Polled Angus, and Polled Aberdeenshire breeds, prizes were only offered for oxen.

The exhibition of horses was the largest that had yet taken place at any of the Society's shows, there being altogether 121 in the horse classes, comprising thirty-one stallions, ten entire colts, twenty mares, and twenty-eight fillies, besides thirty-two in the class of extra stock and sweepstakes. The prize for the best stallion was won by James Steedman, Boghall, Edinburgh. The prize for the

best mare was given to John Findlay, Springhill, Lanarkshire ; and that for the best entire colt to Lawrence Drew.

Of sheep there was a fair show. Of Blackfaced, the prize for best tups was won by Thomas Robertson, Cairnmuir, Peeblesshire, who also won the prize for best gimmers. The prize for ewes went to James Milligan, Kirkhope, Dumfriesshire. The exhibition of Cheviots was extremely small, there being only six entries among all the classes. Of Leicesters there was a fair muster. The first prize for tups was won by James Moubray of Cambus, that for ewes going to John Brodie, Amisfield Mains, Haddingtonshire.

At this show prizes were awarded for wool, curing butter, and making cheese.

Not the least gratifying feature of the show at Glasgow was the very large sum drawn at the gates—£849 19s. 11d.—more than double anything yet received from that source of income.

At the dinner which followed, and which took place in a pavilion in Hope Street specially fitted up for the occasion, 1700 persons were present. The Duke of Sutherland, President of the Society, was in the chair, and the croupier was the Marquis of Tweeddale. Amongst the strangers was Mr Stevenson, the American Ambassador, who in his speech referred to the common ties that bound together the two nations on each side of the Atlantic, having a common ancestry, speaking the same language, following the same forms of worship, and looking up to the same God. Loud cheers followed these references ; nor were they less cordial when the speaker expressed his sincere conviction ‘ that no greater evil could befall the world than a rupture between the United States of America and Great Britain.’ Mr Stevenson’s speech made so great an impression that Sir Neil Menzies said that, if the American Ambassador had not left the hall, he should have proposed that gentleman as an honorary member of the Society, and expressed the hope soon to see the day when it would take as little time to come from America as it formerly did to travel from the West Highlands. The Rev. Dr Macleod, in returning thanks for the Church, made some felicitous allusions. He spoke of

himself as a herdsman of not the least interesting portion of that Highland stock, part of which had been exhibited. He carried the meeting with him when he appealed to them if it was not the fact that the Highland stock was the only stock not improved by crossing. 'We have,' said the Doctor, 'certain characteristics of our own. We have short legs and straight backs.' It was difficult, however, to maintain their original purity. 'By admixture with lowlanders, they became more sleek and worldly, and sometimes lost their horns altogether.' The Society had been fortunate in having Sir John Campbell at their Perth meeting. They were equally fortunate in having at Glasgow Mr Sergeant Talfourd, who proposed the interests of agriculture and manufactures; 'speaking,' says a contemporary notice, 'in a style of great eloquence, and with a profusion of poetic imagery.' We may note also that the croupier (the Marquis of Tweeddale) gave as a toast 'Earl Spencer and the Agriculture of England,' which was acknowledged by Mr Bramston, M.P., one of the members of the Royal Agricultural Society. The Chairman immediately followed by proposing the Agricultural Friends in Ireland and prosperity to that country, a compliment which was acknowledged by Lord Clements. Amongst those who appeared at the showyard at Glasgow was the Prince of Oude, described as 'a fine jolly fellow, perfectly dignified, and exceedingly good humoured.'

CHAPTER XXIV.

SECOND SHOW AT INVERNESS, 1839.

IN 1839 the Society migrated to Inverness. On the day before the show, at the committee meeting, Mr Heriot, Ladykirk, read a paper on Shorthorn Breeding, and a paper was read by the Marquis of Tweeddale on Draining. These papers heralded an interesting competition in the showyard on the following day, Thursday, 3rd October. The show was held in the Academy Park, as on the former visit. The first place in the prize list was occupied by the West Highland breed. There were a dozen entries in the class of aged bulls, the first prize going to an animal belonging to and bred by Alexander Stewart, Mains of Dalvey, Strathspey. The second prize was awarded to Donald Cameron of Lochiel. In the class of two-year-old bulls there were only six entries, the prize going to Mr Campbell, Ballachroan. In breeding cows there was a large muster, there being as many as twenty-one entries. The first prize was gained by Messrs Stewart, Inverscaddle, Argyleshire, with an animal, six years old, which was of such beauty that it was recommended that it should be painted. The second prize went to Dugald Gilchrist of Ospisdale, Sutherland, and the third to the Duke of Sutherland. Mr Brown, Linkwood; Mr Grant Duff of Eden; and Mr Cameron, Corrychoillie, were among the exhibitors in the class. Of pairs of two-year-old heifers there were only three entries. The first prize went to the Duke of Sutherland.

In Shorthorns, prizes were offered for bulls calved after January 1832, and yearling bulls, and bull calves. In the class of aged bulls, two were exhibited by the Duke of Richmond, one bred by Earl Spencer, the other by Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury; three were from the county of Ross,

one exhibited by Gregory Burnett, near Alness, the second by Wm. Sim, Drummond, and the third by James Ure, Maryburgh Cottage. Mr Sim's bull was bred by himself, Mr Burnett's was bred at Ury, and Mr Ure's by Mr Walker, Ferrygate, East Lothian. From Caithness, there were three bulls, one shown by Robert Innes of Thrumster, bred by William Smith, Shedlaw; another exhibited by William Horne of Scouthill, purchased from Mr Wilson, Simprim; and the third by James Trail of Ratter, bred by Mr Chrisp, Doddington. A bull was shown from Cromartyshire by David Sime, Meikle Tarrell, the breeder being Mr Fawder, near Alnwick. The other three bulls were from the south of Scotland, one by George Ferme, Rosebery, Mid-Lothian, and two by William Mylne, Bolton, East Lothian. The first prize in the class was awarded to Mr Innes of Thrumster, and the second was given to the Duke of Richmond for his two-year-old bull, bred by Earl Spencer. In the class of yearling bulls there were only three entries. The prize was given to Gregory Burnett, Alness, for a yearling bred at Ury. The other yearling bulls belonged to Capt. Duncan Macpherson, Drummond, and Captain George Shaw, Culblair. Of bull calves, there were four entries. The first premium was awarded to Major Forbes Mackenzie of Fodderty, Ross-shire.

Of Shorthorn cows there were only seven. Two were shown by Ferguson Simpson, Mains of Pitfour, and to one of these the first prize was awarded. No information is given as to the age or breeder of either of Mr Simpson's cows. The other exhibitors of cows were James Anderson, Newton, and Alexander Geekie, Baldowrie, both in Forfarshire; Major Forbes Mackenzie of Fodderty and William Sim of Drummond, both in Ross-shire. These four cows were all bred by Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury. The other entry in the class of cows was by James Ure, Maryburgh Cottage, Ross-shire, the breeder being Mr Walker, Ferrygate, East Lothian. In the class of cows calved after 1st January 1835 there were only two entries. Both were bred at Ury, and the first prize was awarded to Alexander Geekie, Baldowrie. In the class of two-year-old heifers

there were four entries. The first prize was given to Alexander Geckie, Baldowie, for a heifer bred at Ury. Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury exhibited a heifer bred by Mr Simpson, Balsworth, Notts. The two remaining heifers were shown, the one by William Horne of Scouthill, and bred by himself; and the other by James Ure, Maryburgh Cottage, the breeder being Mr Walker, Ferrygate.

There was a fair display of Polled Aberdeen, Angus or Galloway. In the class of bulls above two years, and under eight years, there were eight entries. The first prize was awarded to Hugh Watson, Keillor, for a three-year-old, bred by Robert Colville, Balnabrieck. The second premium went to William Mackintosh of Geddes, Nairn, for an Aberdeen bull bred by Mr Stewart, Cocklarachy, the third being given to Jas. Anton, Coltfeld, Morayshire, for an Aberdeen bull of whose breeding no information is supplied. Besides the prize animals, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart. of Ballindalloch, showed a six-year-old bull, bred by Hugh Watson, Keillor. George Leslie of Rothie showed a four-year-old Aberdeen bull, and Lord Lovat, Beaufort Castle, a five-year-old bull, bred by John Robb at Brucktor, Old Rayne. Two Galloway bulls were shown in the class, both by Alexander Craig, Kirkton, Sutherland, one of them bred in Kirkcudbright, the other by the exhibitor. In the class of two-year-old bulls there were two entries, one shown by Ferguson Simpson, Mains of Pitfour, and bred by Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys. This animal had the prize awarded to it. The other entry in the class was a Galloway shown by Mr Craig, Kirkton.

In the class of Polled cows, there were nine entries, all of them Aberdeen or Angus, except two shown by Mr Craig, Kirkton, to whom they were both bred. The Duke of Richmond showed three from Gordon Castle. To one of these, bred by George Leslie of Rothie, the prize was awarded. The other two, shown from Gordon Castle, were bred, the one by Mr Black, Newburgh, the other by Mr Whyte, Endovie. The second prize in the class was awarded to Æneas Mackintosh, yr. of Mackintosh, for an Angus cow, bred by James Walker, Wester Fintray. The

other exhibitors were John Falconer, Dores, Inverness; Major Mackenzie of Fodderty; and James Ure, Maryburgh Cottage. In the class of pairs of three-year-old heifers, there were three entries, two of them Aberdeen, and the third, shown by Alexander Craig, Kirkton, were Galloways, to which the prize was awarded. In the class of pairs of two-year-old heifers, the Duke of Richmond had the first prize for a pair bred at Gordon Castle; while Mr Craig showed a pair of Galloways, which were commended.

As was to be expected, the Ayrshire breed did not muster very largely. In the class of aged bulls, there were five entries, three of them from the north country. The prizes went to the remaining two, the first prize to Robert Logan, Mains of Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, for a three-year-old, bred by James Walker, Kilbirnie; and the second to Thos. Ross, Queenzieburn, Stirling. It was recommended that the first prize should be painted for the Society's museum. Mr Ross, Queenzieburn, had the first prize in the class of two-year-old bulls. In the class of cows, there were nine entries. The first prize was awarded to William Walker, farm overseer, Gordon Castle, for a six-year-old cow, bred by Lawrence Drew, Carmyle; the second prize going to Thomas Ross, Queenzieburn.

Of horses there was a meagre show. Only five stallions between five and eight years were shown. The first prize was won by Marcus Gunn, Ratter, Caithness, the breeder being John Muir of Sornfallow, Lanark; and the second by Duncan Maclachlan, Stirling. In the class of entire colts there were only two entries; the first prize going to Gregory Burnett, Ardross. In the class of breeding mares there were thirteen. The first prize was won by James Lumsden, Braco, with a seven-year-old mare, bred near Lanark; and the second prize by Robert Walker, Mains of Portlethen. In the class of three-year-old fillies, the prize was awarded to Alexander Lawson, Oldmills, Morayshire; and in the class of two-year-old fillies, to Alex. Craig, Kirkton.

Of sheep there were very few Blackfaced tups, only six pens of ewes, and three of gimmers. Cheviots mustered

fairly. Messrs Young and Craig, Kirkton, carried the first prize, beating Mr Brydon, Moodlaw, and Mr Horne of Langwell. The second prize went to Thomas Houston, Kintradwell, Sutherland. Mr Patrick Sellar, Morvich, had two entries of tups in the class. In the class of ewes, Patrick Sellar had the first premium; the second falling to Mr Horne of Langwell; while a pen exhibited by Thomas Houston, Kintradwell, was commended. In the class of gimmers, Mr Horne had the premium. Mr Brydon had entries both in the ewes and gimmer class, but failed to take a prize. Of Leicesters there was a comparatively small display. The chief exhibitor was Hugh Davidson of Cantray, who carried the first prize with a tup bred by himself. The Duke of Richmond, who had three entries, had the second premium. In the class of shearling tups, the premium was also won by his Grace. Of Leicester ewes there were only three exhibitors, although there were seven entries. Mr Davidson of Cantray had four entries, and carried the prize. The Duke of Richmond had two entries, and carried the second premium for a pen of ewes bred by Mr Brodie, Upper Keith. Premiums were, on this occasion, offered for Southdown sheep, but there was a very meagre display. Only six tups were shown, and there were only three entries of ewes. The Duke of Richmond carried the prize in both classes.

There was a considerable display of extra stock. The judges expressed themselves much pleased with the fine quality and symmetry of a brown Polled cow and a brindled heifer, both crosses between a Shorthorn bull and an Aberdeenshire cow, exhibited by Mr Brown, Linkwood. The Duke of Richmond showed also in the extra class ten Polled cows, having eight calves along with them, three of the cows having produced twin calves in the season, and the judges were of opinion 'that both the cows and calves were of the first quality, and seldom so many of such quality are to be found in one lot.'

Mr Brown of Linkwood sold at the show a pair of Polled Aberdeenshire cattle for £84. The stock belonging to the Duke of Richmond being sold after the show, one

quey was bought by Mr Wink, Elgin, for £40, and two oxen were purchased by an Inverness butcher for £100. Mr Campbell of Jura sold a pair of Highland oxen for £75 to a Glasgow butcher.

The sum drawn at the gates was £211 1s. 6d., more than three times the amount taken in 1831.

At the dinner which followed the show, the Duke of Richmond presided, and the Marquis of Tweeddale was croupier. Among those present were Lord Hatherton, Lord Saltoun, Lord Gifford, Lord Lovat, the Earl of Charleville, the Earl of March, Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming, Lord Ward, Sir Robert Abercromby of Birkenbog, the Master of Grant. In proposing prosperity to the Highland Society, the Duke of Richmond said he could have wished that the President, the Duke of Sutherland, could have been present, or that in his absence his place had been filled by one longer acquainted with the agriculture of the north of Scotland. He felt, however, as a Highland proprietor, they had some claims upon him. In proposing the health of the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Tweeddale referred to the Duke as one whom he had known, not only as a gentleman in social life, but as a soldier in the field, leading the troops of his country against the enemy. Mr Heriot, Ladykirk, returned thanks for the tenantry of Scotland in a speech of much eloquence.

CHAPTER XXV.

SECOND SHOW AT ABERDEEN, 1840.

AT the Aberdeen show which was held in 1840, the dinner of the Committee was marked by the same features as at Inverness, in the reading of short papers on agricultural subjects. The committee's dinner assembled in the County Rooms at six o'clock on Wednesday the 7th of October. The Earl of Aberdeen presided, and there was a large attendance, upwards of three hundred gentlemen being present. Mr Walker, land surveyor, read a paper on the Rotation of Cropping. Mr Boswell of Kingcausie read a paper on the association of science with agricultural pursuits. Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury made a short statement respecting Shorthorns, so far as within the range of his own experience. He stated that he had introduced Shorthorns into the district in 1822, since which time he had cultivated their breeding to a considerable extent, and they had fully answered his anticipations. Mr Leslie of Warthill read a paper of great interest on the progress of agriculture during the previous half century. He selected the parish of Rayne for comparison. According to the Statistical Account of 1795, the number of cattle then sold yearly was 180, their value being £3 a-head, while now, in 1840, no less than £3000 per annum was obtained from the same source. The cattle forty years before were very miserable animals. The home-bred stots were considered unfit for plough cattle, which were invariably brought in large drafts from Angus and Fife at the commencement of the ploughing season. After adverting to the system of keeping the infield land constantly under grain crop, Mr Leslie referred to the introduction of turnip culture. 'In the year 1778,' he said, 'my father, wishing to give his people a treat at cliack, or harvest home, sent a servant on horseback in

charge of two pecks of meal to the gardener of Tillyilt, near Haddo House, a distance of ten miles, whence he brought, in exchange, exactly the same number of pecks of turnips, very much resembling oranges in point of size and colour; and I have seen nothing of the kind half so good since.*

The premiums offered for competition amounted to £781, being £150 more than at the previous show at Aberdeen. The place of meeting was, as formerly, on the Links. The first position in the prize list was assigned to Shorthorns. There were nineteen entries of bulls calved after January 1835. The Duke of Richmond exhibited a two-year-old bull, bred by Earl Spencer; Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury exhibited a four and a three-year-old bull, both bred by himself; Mr Anderson, Newton, Forfarshire, showed a bull, also bred by himself; Mr Robert Black, Little Haddo, exhibited a three-year-old, bred at Ury. Mr Boswell of Kingcausie showed two, one a four-year-old bred by himself, and one a three-year-old bred by Mr Chrisp, Doddington. Mr Grant Duff of Eden showed a three-year-old bull, bred by Thomas Crofton, Holywell, but bought from Mr Chrisp. Information we have from Mr Grant Duff's notes enables us to say that this animal exhibited by him was The Peer 5455. Mr Gordon of Newton showed a five-year-old bull; Mr Hutchison of Monyrup a three-year-old; Mr Johnston, Mains of Inkhorn, a five-year-old bull. The latter three bulls were all bred at Ury. George Lumsden, Keir, Aberdeenshire, exhibited a three-year-old bull, bred by Alexander Bean, Breakley, Tarves. Dr David Manson, Spynie, Elgin, showed a three-year-old bull, bred by Mr Thomson, Rathillet, Fife, and bought from Mr Stronach, Muirfold. Patrick Mitchell, Dorcincelly,

* To estimate the change in the course of a century, contrast the above with the present condition of Aberdeenshire, in which the returns show that there were in 1878 in that county 94,134 acres under turnips (yellows and Swedes). An average crop may be taken at 15 tons of bulbs per acre, (the official enumerators' average for Aberdeenshire for 1856 was 15 tons 12½ cwt., and for 1857, 14 tons 0¾ cwt.); and, rated for feeding purposes at 8s. per ton, the average crop of turnips in Aberdeenshire may be put down as worth £564,804.

Glenmuick, Aberdeen, exhibited a five-year-old bull, bred at Ury, and bought from the Marquis of Huntly. Mr Walker, Wester Fintray, Aberdeen, showed a two-year-old, bred by Mr Rennie, Kinblethmont. William Yule, Mains of Fedderate, showed a four-year-old, bred at Ury. All these bulls, it will be seen, belong to the North of Scotland. The only bulls from the South were a yearling exhibited by the Duke of Buccleuch, bred by Mr Raine, Gainsford, Durham, and a three-year-old shown by William Tod, Elphinstone Tower, and bred by James Tweedie, Deuchrie. Mr Wetherell, Durham, had a four-year-old bull entered, but he was not forward. The first prize in the class was awarded to the Duke of Buccleuch for his yearling bull, which thus stood as the best bull in the yard. The second prize was awarded to Mr Hutchison, Monyruiy, for his three-year-old bull. In the class of yearling bulls, there were seven entries, the exhibitors being Mr Boswell of Kingcausie, who had two in the class, both bred by himself; John Carnegie of Redhall, Kincardineshire, who was also the breeder; Captain J. E. Dalrymple of Westhall, who showed a bull bred by General Sharpe of Hoddam; Robert Simpson of Cobairdy, whose bull was bred by Thomas Crofton, Holywell; Ferguson Simpson, Mains of Pitfour; and George Robertson, Haughhead, Kincardine. These two latter bulls were both bred by the exhibitors. The first prize was awarded to that shown by Ferguson Simpson, the second being awarded to the animal exhibited by Mr Robertson. The bull with which Mr Simpson won the first prize is Buchan Hero 3238.

Of Shorthorn cows, there were seventeen entries. Two were shown by the Duke of Buccleuch, bred by himself. The Duke was the only exhibitor from south of the Forth. None of the other cows came from south of Forfarshire. Only one cow, indeed, was exhibited from Forfarshire, being shown by James Anderson, Newton, the breeder being Mr Barclay Allardice. From Kincardineshire, there were only two entries, both by Mr Boswell of Kingcausie, one bred by the exhibitor, and the other, eight years and nine months old, bought from Mr Chrisp, Doddington, in

March 1834. All the other entries were from Aberdeenshire. Amos Cruickshank, Sittyton, appears for the first time in the lists of the Society at this show. In the cow class, he had two entries, both four years and nine months old, and both described as bred in Lincolnshire, and as bought by the exhibitor from Mr Williamson, Aberdeen, on the 1st January 1840. Captain Dalrymple of Westhall showed a five-year-old cow, bred in East Lothian. Mr Grant Duff of Eden entered two cows, but only forwarded one. Both were bred by Mr Chrisp, Doddington, and bought from him in 1839. William Hay, Shethin, for the first time appeared as an exhibitor of Shorthorns, showing a cow aged four years and nine months, bred by Mr Moubray, Cambus, and bought in September 1838. Crawford Noble, Mains of Inverugie, showed a five-year-old cow, bred by Provost Arbuthnot, Peterhead. Ferguson Simpson, Mains of Pitfour, showed two cows, one of seven years and nine months, the other four years and nine months, both bred by Mr Walker, Ferrygate, from whom they were purchased in May 1836. Mr Simpson of Cobairdy showed a cow of eleven years, bred at Ury, and bought on 1st August 1839 from Mr Lumsden of Auchry. The two remaining entries were by James Forbes of Echt, the cows in both cases being bred by himself. The first prize in the class was awarded to the Duke of Buccleuch for one of his two cows; and the second prize went to the cow exhibited from Cobairdy.

Of two-year-old heifers there were six entries, the exhibitors being the Duke of Buccleuch, Mr Boswell of Kingcausie; Mr Hutchison, Monyrui; Crawford Noble, Mains of Inverugie; Wm. Tower of Kinaldie; and James Forbes of Echt. The whole of the animals were bred by the exhibitors except the heifer shown by Mr Hutchison, which was bred by Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury, from whom she was bought on 7th September 1838. The prize was awarded to the Duke of Buccleuch. In the class of yearling heifers there were four entries. The prize was awarded to Mr Hutchison, Monyrui, for an animal bred by himself, Eliza by Billy 3151. The other entries were by

Thomas Ferme, Braidwood, Edinburgh, who was also the breeder; James Walker, Wester Fintray, the breeder being Alexander Bain, Blair of Fintray; and the fourth, James Forbes of Echt, who was also the breeder.

Notwithstanding the recommendation in the report of the committee of January 1835, prizes were offered at this show for Aberdeenshire Horned cattle, there being premiums for bulls, cows, and oxen. Only two bulls were entered, both six years old, one shown by Alexander Keith, Netherthir, who was also the breeder; the other by George Gordon, Bucharn, the breeder being James Allardes, Boynds-mill. The first prize was awarded to Mr Keith's animal. In the class of cows of any age there were six entries, the exhibitors being Alexander Keith, Netherthir; James Pirie, Colithie; Dr Thomas Thomson, Inverurie; and Jas. Walker, Wester Fintray. Capt. Dalrymple of West-hall entered a seven-year-old cow, bred by Mr Grant Duff of Eden, but she was not forward. The first premium was awarded to Mr Pirie, the second to Dr Thomson. Both were bred by the exhibitors. Of four-year-old oxen there were five exhibitors—Mr Glennie, Kinnerty; Alexander Keith, Netherthir; George Lumsden, Keir; George Leslie of Rothie; and William M'Combie, Tillyfour. The prize was awarded to Mr M'Combie, this being the first time that his name appears as an exhibitor at the general shows of the Society. It is rather singular that he should gain this prize, not with a Polled, but with a Horned Aberdeenshire. The animal, we may note, was bred by Mr Rannie, Cullen. Mr M'Combie also exhibited at this show a pair of West Highland oxen, three years old, bred by Lewis Macfarlane, Argyllshire. They did not gain a prize, but they are described as of great merit. In the class of three-year-old Aberdeenshire Horned oxen, there were four entries, and the prize went to George Lumsden, Keir, for an animal bred by James Harvey, Highlands of Elrick.

If the Horned Aberdeenshire breed were sparsely represented, there was a most creditable appearance of the Polled. The class was open to exhibitors of Galloways, but all the entries at the show were either Angus or

Aberdeen cattle, which, in fact, are identical—the difference in name arising solely from difference in locality. Of Polled Aberdeen or Angus bulls there were no fewer than eighteen. From the county of Aberdeen there were eight entries, one each by John Duff Dingwall of Brucklay, the breeder being David Fell, Balyardy; John Forbes, Upper Ruthven, Coldstone, who was also the breeder; John Marr, Cairnbrogie, who was also the breeder; Wm. Mortimer, Old Keig, the breeder being Jas. Stephen, Conglass; Wm. Pittendreigh, Pitfancy, Forgue, the breeder being Wm. Murray, Sliach; Ferguson Simpson, Mains of Pitfour, the breeder being Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys; James Walker, Wester Fintray, the breeder being Mr Walker, Mains of Portlethen. From Kincardineshire there were six entries, namely, by Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart., the breeder being Mr Findlay, Balmain; James Burness, Milton of Byres, who was also the breeder; Robert Hector, Fernyflat, by whom the animal was bred; Isaac Machray, Torry Farm, the breeder being Mr Brown, Banchory; Peter Milne, Collonach, who was also breeder; Robert Walker, Mains of Portlethen, who was also the breeder; and George Williamson, Nether Balfour, the breeder being Mr Walker, Mains of Portlethen. From Forfarshire there were only two entries, one by John Collier, Hatton, the breeder being James Sim, Panlathie; and the other Wm. Ruxton, Farnell, the breeder being Mr Ogilvie of Pitforskie. Only one bull was shown from Banffshire, the exhibitor being John Wilson, Tochieneal, who showed a bull six years and nine months, bred by Alex. Murray, Old Crombie. The first prize in this large class was awarded to the bull shown by Isaac Machray, the second prize going to Sir Thomas Burnett, and the third prize to Robert Hector, Fernyflat, with Prince Albert 38.

Of Polled cows, there were eighteen entries. From Forfar, there were two entries, by Mr Cruickshank of Stracathro, and Mr Fettes of Wester Nether Port. From Kincardine, there was only one exhibitor, Mr Anderson, Pitcarry. From Banffshire, one animal was shown by the Duke of Richmond. In all these cases the exhibitor was

also the breeder. From Aberdeen, there were thirteen entries. Two were made by John Duff Dingwall of Brucklay, one bred at Brucklay, the other by William Mustard, Fithie. James Walker, Wester Fintray, exhibited three, one bred by Alexander Sim, Straloch, another by Jas. Whyte, Meikle Endovie, and the third by Mr Mustard, Leuchland. One each was shown by Messrs Irvine of Drum; John Marr, Cairnbrogie; George Mitchell, Auchnagathle; Ferguson Simpson, Mains of Pitfour; Farquharson Taylor, Wellhouse; Dr Thomson, Inverurie; Robt. Walker, Mains of Portlethen; James Whyte, Meikle Endovie; and Thomas Wishart, Cairntradlyn. The first prize in the cow class was awarded to James Walker, Wester Fintray; the second to Mr Dingwall of Brucklay; and the third to the Duke of Richmond. In the class of two-year-old heifers, there were fifteen entries; the only names not already mentioned in connection with the bulls or cows being Mr Cowie, Brae of Pert; Robert Jopp, Seggat; William Pittendreich, Pitfancy. The first prize in the class went to the Duke of Richmond, and the second to James Walker, Wester Fintray. In the class of yearling heifers, there were only six entries. The first prize went to Robert Walker, Mains of Portlethen, who, we may remark, was an exhibitor in all the sections of Polled; the second prize being awarded to John Collier, Hatton, Forfarshire.

Of West Highland bulls there were only three, and the prize was given to William Grant, Ruthven, Kirk-michael, Banffshire, the breeder being Mr Maclaren, Rannoch. Of cows there were nine entries, Mr Grant, Ruthven, being again the winner. Cows exhibited by Mr Grant Duff of Eden and George Taylor, Aldroughty, Elgin, were commended. One of Mr Grant Duff's cows was bred by Charles Stewart, Glenlyon. Mr Taylor's were both bred by the late Duke of Gordon. In the class of two-year-old heifers, the prize was given to the Duke of Sutherland. The animal next in merit in the class was, as determined by the judges, the one shown by Mr Taylor, Aldroughty.

Of horses there was a good display, the premiums being liberal—the first prize fifty sovereigns, the second

forty-five, and the third forty, and the fourth thirty-five sovereigns. These several prizes were won out of a class of twenty-six, by Loudon Cranston, Abington, Lanark; Robert Bowie, Gelmidland, Stirling; Joseph Tait, Auchmellie, Banff; Wm. Hay, Middle Thomaston, Stirlingshire. All the stallions were from counties south of the Dee, except one shown by Charles Bruce, Broadland, Huntly; one by Dr Manson, Spynie, Elgin; and the third prize one by Joseph Tait, Auchmellie, Banff. Of draught mares there were twenty-three. The first prize was won by Robert Wilson, Firthfield, Fifeshire, and the second by Thomas Bowman, Hallhill, Lanarkshire.

In sheep, the show of blackfaced was very poor. The first prize for tups of that breed was won by John Falconer, Balnakettle, Kincardine; the first prize for ewes going to John Collier, Hatton, Forfarshire. Of the Leicester breed no gimmers were entered, and only one pen of ewes, which was shown by Arthur Harvey of Tillygreig. Of tups there were nine entries, the first prize going to George Brown, Hall, Haddingtonshire. Of Cheviots there was a small show. Messrs Young and Craig, Bighouse, Sutherland, carried the prizes for tups and ewes. The Duke of Richmond carried all the prizes for Southdowns.

The sum drawn at the gates was large—£586 9s. 9d.—being the second highest amount yet reached.

At the dinner on the 8th October, which followed the show, and which took place in a pavilion specially fitted up for the occasion, there were present about 1600. The Duke of Sutherland was in the chair, and the Duke of Richmond was croupier. Among those present were Lord Aberdeen, Lord Claude Hamilton, Sir Robert Abercromby, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Arbuthnot, Capt. Gordon, M.P., Mr Grant of Tillyfour, Lord Saltoun, the Earl of Traquair, the Earl of March, Sir William Seton. The Rev. Mr Grant, of Leith, officiated as chaplain to the Society for the first time since his appointment as successor to the late excellent Principal Baird. Lord Aberdeen, in proposing the health of the Duke of Richmond, remarked that His Grace had been placed in one of the

most difficult positions in which a man was ever placed. He had followed one who was loved and honoured in a degree almost without precedent, but he had well filled his place. If it was true that the sun had set on these broad hills and valleys, it was equally true that no night had followed. The Duke had gladdened and cheered the hearts of those who occupied his extensive domains, and well and worthily supplied the place of the benefactor they had lost.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FIRST SHOW AT BERWICK, 1841, AND SIXTH SHOW AT EDINBURGH, 1842.

IN 1841 the Society held their show at Berwick, the competition opening on Thursday the 30th September. The meeting took place on the Magdalene Fields, the property of the Earl of Lisburn. When the Society held its show on the Borders at Kelso, it had offered high inducements to breeders of Shorthorns to exhibit. On this occasion it fixed the first premium for bulls at a figure higher than it had yet or has since offered. The first prize for bulls calved after first January 1837 was one hundred sovereigns. The second prize was fixed at thirty sovereigns ; while for yearling bulls there was a prize of twenty sovereigns. It was supposed that the high premiums offered would call forth an exhibition of the best animals of the breed. In some respects the expectation was not disappointed. The show was generally of a very excellent character as regards quality of stock. Never had there been so good an exhibition in Scotland, while Englishmen declared there never had been one so good in England. It was affirmed, indeed, that among the nine hundred and sixty-two head of live stock, not one bad animal was to be found. This is the first show at which we have authenticated pedigrees of the Shorthorns exhibited. Twenty-three animals were entered in the aged bull class. Of these eleven were from England. Of the other twelve, nine were from Berwickshire, two from Mid-Lothian, and one from the Buchan district of Aberdeenshire.

Of the exhibitors of bulls from England six were from Northumberland, viz. (1) Nicholas Burnett, Black Hedley, who showed Cleveland Lad 2nd 3408, bred by Mr Bates of Kirkleavington ; (2) Adam Calder, Shotton, who showed a two-year-old bred by John Thompson, Paston, got by

Fenwick, dam by Lucien ; (3) Jas. Gray, Kimmerston, who showed Prince, dam by Snowdon, sire Remus, the exhibitor being the breeder ; (4) Thomas Howey, Lilburn Grange, who showed White Bowmont 5641, a four-year-old bred by John Hunt, Thornington, sire Mr Smith's (Shedlaw) Borderer 3191, dam by Mr Wood's Reformer 2502 ; (5) Robert Jobson, Turvielaws, who showed Prince Albert, sire 2nd Duke of Northumberland 1940, dam by Seagull 2607, tracing in three descents to Flora of Pitcorthie, bred by General Simpson ; (6) John Thompson, Paston, who showed a three-year-old, Bloomsbury 3167, bred by Mr Chrisp, Doddington, got by Borderer, dam by Togston 5487.

From Durham there were only two entries—(1) by Thomas Smith, Goswick, who showed a four-year-old, bred by himself ; and (2) James Laing, Murton, who exhibited Murton 4522, a three-year-old, got by Bowmont, bred by Christopher Atkinson, Ewart. Mr Thos. Forrest, Hutton, Chester, exhibited Symmetry 5389, got by Doctor 3596, son of Vantol 2794, the dam being Mary by Matchem 2281.

Two bulls were entered from Yorkshire, both animals of great merit. One was Clementi 3399, entered by Mr Jacques, St Trinians, and bred by Mr Parkinson ; the other, Sir Thomas Fairfax 5196, the joint property of Rev. Mr Higginson, Thormanby, and Mr Wilson, Brawith, both near Thirsk. The latter animal, which was bred by Jonas Whitaker, near Otley, had been bought by Messrs Higginson and Wilson, in September 1840, from Mr Fawkes of Farnley. Neither of these two bulls from Yorkshire was forward. It is stated that they should have been taken to Berwick by one of the Newcastle steamers, which failed to fulfil its engagement.

The bulls exhibited from Berwick were—(1) one entered by George Rennie Carnegie, Edrom Newton, having for dam Duchess by Satellite ; (2) one by James John Cunningham, Swintonhill, a roan bull got by Regent 2517 ; (3) one by James Elliot, Lamberton (no pedigree) ; (4) one by Robt. Hogarth, Eccles Tofts, whose dam was by Young Lancaster 1162 ; (5) one by Jas. Hood, Pathhead,

which had for sire Berwickshire, dam by Robin Hood, bred by Mr Rennie, Phantassie ; (6) one by Thos. Jopling, Castlelaw, The Chief 5425 ; (7) one by John Nisbet, Rumbleton, which was got by Hogarth's bull ; (8) one by Andrew Park, Birkenside ; and (9) one by John Wilson of Cumledge, got by Borderer, dam by George 2057.

Bulls from Mid-Lothian were shown by Thomas Ferme, Braidwood, bred by Mr Hutton, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, his sire Matchem ; and by John Proudfoot, Inveresk, bred by the Duke of Buccleuch, descended from North Star.

The bull from Aberdeenshire was exhibited by Ferguson Simpson, Pitfour, and was the same animal, Buchan Hero, which carried the first prize in the yearling class in the show at Aberdeen the previous year. The judges again awarded this bull the first premium, and it was no small honour to a tenant farmer in the far North of Scotland that he should have won the highest premium ever given by the Highland Society for a Shorthorn bull in a competition open to the whole kingdom at so early a stage in the history of shows and of the diffusion of the breed. Mr Stephens, editor of the 'Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,' in his notice of the show does not speak very highly of the first prize bull. He says 'Buchan Hero, though a good animal, was certainly not of that high quality which a premium of £100 might have tempted a breeder to enter for competition. He was in useful condition, and evidently had not been fed up for the show. He was, moreover, of true blood, which was no doubt the inducement for Messrs Tempest and Whitaker, Yorkshire, to give £200 for him.' The second prize was won by Thomas Howey, Lilburn Grange ; and the animal next in merit belonged to Mr Hood, Pathhead.

We have noticed the absence of the two bulls entered from Yorkshire, and it was stated freely at the show, by those who had seen these animals in England, that they considered them to be better than any bull on the ground. They were subsequently sold by their owners—Sir Thomas Fairfax for 150 guineas, and Clementi for 155 guineas.

In the class of yearling bulls, there were sixteen exhi-

bitors. One-half of them were from Northumberland, two from Roxburgh, two from Durham, two from Berwick, one from Linlithgow, and one from Haddington. Mr Cairns, Meldon Park, showed a bull bred by Mr Bates, got by Cleveland Lad 3407, dam by Belvedere 1706; and the first prize in the class was awarded to John Mason Hopper, for the bull Newham 4563, bred by himself, got by Pedestrian 4670, having for dam Garland, the grandam of Clementi and Collard 3419, which each sold at 200 guineas when twelve months old. There was no second prize in the class, but the animal next in merit was declared to be Teetotaller, bred and shown by Mr Simson, Blainslie.

Of cows there were sixteen entries. The character of the display in this section will be estimated when we say that Thomas Bates and John Booth appeared each with his best cow. Mr Bates exhibited his Oxford Premium cow, six years and ten months old, and Mr Booth showed his Bracelet, four years and nine months old. John Hunt, Thornington, also exhibited Moss Rose and Yorkshire Girl. It is somewhat remarkable that in this first contest in Scotland between Bates and Booth, the victory should go to Booth. The first prize went to Mr Booth's Bracelet. The portrait of this animal was afterwards painted by Mr Percy Forster for the Society's Museum. Mr Bates's cow does not even get the second prize, which was awarded to Christopher H. Bainbridge, Lumley Park, Durham, for a seven-year-old cow bred by himself.

In the class of two-year-old heifers, John Booth only takes the second place with his Mantalini by Marcus, the first prize being carried by Mr Crofton's Rosa by Borderer, dam by Gainford. The third prize was awarded to Thomas Ferme, Braidwood, for a heifer got by Sir Walter, dam by a son of Mr Booth's Jerry. In the class of yearling heifers, Mr Crofton, Holywell, exhibited three; Mr Jobson, Turvielaws, two; Mr Jacques, one; and Mr Chrisp, Northumberland, one. The first and second prizes were both awarded to Mr Crofton, while the animal next in merit was declared to be that belonging to Mr Tod, Elphinstone Tower.

The other cattle classes of the show were hardly worthy of mention. Premiums were offered for cows of the Ayrshire and West Highland breeds, but none were entered. The remaining premiums were for oxen, and of these few were exhibited. There were only four entries of Polled oxen, and the first prize was awarded to the Earl of Haddington for a pair bred in Aberdeenshire.

The exhibition of horses was not large. There were twenty-one stallions, nineteen mares, eleven colts, and twelve fillies. The prizes (£50, £30, and £20), for cart stallions were won by—(1), Robert Bowie, Gilmidland, Stirlingshire; (2), Richard Thompson, Doddington, Northumberland; (3), David Broatch, Haithwaite, Cumberland. The animal next in merit belonged to James Black, New Heaton, Berwickshire. In the class of mares the first, £15, was carried by James Elliot, Lamberton, Berwick, and the second, £10, by Alexander Henderson, Longniddry, East-Lothian. The animal next in merit belonged to John Wilson of Cumledge. The prize (£10) for the best mare for breeding hunters was won by John Hosick, Hutton Mains, Berwickshire; and the animal next in merit belonged to David Skirving, Campton, East-Lothian. For blood horses the prize (£20) went to Mr Robertson of Ladykirk for his horse Dardanelles; and the animal next in merit was Mr Robertson's horse Patron.

Next to the Shorthorns the great feature of the show was the Leicester sheep, of which breed there was a large display. Of aged tups there were no fewer than thirty-six entries, and of shearlings as many as fifty-two. Altogether there were 138 lots of sheep, comprising 338 animals. A good deal of discussion took place as to the merits of the pure Leicester, some visitors expressing doubts as to fineness of the Border sheep. The prizes of forty and fifteen sovereigns for the best and second best tups were awarded to John Simmons, Brockmill, Durham. The premium of forty sovereigns for the best shearling tup was awarded to the Duke of Buccleuch, who had only the single entry in the class. The committee appointed for the purpose nominated Mr Gourlay Steell to paint the portrait of this

animal. The premium for best ewes was carried by George Brown, Halls, Haddington. Of Cheviots there was only a small display. The only exhibitors from Sutherland were Messrs Young and Craig, Bighouse, who carried the prize for the best three shearling tups, but they only got the second prize for the best three aged tups, the first premium for which fell to Wm. Riddell, Cuppoch, Roxburghshire. In the Southdown class, Jonas Webb, Babraham, had entered some tups, but they were not forward. The Duke of Richmond carried the prize for the best tup and best pen of ewes. Of the blackfaced breed there were only two entries, both in the class of tups.

It may be well to note the judges of the Shorthorns and Leicesters at this great competition. The judges for the Shorthorns were the Marquis of Tweeddale; Mr Wright, Romeley, Chesterfield, Derbyshire; W. Bartholomew, Goltho, Lincolnshire; and R. S. Wylie, jun., Brandsby, Yorkshire. The judges of Leicesters were—J. Burgess, Holmepierepoint, Notts; J. Buckley, Normanton Hill, Loughborough; T. Chapman, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire; N. C. Stone, Romley Fields, Leicestershire.

The sum drawn at the gates was £410 17s. 11d.

At the dinner which followed the show it is estimated that 1900 persons were present. The Duke of Richmond, President of the Society, was in the chair, and the Marquis of Tweeddale was croupier. Among those present were—the Duke of Roxburghe, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Buchan, the Earl of Courtown, Sir John Pringle, Sir John Hall, &c. The health of the Marquis of Tweeddale being proposed by the Duke of Roxburghe, the noble Marquis made a speech, as he nearly always did, on a question of practical agriculture, referring particularly to drainage, and to the improvements called for in ploughs. The Marquis gave the health of the Duke of Richmond, who, in returning thanks, made a remarkable declaration as to the letting of farms. ‘I have,’ he said, ‘no wish to hurt the feelings of those who may disagree with me in opinion, but I say I would rather cut off my hand than let my farms by auction.’ A contemporary report says:

‘The noble duke delivered this sentiment with an elevation of the voice which had a most electrical effect upon the company. After a moment’s pause, one peal of tremendous cheering burst forth, which was protracted for an unprecedented length of time.’ The Duke of Richmond having given the Tenantry of the Country, the toast was replied to by Mr Wilson, Edington Mains, who followed it up by proposing the Peasantry of the Country, and referred to the labour system of the Border counties. He especially condemned what was known as the bonded system, by which unmarried servants were employed, and he expressed his approval of the ‘hind’ system, the chief characteristics of which were the employing of married servants, providing them with a cottage on the farm, and paying them in kind.

The show in 1842 was held in Warrender Park, Edinburgh, on the first three days in August. In the afternoon of the Monday before the show of stock, a lecture was delivered in the Society’s Museum by Dr Henry Madden on the Condition of the Soil at Seed Time, as influencing the future crops.

This year, for the first time, the Society printed lists of the entries of stock for the show. There was a large number of Shorthorns. In the aged class, there were twenty-four entries for the two premiums of £50 and £30. The first honour was carried by Thomas Crofton, Holywell, with the red and white Provost 4846, bred by Colonel Cradock. The second prize was carried by the light roan Guy Faux 7062, shown by John Hunt, Thornington, Coldstream, but bred by Mr Crofton. The third place in the class was taken by Buchan Laddie 5814, bred and exhibited by Ferguson Simpson, Pitfour. In the class, Mr Barclay Allardice had The Pacha 7612, but he found no place in the prize list. In the yearling class there were thirteen entries, and the single prize was won by John Millar of Ballumbie, Forfar, with an animal bred by James Crofton, Littleburn, near Durham. In the class of cows there were twenty-two entries. Seven were from Mid-Lothian—three shown by the Duke of Buccleuch; one by

Wm. Buchan, Ratho; one by Thomas Ferme, Braidwood; one by John Gibson, Woolmet; and one by William R. Ramsay of Barnton. Three were shown by Lewis Crombie, Pityot, Kincardine; and Charles Stevenson, Redside, North Berwick, showed three. Besides these there were two entries from Clackmannan, two from Aberdeen (by Ferguson Simpson, who showed Young Broadhooks, dam of Buchan Hero, and John Hutchison, jun., Monyrury, who showed Favourite); and one each from Haddington, Ayr, Durham (Crofton), and Northumberland (Hunt). The whole of the prizes in the cow class were carried by the three animals shown by the Duke of Buccleuch. Among two-year-old heifers, the first prize was won by T. Crofton; the second by John Millar of Ballumbie; and the third by William Tod of Elphinstone Tower. John Hutchison, jun., Monyrury, was an exhibitor in the class, the breeder being Benjamin Wilson, Brawith. In yearling heifers, the Duke of Buccleuch carried the first prize; the second going to Thomas Crofton, Holywell; and the third to Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury. Amos Cruickshank, Sittyton, showed Lady Picton, a daughter of General Picton.

Besides the Shorthorns, the only other breed largely exhibited were the Ayrshires, of which there was an excellent show. In a class of thirteen bulls, the first prize went to James Horn, Newmill, Campsie; and the second to Robert Paton, Cloberhill, near Glasgow. In a class of thirty-six cows, the first premium was won by William Glasgow, Airdrie; and the second by Patrick Graham of Limekilns, near Glasgow. In the class for three cows, the prize was carried by Lawrence Drew.

For the Fife breed, premiums were offered for best bull, cow, and heifer. Only three bulls were entered, six cows, and three heifers. The prize for bulls was carried by Robt. Wilson, Firthfield, Anstruther; for cows, by Colonel Lindsay of Balcarres; and for heifers, by R. E. Beveridge, Urquhart Farm, Dunfermline.

For West Highland breed, only premiums for pairs of oxen were offered. The first prize for four-year-olds was won by John Wauchope of Edmonstone; the second falling to

Sir N. Menzies of Menzies, for a pair bred by exhibitor, and never housed. In class of pairs of three-year-olds, the prize was won by the Duke of Sutherland. Mr Geddes, Orbliston, exhibited in this class a pair bred by David Sheriffs, near Beauly.

There were two classes, one of four-year-old, the other of three-year-old oxen, of the Galloway, Angus, and Aberdeen Polled breeds. In the four-year-old class, the first prize went to Sir John Hall of Dunglass, Bart., for a pair of Aberdeen Polled oxen, bred by John Robb, Brucktor, and purchased from Wm. M'Combie, Tillyfour. Mr Watson, Keillor, was second with Angus oxen, bred by himself. Alex. Craig, Kirkton, Golspie, was third with Galloway oxen, bred by himself. Sir G. Macpherson Grant showed Angus oxen in the class, bred by himself. In the class of three-year-old oxen, the first prize was won by the Duke of Richmond with Aberdeen oxen, bred at Gordon Castle; the second falling to James Mustard, Leuchland, near Brechin, for Angus oxen. In a class of best five heifers of any breed, there were two entries, the Duke of Buccleuch showing crosses between Shorthorn bull and Ayrshire cow, and Mr Moubray of Cambus five Shorthorns. The prize went to the latter.

For the premium offered for the best dairy cow, there was a small but interesting competition. An entry was made by James Fairgrieve, Craigcrook, near Edinburgh, and the breeder was said to be Lord Jeffrey. It is curious to find the Edinburgh Reviewer entered as a breeder of stock. The prize in the class went to an Ayrshire cow shown from Denny.

Three prizes of £50, £40, and £30 for cart stallions brought out considerable competition. The £50 prize went to R. & T. Jackson, Stanleymuir, near Paisley; the second to George Paton, Bankhead, Renfrew; the third to Hugh Wallace, Old Monkland. Of cart mares there were forty-one entries; the first prize going to Jas. Frame, Overton, Dalserf, and the second to John Gibson, Woolmet.

In a class of thirty-nine entries of Leicester tups, the first prize fell to James Erskine, Melrose; while in a class

of a score of shearlings, the prize was won by John Brodie, Abbey Mains, Haddington. Of Cheviot sheep there was a good show ; the first prize in the class of aged tups falling to Alex. Craig, Bighouse, Melvich, and the second to W. Aitchison, Menzion. Blackfaced sheep were a small show. The same is to be said of Southdowns, in which Mr Watson, Keillor, carried the first prize for tups, and the Duke of Richmond for ewes. The Hon. R. S. Dundas showed in extra classes two Chinese sheep. The Edinburgh Zoological Gardens exhibited a male zebu, bred in the Gardens. The zebu is a bovine quadruped of India.

That the show of 1842 had attracted unusual attention is strongly illustrated by the large sum received for admission and for catalogues, the amount being not less than £1373 4s. 2d.

At the dinner which followed the show, and which was held in a great pavilion in the Castle Hill, the Duke of Richmond occupied the chair, and was supported by Sir Jas. Forrest, Lord Provost of the city ; Sir Neil Douglas, Commander of the Forces ; Richard Trotter of Morton Hall, Sir James Campbell, Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Earls of Morton, Rosebery, and Mansfield. The Duke of Roxburghe was croupier, supported by Lord Napier, the Earl of March, the Earl of Buchan, the Earl of Traquair, Sir William Napier, Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth. It is noted that between forty knights and baronets were seated in different parts of the room, and that there was present the Marquis of Torregiani, a Florentine nobleman. A deputation was also present from the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland. The chairman, among other toasts, gave the Royal Society of England, coupling with it the health of Mr Childers, M.P. for Malton, who, in returning thanks, after alluding to the formation of the Royal English Society, took a little credit to himself for establishing another society of a meaner description, the Yorkshire Society. The chairman also gave the health of distinguished foreigners present, coupling with the toast the name of the Marquis Torregiani, who made a suitable acknowledgment.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SHOW AT DUNDEE, 1843, AND FOURTH SHOW AT GLASGOW, 1844.

THE show of the Society in 1843 was held in Dundee, the first and only time in which a meeting of the Society took place there. The exhibition, which was very successful, and took place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August, was held in that part of Dudhope Park immediately behind the Infantry Barracks. In connection with this meeting, Professor Johnston delivered two lectures in the Watt Institution, Lord Kinnaird in the chair. It was found, however, that the excitement of the showyard and competition generally militated against the attendance at the lectures.

At this show there were about one hundred Shorthorn entries. There were nineteen aged bulls, ten two-year-olds, and twenty-two yearlings. The first prize in the aged class was won by George A. Grey, Millfield Hill, Northumberland, with Recruit 4885, bred by Mr Atkinson, Peepy; the second going to David Hill, Edenhall, Cumberland, for the four-year-old Eden 3689, bred by the Earl of Lonsdale. Both animals were by the same sire, Gainford 2044. In the class were Mr Boswell's Billy 3151, bred at Ury; The Toucher 6596, shown jointly by Arthur Harvey of Tillygreig and Amos Cruickshank, Sittyton, and bred by the Duke of Buccleuch; Mr Millar's Earl of Durham 5965, first as a yearling at Edinburgh; Buchan Laddie 5814, from Pitfour; besides bulls shown by Mr Tower of Kinaldie; Mr Tod, Elphinstone Tower; Mr Forbes of Blackford, Aberdeenshire, and others. In the two-year-old class, the first premium was won by Nicol Milne of Faldonside, Roxburgh, with Ethelred 5990, bred by Thomas Crofton, Holywell; the second prize falling to Mr Watson, Keillor, for a bull bred by himself. In the yearling class,

Alexander Geekie of Baldowrie won the single prize offered with Strathmore 6547, bred by himself. The young class was particularly strong. It included, amongst others, Mr Boswell's Young Holkar, son of Mr Grant Duff's Holkar 4041; Mr Cruickshank's Premier 6308, a son of Mr Barclay's Mahomed; two bulls from Monyrury, two from the Duke of Buccleuch, and one from Keillor, bred there out of *Ranunculus* by Conservative 1865. The first prize cow was Playful, bred by John Parkinson, Leyfields, Notts, and shown by Lewis Crombie, Kirkhill; the second going to John Millar of Ballumbie. The class comprised three entries from Baldowrie, two being purchased from Ury; one entry each from Sittyton, the Duke of Buccleuch, Monyrury, Pitfour, and Keillor. The last was a cow bred by John Kirkham, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, and purchased from him by Mr Watson in 1839. The prize in the class of pairs of cows was won by the Duke of Buccleuch with animals bred by his Grace. Sittyton had good success in the heifer classes; Mr Cruickshank winning the first prize in the two-year-old class, where a pair were required to be shown, and the first prize in the yearling class. Of his pair, one was his Lady Picton, shown as a yearling at Edinburgh, and the other Dahlia, bred by Christopher Coates, Yorkshire. The second prize in the two-year-olds fell to Mr Watson, Keillor, for a full sister of his second prize bull. It is curious to find at this show so many evidences that the great breeder of Polled Angus was at the same time a breeder and successful exhibitor of Shorthorns.

Mr Watson had not more than his own share of the honours in the Polled classes at Dundee. The first prize for aged bulls was won by William Fullerton, Mains of Ardovie, Forfarshire, with Panmure 51, bred by Lord Panmure, and purchased from his lordship in October 1841. The second prize in the class was carried by Alexander Ronaldson, Little Gight, Aberdeenshire, with an animal bred by Robert Walker, Montbletton, and purchased by Mr Ronaldson from Mr Prott, Meikle Colp. The exhibitors in the class included Sir Thomas Burnett, Sir James Carnegie, Robert Adamson, Middle Drums, Forfarshire;

James Anderson, Pitcarry, Kincardine ; Thomas Collier, Hatton, Forfarshire ; James Hunter, Manorgan, Perthshire ; Robert Jobson, Mains of Auchterhouse, Forfarshire ; Alex. Keith, Netherthird, Aberdeenshire, (his animal being bred by Mr Walker, Portlethen, and purchased from Mr Gordon of Newton) ; John Marr, Cairnbrogie, Aberdeenshire ; Jas. Mustard, Leuchland, Forfarshire ; and Mr Watson, Keillor, who had two entries, one bred by exhibitor, and the other by Lord Panmure. In the class of two-year-old bulls, there were only two entries, and in the yearling class three. In both the first prize went to Keillor, the second prize in the two-year-old class going to Portlethen, and in the yearling class to Sir Thomas Burnett. In the class for best single cow, the first prize was carried by Colonel Dalgairns of Balgavies, with an animal bred by Lord Panmure ; the second prize going to Robert Hector, Fernyflatt. The other exhibitors in the class were William Fullerton, Ardovie, who had one entry, (Queen 29, then seven years old) ; Mr Hunter, Manorgan, Perth ; James Mustard, Leuchland ; Jas. Walker, Wester Fintray, who had two entries ; Robert Walker, Portlethen, who had also two ; and Mr Watson, Keillor, who had three. In the class of best three cows, the first prize was won by Mr Fullerton with three young cows—Dairymaid, bred by Lord Panmure, Lady Mary, bred by Mr Mustard, Leuchland, and Princess, bred by exhibitor. Mr Mustard, Mr Walker, Wester Fintray ; Mr Watson, Keillor ; and Mr Walker, Portlethen, were the other exhibitors in the class. Mr Watson had the first premiums in the heifer classes. In the three classes of Polled oxen, the first premiums went respectively to Lord Panmure, Robert Lyall, Old Montrose, and Thos. Collier, Hatton. Mr M'Combie, Tillyfour, was an exhibitor in the class of pairs of aged oxen, with animals bred by John Robb, Bourtie.

The show being held in Dundee, afforded an opportunity of testing the character of the remnants of the Fife breed. Six aged bulls, one two-year-old bull, seven pairs of cows, a pair of two-year-old and a pair of yearling heifers, with three pairs in the classes of oxen, comprised

the entire exhibition of the breed. There were only twelve exhibitors, all in the county of Fife. The prizes were won by James Landale, Woodhill; Andrew Aitken, Carnbee; F. Wedderburn of Birkhill; George Brown, Balgarvie; and David Wallace, Balgrummo.

There was only a small show of the West Highland breed, and the prizes were chiefly shared by the Marquis of Breadalbane and William Grant, Ruthven, Banffshire.

The show of horses was not large. The first prize for aged agricultural stallions was won by George Paton, Bankhead, Renfrew; in three-year-olds, by Andw. Aitken, Carnbee, Fife; in two-year-olds, by Andrew Dudgeon, Falkland Wood; in mares, by Thos. Gowans, Addenbrae, Mid-Lothian; and in two-year-old fillies, by William Tod, Elphinstone Tower.

In sheep, the premiums for Leicesters went to Thomas Simson, Blainslie; Alexander Geekie of Baldowie; Mr Watson, Keillor; William Smith, Burton; and Sir Thomas Moncreiffe. The Duke of Richmond, Jonas Webb, Babraham, and Mr Watson shared the prizes for Southdowns.

Some poultry appeared at the show, there being in all thirty-four head.

The sum received for admission and for catalogues was £900 14s.

The dinner which followed took place in a pavilion erected opposite Dr Russell's church, on a plan similar to that of the Edinburgh dinner of the previous year. The Duke of Richmond again occupied the chair. The proceedings were marked by considerable liveliness. Colonel Chalmers of Glenerecht, in returning thanks for the Army, made a speech of great enthusiasm, referring to 'the deathless glory of Wellington standing proudly erect, on a pillar of adamant, raised equally above all praise and all censure.' Mr Fox Maule returned thanks for the members for the counties and burghs. Lord Duncan, who said he spoke as tenant of the Mains of Camperdown, on the Braes of Angus, expressed many good wishes for the farmers, hoping that 'ne'er may a mouse look out ower their meal

tubs wi' a tear in its e'e.' He referred to the change which had come over the times since the days when an Englishman coming into Scotland would have been met by a dirk and claymore. Englishmen coming in now proved rather dangerous visitors. Had they not come and taken away their prizes for Shorthorns? Lord Duncan recommended that the Scotchmen should remember what their ancestors would have done in similar circumstances. They would have buckled on their dirk and claymore, ridden across the Border, and brought back the siller! He recommended the breeders to exhibit at the first meeting of the Royal Society in England, where he wished them good speed.

Lord Duncan having coupled the toast with the Royal Societies of England and Ireland, the Secretary of the latter Society, Edward Bullen, returned thanks, and gave some information respecting the operations of the Irish Society. He said that it was three years since the Secretary of the Highland Society, Sir Charles Gordon, had visited Ireland to initiate them into the objects of the Highland Society, and since that time the Irish Association had made great progress. They had already a funded capital of £5000, with an annual revenue of £2000 a-year arising from subscriptions. Besides their annual shows, they had succeeded in establishing throughout Ireland a hundred agricultural societies, among which they had that year distributed £1000 in premiums. They confined the money prizes to working farmers holding under forty acres of land, giving medals and honorary awards to the gentry and proprietors. The effects of these operations on the small farmers of Ireland had been extraordinary. They had heard almost for the first time of the doctrines of high stall-feeding and green cropping, and of the value of judicious rotations; and, thanks to Mr Smith of Deanston, they had opened their eyes to the effects of thorough draining, which had hitherto been almost unknown in Ireland. Mr Bullen, whose speech was quite a feature of the meeting, enhanced the impression his remarks produced by adding that the Society meant to spend at their

next annual show premiums to the amount of £1000 for encouraging the leading breeds of stock.

The show at Glasgow in 1844 commenced on Wednesday, 7th of August, and the ground was the high green of the King's Park and the Flesher's Park. There were in all 1450 head of stock, being the largest brought forward up to that date at any show of the Society. Of these, no fewer than 558 were cattle, that also being the largest number ever exhibited in that section. Of horses and sheep there were double the numbers of the animals exhibited in these sections at the previous show at Glasgow in 1838. The amount awarded in prizes was £1600, being the largest sum yet offered, and more than double what was offered in 1838 at the previous show in Glasgow. Of the 558 entries of cattle, 294 were Ayrshires, 80 West Highlanders, and 71 Shorthorns. To Galloway, Angus, and Aberdeen breeds, prizes were offered only for oxen. There was only one class of the Fife breed, oxen under four years, and only one pair was entered, the exhibitor being David Wallace, Balgrummo, Leven, Fife.

There was a fair display of Shorthorns. There was only one class for bulls, in which there were twenty-nine entries. The first honour was won by John Hunt, Thornington, Coldstream, with his Guy Faux, second prize in his class at Edinburgh in 1842; the second premium went to John Millar of Ballumbie for his Earl of Durham, first prize in the yearling bull class in 1842. The Duke of Buccleuch won the first prize in cows with an animal bred at Dalkeith, the second prize going to England to Sir T. J. De Trafford of Trafford Park, Lancaster. Mr Binning Home of Argaty had at the show three cows bred by Mr Smith, Shidlaw, and purchased by Mr Home in June 1843. The entries also included Sir Thomas Fairfax 2nd 6493, shown by Mr Grant Duff of Eden, and Fitzmaurice 3807, shown by Mr Stewart of Southwick.

The great feature of the show was the grand display of Ayrshire cattle. There were in all sixty-one bulls, forty cows, and the like number of cows in milk, besides nineteen

entries of 'best three cows,' and forty-four two-year-old and sixteen entries of 'best three yearling heifers.' The Dukes of Argyll and Montrose were among the exhibitors. The first prize for aged bulls went to Robert Paton, Cloberhill, East Kilpatrick. The portrait of this animal was painted by Mr Gourlay Steell for the Society's gallery. The first prize in ordinary cow class was won by Lawrence Drew, Carmyle.

There was a good show of West Highlanders. The first premium for bulls in aged class was carried by Alex. G. Morrison, Salachan, Ardgour; and in the younger class, by Messrs Stewart, Glenfinlass, Callander. The first prize cow was owned and bred by the Duke of Sutherland. The Marquis of Breadalbane, Mr Malcolm of Poltalloch, and Mr Stirling of Keir carried several prizes. Eight pairs of oxen were shown in the Polled classes, three entries being Galloways, four Angus, and one Aberdeen.

Horses were a fair show. The first prize stallion was Clyde 155, exhibited by Samuel Clark, Manswraes, Kilbarchan; and the first prize mare was shown by John M'Farlane, Blairnavaid.

In sheep, there was only a small display of Blackfaced and Cheviots. Leicesters were in larger force. The first prize Leicester tup was shown and bred by William Smith, Burton, Belford, Northumberland; and the best pen of ewes were shown by Mr Watson, Keillor. Southdowns were in small numbers, the first premiums for tups and ewes going to the Duke of Richmond, and the second in each case to Mr Watson, Keillor.

A new and interesting feature at this show consisted in the appearance of the Alpaca, whose naturalization in this country was then being attempted.

There was an extraordinary display of dairy produce at the show. For three premiums of £10, £7, and £5 for cured butter there were no fewer than eighty-three competitors; for three premiums of £3, £2, and £1 for fresh butter, there were 101 competitors. For three premiums of £10 7s. 5d. for sweet or full milk cheese made in 1844, there were fifty-four entries; for three premiums of the

same amount for the same kind of cheese made previous to 1844, there were twenty-two entries; and for two premiums of £5 and £3 for skimmed milk cheese, there were fourteen entries. The following were the prizes in these sections :

Cured Butter—1 John Watson, Nisbet, Lanarkshire ; 2 James Wilson, Auchaleck, Argyllshire ; 3 Alex. Buttery, Airdrie, Lanarkshire. Alexander Aitkenhead, Barskevein, Renfrewshire—silver medal.

Fresh Butter—1 James Maclean, Braidwood, Penicuik ; 2 Mrs John Hunter, Beith, Ayrshire ; 3 the Duke of Montrose.

Full Milk Cheese made in 1844—1 Gavin Rowat, Bonnanhill, Lanarkshire ; 2 Hugh Watt, Knocklandside, Ayrshire ; 3 James Wilkie, Craignethan, Lanarkshire.

Full Milk Cheese made previous to 1844—1 Wm. Kerr, Borroger, Ayrshire ; 2 Hugh Borland, Westerhill House, Ayrshire ; 3 John Ross, Titwood, Ayrshire.

Skimmed Milk Cheese—1 William Hamilton, Pirsiland, Biggar.

The attendance was large. The sum drawn at the gates and for catalogues was £1892 6s. 6d., the largest amount yet obtained, and more than double the receipts at the preceding show in Glasgow.

The Society's dinner was held in the City Hall, the Duke of Richmond, President of the Society, being in the chair. Amongst those present were the Duke of Montrose, Earl Cathcart, Earl of Eglinton, Earl of Glasgow, Marquis of Drogheda, Lord Ranelagh, Lord Clements, and the Earl of March. Sir Charles Fergusson proposed the toast of the Society, coupled with the health of the Duke of Richmond, reputed, as they knew in every part of the kingdom, as the farmer's friend. The Chairman, in responding, referred to the fact that the assembly had no party politics. 'There are,' he said, 'places where we may speak on these subjects ; but here we meet as cordial friends, to make new friends, and I trust not to lose any old ones. 'I feel,' he added, 'that when we hereafter meet on ground where these matters are discussed with one another, the recollection of to-day may tend to soothe those asperities which party debate and party politics too often engender.'

In connection with this show public breakfasts were held. At one of these Sheriff Alison presided, and the

conversation turned on the best means of making the practical farmer acquainted with the recent discoveries in science, and enabling him to apply these to the cultivation of his own farms. Professor Johnston spoke hopefully of the results of his labours, remarking, that wherever he went, he had 200 or 300 farmers attending him, who seemed to drink in with avidity the information supplied. At the same meeting, Sir Chas. Fergusson referred to the circumstance that in Ayrshire a few gentlemen had purchased a vessel, and sent it out for guano, as an illustration of the new era that had opened up in the history of agriculture.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THIRD SHOWS AT DUMFRIES, 1845, AND INVERNESS, 1846.

IN 1845, the Society held its show at Dumfries, and the meeting took place on a part of the level haugh called the Dock, situated on the margin of the Nith. The date fixed was so late as October, and the competition opened on Tuesday the 7th of the month. Much apprehension was felt for the safety of the erections on the show ground after they were nearly completed, in consequence of an overflow of the river from the heavy rains towards the end of the week previous to the show. On the evening of Friday the 3rd October, the river was over the whole of the White Sands, inundating portions of the Vennel, Kirkgate, and other streets. At ten o'clock same night the outer wooden wall of the showyard, which ran along the river, gave way, and was floated off instantly. A number of hurdles were also swept away. In the morning, however, the river began to subside, and though it rained all Saturday, the water was soon drawn off, by means of tile drains run up through the enclosed space for the purpose. Sunday was fine, and by Monday the ground, naturally dry, was rendered firm by the draining; and though there were showers during the three days of the show, no inconvenience was experienced.

At the show, there were in all 1072 head of stock. Of these there were 537 head of sheep. Seventy-five entries were made of horses, while there were 297 in the cattle classes. The cattle sections comprised 105 head of Galloways, of which twenty-two were bulls, and thirteen breeding cows. There were only fifty-four Shorthorns, eleven being aged bulls, five yearling bulls, thirteen cows, and twenty-five heifers. Curiously enough, there was a very small number of Ayrshires, only forty-five entries being made—twelve bulls, sixteen cows, and seventeen heifers.

The prizes for West Highlanders and Angus cattle were only for oxen.

In the Galloways, the Duke of Buccleuch carried the first prize with a bull purchased from Mr Grierson, Bishop-ton; the first prize for pairs of cows was won by James Gillespie, Annanbank, Moffat; the prize in the single cow class being carried by the Duke of Buccleuch. John Palmer, Hallflatt, Scaleby, Carlisle, had a considerable number of entries. John Halliday, Moloch, had first prize in pairs of heifers.

The first prize Shorthorn, a son of Locomotive 4242, was shown by C. W. Harvey, Walton, near Liverpool; the second prize, a son of Bates's 2nd Duke of Northumberland, was exhibited by William Jobson, Chillingham. Mr Caruthers of Dormont, Dumfriesshire, exhibited many entries, and was pretty successful, gaining the first prizes in the cows, and in both the heifer classes. In Ayrshires, the first prize aged bull was shown by Geo. Lorimer, Kirkland, near Sanquhar; and the first yearling bull by Jas. Grierson, Morton Mains, Thornhill; and the first prize cow was shown by Wm. Young Herries of Spottes, Castle-Douglas. The first prize in the West Highland oxen was won by Mr Stirling of Keir.

The receipts for admission and for catalogues amounted to £440 18s. 11d.

The dinner which followed the show was presided over by the Duke of Montrose, and about 1000 gentlemen were present. The number included the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Queensberry, the Earl of Selkirk, the Earl of Traquair, Sir J. H. Maxwell, Mr Hope Johnstone, M.P., Sir David Maxwell, Mr Maxwell of Nithsdale, Mr Maxwell of Terregles. A discussion took place about drainage, in the course of which Mr Dudgeon, Spylaw, said he had in the past three years drained nearly 600 acres, and laid down one million of tiles and soles.

In 1845, the Society lost the services of Sir Charles Gordon, who had been Secretary for thirty years. After a short interval, during which Mr Stodart Macdonald acted

as Interim Secretary, Mr Hall Maxwell of Dargavel was unanimously elected to the office of Secretary, the election taking place at the General Meeting in January 1846. The first work Mr Hall Maxwell had to undertake was the preparation for the show of the Society, held that year at Inverness. This was the third time the Society had visited Inverness. The head of stock were considerable, amounting to 1006. Of these, 357 were sheep, 112 horses, and 428 cattle. Of the cattle entered, no fewer than 223 were of the West Highland breed; while there were thirty-seven Shorthorns, fifty-four of the Angus or Galloway breeds, and thirty-one Ayrshires. The meeting was fixed for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd September. On the opening day, the Agricultural Chemistry Association had a public breakfast, at which Mr Fraser of Reelig presided. Professor Johnston gave an address. The same evening, Mr Smith of Deanston delivered a lecture on draining.

The site of the showyard was the Academy Park, and the area before and behind Dr Bell's School. The chief feature of the exhibition was the fine display of West Highland stock, finer, we believe, than at any show the Society has since held. There were twenty-eight bulls, twenty-two single cows, five lots of three cows, and twenty each in the two classes of heifers. There were entries from the counties of Perth, Argyll, Nairn, Inverness, Sutherland, Moray, and Banff. The Marquis of Breadalbane had numerous entries. Colonel Mackintosh of Farr, Mr Stewart, Dalvey, the Duke of Sutherland, Mr Gilchrist of Ospisdale, and others exhibited largely. First prizes fell to the Marquis, to Mr Grant, Ruthven; and the Duke of Sutherland. Prizes were also awarded to the Duke of Richmond, Mr Cruickshank, Cloves; and Mr Cruickshank, Marcassie.

In Shorthorns, the first prize in the class of aged bulls was won by John M. Hopper, Newham Grange, Stockton-on-Tees, for Belleville 6778, which four years later won even greater honour. His portrait was painted by Mr Gourlay Steell for the Society's gallery. The second fell to the Duke of Richmond for bull Duke 3rd, bred by his Grace, the sire being Monsieur, son of 2nd Duke of Northumberland.

The first prize in the yearling class was won by William Hay, Shethin, Tarves, with Consul (a son of Lictor 6128), bred at Shethin. The first prize cow was shown by Alex. Lawson, Oldmills, being the same animal which, at the Aberdeen show in 1840, carried the first prize as a yearling heifer to her breeder, Mr Hutchison, Monyruy. The second prize cow was shown by Alex. Sutherland, Shempston. The other northern exhibitors in the cow class were Sir K. Mackenzie of Gairloch; Dr David Manson, Spynie; and the Duke of Richmond, both the latter showing cows bred by James Grant Duff of Eden; Hugh Ross of Cromarty, who showed two, one bred by himself, and the other by Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury; Alex. Young, Main, Elgin, who showed two, both bred by Ferguson Simpson, Mains of Pitfour; and James Ure, Maryburgh, near Dingwall, who showed a young cow bred by himself. The only cow entered from south of the Grampians was by Charles Stevenson, Redside, East Lothian.

In the Polled breed, which included Galloways, the first prize bull was Grey-breasted Jock 2, shown by Mr Watson, Keillor; the second prize going to Mr Walker, Portlethen. The first prize for yearling bull was won by Mr Fraser of Abertarff, near Fort-Augustus, for an animal probably a Galloway, bred by himself. The first prize in cow class went to Alexander Craig, Kirkton, Golspie, a breeder of Galloways; the second being won by J. C. Brodie of Lethen, with an Aberdeenshire cow purchased from Mr Mackintosh of Geddes. Robert Gentle, Dell, near Inverness, was an exhibitor of Galloways. Lord Lovat exhibited an Aberdeen or Angus bull and cow. Alex. Young, Main, Elgin, also showed an Aberdeenshire bull and cow. General Sir John Rose of Holme also showed an Aberdeen bull, bred by Mr Ramsay of Barra, and a cow bought from Mr Strother, Broomhill, Aberdeenshire. Peter Brown, Linkwood, had the prize for best pair of four-year-old oxen, with animals bred by J. Cargill, East Seaton, and purchased from G. Knowles, Aberdeen; and the first prize for best pair of three-year-olds, bred by John Thom, Uras.

Prizes were offered for Aberdeenshire Horned bulls,

aged and yearling; and for cows and heifers. Only one animal appeared in each of the four classes—two of them, the aged bull and heifer, being shown by Alexander Keith, Netherthird.

The show of Ayrshires was very small. The prize for best aged bull was given to Arch. Macintyre, Dunallan; in two-year-old class to Alex. Forbes, Beechwood, Inverness; and for best cow to Dr J. Inglis Nicol, Campfield, Inverness.

For the first time, prizes were offered for cross-bred oxen. The result was not encouraging. In two of the classes there was 'no entry.' In the classes of extra stock, there appeared in the section for Aberdeen and Angus Polled a two-year-old heifer, bred by William M'Combie, Tillyfour, and shown by Robert Scott, Balwylo.

In the horse class, the first prize for stallions above four years went to Joseph Skea, Aberdeen, and the second to William Wilson, Whiteside, Alford, with Blyth 80, an animal bred by Robert Simpson of Cobairdy; and for the best entire colt, to Robert Wilson, Brangan, Portsoy. Prizes were also carried in the horse classes by Robert Gentle, Dell; William Hay, Shethin; Alex. Cruickshank, Pluscarden; the Duke of Sutherland, and Lord Lovat.

The sheep classes were poorly filled. The first prize aged Blackfaced tup was shown by A. H. Mitchelson, Old Faskally, Pitlochry. The leading prizes in Cheviots were won by Donald Horne of Langwell, and Alexander Craig, Kirkton, Sutherland. In Leicesters, the prizes went to Keillor, Gordon Castle, Thomas Watson, Esperston, East Lothian; David Wallace, Balgrummo; Hugh Fraser, Balloch; and John Wallace, Banbeath.

Of horses in the extra class, the Judges commended a Highland pony mare, of the extraordinary age of thirty years and four months, with her twentieth foal, the property of Daniel Gilchrist of Ospisdale, Sutherland.

Among the extra stock exhibited at the show was a grotesque little animal, a 'specimen of the old dwarf Highland cow, which one would suppose was only suited for giving milk to the fairies; while beside her stood a little grey hump-backed Chinese cow, exhibited by Provost

Cameron of Dingwall.' There were also two entries of goats—one by John Cameron, Corriechoilie, the other by Duncan Mactavish, Garthbeg. The entry was in each case two bucks. Prizes seem to have been given to both.

The sum received for admission and for catalogues was £254 11s. 6d.

The Society's dinner took place in a pavilion specially erected. The Duke of Montrose was in the chair, supported by Earl Cawdor, the Earl of Egmont, Lord Berriedale, the Provost of Inverness, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lovat, the Honourable George Stuart, Mr Macpherson Grant, yr. of Ballindalloch, Major Cumming Bruce, M.P. The Earl of Selkirk was vice-chairman, supported by Lord Emlyn, Lord William Thynne, Mr Bailey, M.P.; Mr Mackenzie of Applecross; Edward Ellice, M.P.; J. Mathieson, M.P.; Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming; Seaforth; and Mr Wallace of Kelly. Mr Macpherson Grant returned thanks for the local committee, and remarked that it was mainly to the contributions, not of the rich, but of the tenant farmers, they were indebted for the success which had attended their efforts to provide the necessary funds for the show. This, he observed, was a new feature in the history of the Society, and reflected the highest credit on the North of Scotland.

The Mackintosh gave the health of the Strangers, coupling the toast with the name of the Earl of Leicester, son of the first Earl, whose name, as Mr Coke of Norfolk, it will be remembered, was at the first Glasgow meeting of the Society, associated as the fitting representative of the agriculture of England. Mr Macpherson Grant gave the health of the Secretary, remarking that, 'from the position which he (the speaker) had the honour of occupying as chairman of the local committee, he was enabled to state that, from the great zeal and urbanity which Mr Maxwell displayed in conducting their proceedings, the Society had been most fortunate in their choice. The arrangements of the show, which had been highly successful, reflected the greatest credit on Mr Maxwell.' It was a good beginning to the career of an official so largely connected with the operations of the Society for the next twenty years.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THIRD SHOW AT ABERDEEN, 1847, AND SEVENTH SHOW AT EDINBURGH, 1848.

THE show of 1847 took place in the city of Aberdeen, and the meeting, which was on the Links, was a great improvement on the exhibition of 1840. The Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine Association had been in operation for three years, and great impetus had been given to the breeding of stock. There appeared on the Links on Thursday the 5th August, no fewer than forty-nine Shorthorn bulls, seventeen cows, besides five pairs of cows, with thirty-six entries of heifers and pairs of heifers. Altogether 120 Shorthorns were entered. The first prize in the aged bull class was won by Amos Cruickshank, Sittyton, with Fairfax Royal 6987, bred by W. Torr, Riby. The second prize went to Mr Barclay Allardice, and the third to the Duke of Richmond, for a son of Monsieur. The first prize in the two-year-old class was won by William Tod, Elphinstone Tower; the second going to John Duncan, Newseat of Tolquhon, for Euston, a son of Prince Ernest 4818. In the yearling class, the first prize was taken by Arthur Harvey, Tillygreig, with a white bull, Duke of Clarence 9040, bred by Wm. Wetherell, Durham. John Hutchison, Monyray, was second with Fitz Adolphus Fairfax 9124, a half-brother of the first prize animal in aged bull class. The exhibitors in the bull classes included Jas. Barron, Middle Ardo, Aberdeen; Colonel Dalgairns of Balgavies; Alex. Geekie of Baldowrie; Alex. Gordon, Cocklarachy; James Gordon of Manar; John Grassick, Glenbucket; William Knox, North Ythsie; Charles Lyall, Kinncraig; John Ross of Arnage; William Russel, Kininmonth; Geo. Shepherd, Craigies; James Walker, Wester Fintray; Peter Wilson, New Keig; William Adam of Ranna; John Craighead, Tarbothill; Wm. Hay, Shethin; Alex. Lawson, Oldmills; James Paterson, Newbigging, Keig; Farquharson Taylor,

Wellhouse ; Ferguson Simpson, Pitfour ; James Cochrane, Glasgoforest ; Jas. Douglas, Athelstaneford ; James Grant Duff of Eden ; Wm. Gibson of Easter Kinmundy ; James Hay, Little Ythsie ; Andrew Longmore, Rettie ; Crawford Noble, Berryhill ; Messrs Philip, Portstown ; the trustees of late William Tower of Kinaldie.

The foregoing list is interesting as illustrating the degree of diffusion of Shorthorn bulls in the north in 1847. Shorthorn cows were, however, in much fewer hands. While there were forty-three exhibitors of bulls, entries of cows were only made by twelve breeders. The first prize for single cows was won by Wm. Hay, Shethin, with a cow named Fancy, bred by himself, out of Bright Eyes, got from the stock of Mr Grey, Millfield Hill. Mr Hay was also first in the class of pairs of cows, with animals both bred by himself, one out of a Wanton cow, and the other out of a cow by Anthony 1640. Mr Hay's success in the female classes was almost complete, for he won first prizes in all the classes in which he exhibited, being first alike for two-year-old heifers, pairs of heifers, and yearlings. The whole were bred by himself. The success was the more remarkable that, in these classes, there were entries by Mr Barclay Allardice, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Mr Douglas, Athelstaneford. The prize in the class of pairs of yearling heifers was won by Amos Cruickshank with a pair bred by himself, the one by Granite 7047, and the other by Fairfax Royal.

Of the Polled breed, there was a very large display. The classes were open to Galloways, but only Aberdeen and Angus appeared. Altogether, there were in the Aberdeen and Angus sections 104 entries. The first prize in the aged bull class was won by Mr Watson, Keillor ; the second falling to Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart. of Leys, for an animal bred at Keillor ; and the third to Patrick Grassick, Glenlogie, for an animal of the Aberdeen breed, bred by himself. The exhibitors in the class included Arthur Glennie, Fernyflatt ; T. Collier, Hatton ; Charles Sangster, Pitgair ; James Walker, Wester Fintray ; Wm. M'Combie, Tillyfour, who showed a four-year-old, bred by William

Fullerton, Mains of Ardvie. In the class of two-year-olds, David Carnegie Arbuthnott of Balmamoon carried the first honour with an animal bred at Keillor ; Alex. Morison of Bognie winning the second with a bull of the Aberdeen breed, bred by the exhibitor. In the yearling class, Wm. M'Combie of Tillyfour was first with Victor 46, described as of the Angus breed, bred at Tillyfour ; the second being carried by William Ruxton, Farnell, with a bull bred at Keillor. In the cow class, there was a strong competition. Robert Scott, Balwylo, won the first place with a cow of the Aberdeen breed, bred at Tillyfour, having for dam ' the first female of note ' at Tillyfour, bought by Mr M'Combie from Mr Wilson, Netherton of Clatt. The second prize was carried by James Walker, Wester Fintray, with an animal of the Aberdeen breed, bred by himself ; and the third went to Tillyfour for Queen Mother 348, bred at Mains of Ardvie. The prize for best pair of cows went to Mr Walker, Wester Fintray, for animals of the Aberdeen breed, bred by himself. In the two-year-old single heifer class, Mr M'Combie was first with an animal of the Aberdeen breed, bred by himself. Sir Thomas Burnett was second in the class with an animal described as of the Aberdeen and Angus breed, bred by himself, and he also carried the prize in the class of pairs of two-year-old heifers, with animals of the Aberdeen breed. In the single yearling heifer class, James Pirie, Collithie, won first prize with Jenny Lind 27, of the Aberdeen breed ; the second going to Portlethen, for Maggie of Portlethen 242, of the Aberdeen breed ; Tillyfour taking the prize in the class of pairs of yearlings, with two animals bred by himself, and stated to be of the Aberdeen and Angus breed. In the class of three-year-old oxen, Lord Panmure was first and second, with animals of the Angus breed, bred by Thomas Collier, Hatton ; and in the class of two-year-olds, Mr M'Combie was first and second with animals of the Aberdeen breed, bred, one by Mr Partridge, Ardmurdo, and the other at Easter Skene. In the extra classes, William Paterson of Jessiefield exhibited a pair of Polled twin cows, aged two years, each with calf at foot.

Of Horned Aberdeenshire cattle the display was very poor. No bulls were shown, and there were only fourteen cows and three heifers. The first prize cow belonged to James Pirie, Collithie, and the second to Robert Bruce, Heatherwick. The first prize in heifers went to John Ferguson, Coynach, and the second to Robert Bruce, Heatherwick. Of the West Highland breed, only one bull was shown, the exhibitor being the Duke of Sutherland. His Grace took the prize for best cow; William Grant, Ruthven, taking the second prize for cows and the first prize for heifers; while the premiums for oxen were carried by the Duke of Richmond with animals bred at Ruthven.

In the section of crosses, Wm. Hay, Shethin, won first prize in heifer class, the second going to William Knox, Little Ythsie. In the class of three-year-old cross oxen, the first prize went to W. F. Lindsay Carnegie of Boysack; the second and third going to Messrs John and James Martin, Aberdeen, for oxen bred by John Garden, Mill of Ardlethen. In the class of two-year-old oxen, John Garden, Mill of Ardlethen, won the first prize; the second going to Robert Moir, Tarty; and the third to Robert Simpson of Cobairdy. Mr Simpson won the prize in the class of heifers showing most symmetry, fat, and weight, with an animal bred by himself; and in the class of oxen of any age, the Messrs Martin won the first premium with a five-year-old, bred by Mr Garden, Ardlethen.

The horse classes were sparsely filled. The first prize in aged stallion class was won by Joseph Tait, Auchmillie, Portsoy; while the first premium in the class of three-year-old entire colts went to John Wilson, Tochieneal. The first prize mare was shown by Alex. Milne, Mill of Allathan. The first prize three year-old and two-year-old fillies both belonged to Wm. Hay, Shethin; the first prize in geldings going respectively to James Walker, Wester Fintray, and to James Hay, Little Ythsie.

The show in the sheep pens was small. In the Black-faces the first prize tup was shown by Wm. Tod, Elphinstone Tower; John Smith, Coynachie, taking the first prize

for ewes. Donald Horne of Langwell carried the whole of the prizes in the Cheviot classes. In the Leicester breed, the first prize two-shear tup, not exceeding forty-five months, was shown by Thomas Watson, Esperston, Fushie Bridge; and the second by the Duke of Richmond; while in the shearling class Wm. Smith, Burton, won first prize, and Mr Watson, Esperston, the second. The first premium in ewes went to Keillor, and the second to John Wallace, Banbeath, Leven. In the Southdowns, the prizes were divided among the Duke of Richmond, Mr Hutchison, Monyruy, and Mr Watson, Keillor.

The receipts for admission and for catalogues amounted to £510 17s. 3d.

At the dinner, the Earl of Aberdeen presided, and Mr Grant of Tillyfour was croupier. Among those present were Sir Thomas Burnett, Sir John Macpherson Grant, Sir John Stuart Forbes, Sir Michael Bruce, Sir John Maxwell, Major Cumming Bruce, Mr Farquharson of Invercauld, the Honourable A. Gordon, Capt. Dingwall Fordyce of Brucklay, M.P., Gen. Byres of Tonley. Major Cumming Bruce, in proposing the health of the chairman, referred to him as a 'statesman of distinguished ability and of unimpeachable integrity, a landlord of judicious liberality, and a man highly gifted, independently of the advantages of birth and fortune.' The toast of the Tenantry of Scotland was replied to by Mr Finnie, Swanston. In returning thanks for the deputation of directors, Mr Horne explained that at first the directors had considered it their duty to develop the capabilities of the different pure breeds and crosses for feeding; but, as the premium list for that year bore, the competition was now mainly directed to the breeding animals of the pure and established breeds. He referred to the large increase in the class of 'the pure Teeswater breed,' of which, at Aberdeen in 1834, only thirty animals were entered; whilst this year there were forty-nine bulls, twenty-six cows, and forty-four heifers. He adverted to the great efforts of that intelligent and spirited agriculturist, Mr Barclay Allardice of Ury, who, he said, may here be considered the father as well as the nurse of the Teeswater

cattle and Leicester sheep. Mr Horne remarked that 'Polled Aberdeen is now an established and deservedly favourite breed, and I have the sanction of the judges in saying that they deserve every possible attention and care.'

Mr Torr of Aylesby, who returned thanks for the judges, impressed on the Scotch farmers that they should be extremely careful not to lose sight of the purity of the native breeds of the country. After complimenting the good judgment which the agriculturists of that part of the country had shown in prosecuting the breeding of Short-horn cattle, and in commending the specimens of that description of stock shown, he added, 'I would earnestly urge on breeders still to give their attention to the breed of black cattle, the native cattle of the country.' Mr Torr proceeded to expound his well-known views on the necessity of preserving purity of breeding. Mr M'Combie, Tilly-four, had the honour of returning thanks for the successful competitors. The chairman paid a neat compliment to the Secretary, Mr Maxwell. 'A president,' he said, 'could be carved out of any piece of wood, but a secretary required to possess many attainments. All these were to be seen in an eminent degree in Mr Maxwell.'

After the show some sales of stock were made. Mr Wetherell, auctioneer, Durham, sold the Shorthorns. Col. Dalgaurns' bull, bred at Keillor, fetched £28. The bull shown by Mr Geekie of Baldowrie, realised £68. A yearling Polled bull, bred by Mr Machray, Torry, fetched £11.

In 1848 the Society were again at Edinburgh. The show took place on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th August, on a field at the Dean, on the south side of the Queensferry Road, now the site of Daniel Stewart's Institution. The space of ground occupied by the exhibition was about nine acres in extent. The number of Shorthorns was considered highly satisfactory. The first prize in the aged bull class was won by W. & F. Parker, Yanwath Hall, Penrith, with The Baron 6573, bred by R. W. Saunders. The first prize for yearlings was gained by Thomas Chrisp, Hawkhill, with Collingwood 8964. The

first premium in cows was won by John Mason Hopper, Newham Grange, with Violet, bred by the Rev. William Glaister. For this cow, which the same year won the first prize at the Royal Society of England, Mr Hopper paid 350 gs. Mr Douglas, Athelstanford, won the second place with a cow bred by W. T. Carruthers of Dormont. The first prize year-old heifers were shown by Mr Nicol Milne of Faldonside; the second by Mr Carruthers. The animals in both cases were bred by the exhibitors. At the show, Richard Booth, Warlabby, entered three cows, Hope, by Leonard; Cherry Blossom and Isabella Buckingham, both by Buckingham; and in the extra class the two-year-old heifer Charity, a daughter of Hope. None appear in the prize list.

In the Ayrshire sections the first prize for aged bulls was carried by Robert Paton, Cloberhill, Partick, and for yearling bulls by Wm. Orr, Mains of Houston. The first prize cow was shown by A. W. Buttery, Monkland, while the first prize in the class of pairs of heifers was won by Andrew M'Gregor, Ditton, Kilmarnock. The official report says of the aged bulls that the quality was excellent. The cows 'did not come up to expectation.'

There was a small show of Galloway cattle. Walter Carruthers, Kirkhill, Moffat, won the first prize for bulls with The Squire 18, bred by Mr Graham, Riggfoot. John Palmer, Hallflatt, Scaleby, exhibited the best cow; Walter M'Culloch, Kirkclaugh, was first in the class for pairs of heifers, the second being shown by Wm. Sproat, Borness. The judges gave it as their opinion that 'the bulls, cows, and heifers were not the very finest specimens of this hardy breed; but though better animals have appeared at former exhibitions, the greater portion displayed the original Galloway blood—a proof that so valuable a breed for out-door feeding is yet entire, and may, by judicious and careful selection, be profitably retained and improved.'

There was a very small show of Polled Angus and Aberdeen. There were only six bulls, four cows, and one pair of heifers. The first prize in bulls was carried by Mr Watson, Keillor, with Angus 45, the second going to

Tillyfour for Victor 46. In the cow class, Mr M'Combie was first with Young Charlotte 103, bred by Colonel Dalgairns; Mr Watson carrying the second and third prizes. Mr M'Combie was the only exhibitor in the class of heifers. The judges expressed the opinion that 'the highly improved portion of this much-famed breed is not surpassed by any other description of cattle, in the equal way in which the fat is mixed and diffused over every part of the animal, or in yielding to the butcher a greater quantity of prime meat in proportion to the weight of the carcass.' Of the animals shown, the judges remarked that they were 'really choice animals, and displayed progressive improvement, especially in the filling up the flesh on the ribs immediately behind the shoulders, which, though long a fault in this superior breed of animals, has been completely overcome by some eminent breeders, amongst whom the most prominent is Hugh Watson, Esq. of Keillor, whose first prize bull may with justice be classed as the most perfect animal of the breed ever exhibited. The same remarks apply to the first prize cow, belonging to Mr M'Combie of Tillyfour, Aberdeenshire, except that she is rather under size.'

The display of the Highland breed was pronounced 'very respectable.' The prize for best bull was won by D. M'Naughton, Cashlie, Fortingal; for best cow, by Wm. Grant, Ruthven, Tomintoul; for best lot of four heifers, by the Duke of Sutherland.

Of the Fifeshire breed, there were only four bulls and seven cows; there were no heifers; and the judges offered no remarks regarding the class.

The show of horses was pronounced good. Mr S. Clark, Manswraes, Kilbarchan, won the prize for best stallion with Grey Emperor 369. The class of mares was extremely fine, the judges remarking that 'there could not well be a better exhibition of them, every one, as drawn out of the stalls, seeming superior to the last.' The first prize mare was shown by Robert Findlay, Springhill, Glasgow. The judges complained of the classing together of fillies of all ages from one to three, and suggested the

classification according to ages—a recommendation to which effect was given at the next show at Glasgow, when there were three classes for fillies.

Of Leicester sheep there was a large show. The first aged tup was shown by Thomas Cockburn, Sisterpath; and the first prize shearling by William Smith, New Learmonth, Coldstream. Of this section the judges remarked that many breeders who exhibited had ‘deviated from the true character of Leicester sheep by attempting to attain a large size and great weight of wool, so much so that, at the English Agricultural Society’s show at Newcastle two years since, the larger proportion of such animals would have been classed as “long-woolled sheep,” and not as Leicester.’ Of Cheviots, in point of quality, the show was superior to that of any former occasion. James Brydon, Moodlaw, showed the first prize aged tup; John Dodd, Catcleuch, the first prize shearling; and T. C. Borthwick of Hopsrig the best pen of ewes. In Blackfaced sheep the premiums went to David Foyer, Knowehead, Stirling, and Adam Blacklock, Minnygap, Moffat. The judges remarked that they could not speak favourably of the Blackfaced as a class, and they added that improvement was not to be expected till as much attention was paid to Blackfaced as to Cheviots. Of Southdowns there was a fair display. The Duke of Richmond carried the prizes in the classes both of tups and ewes. In Southdowns the Duke of Richmond was first for tups, shearling tups, and ewes.

The Society’s official report notices that, ‘In the implement department, James Wilkie & Co., Uddingston, Glasgow, exhibited a curious and interesting relic of “sixty years since,” an old two-horse swing plough, supposed to be the veritable original and first iron plough that was made in Scotland—the maker’s name, William Allan, Bellshill, Glasgow. The appearance of this somewhat ancient implement carried the truth in the face of it. The assemblage and mode of fixing the parts resemble so entirely the structure of the old wooden ploughs, that no doubt need remain of the authenticity of this relic.’

The other classes of the show afford little room for observation.

The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues was again large, amounting to £1398 6s.

At the dinner in the Music Hall, the Duke of Montrose, President, was in the chair, and the croupiers were Sir John Hope, Bart., M.P., Mr Charles Cowan, M.P. Among those present were Lord Polwarth, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Erne, the Earl of Traquair, Sir David Baird, Sir James Drummond, Lord William Douglas, Sir James Riddell. The Chairman, in proposing the Highland Society, referred to the character and some of the results of the Highland Society's operations. He specially noticed the new department of Agricultural Chemistry. On the last day of the show, a special meeting was held, at which resolutions were passed setting forth that, impressed with the great importance of chemistry and its application to agriculture, it was resolved to approve of the proposed establishment of a Chemical Department under the cognizance of the Highland Society. This motion was proposed by the Duke of Buccleuch, and seconded by Mr Finnie, Swanston. At the same time, a resolution was passed, on the motion of Sir John Stuart Forbes, thanking the office-bearers and other members of the Agricultural Chemistry Association for having first brought this subject prominently before the agricultural community of Scotland, and for their exertions in subsequently prosecuting it.

The Society gave practical effect to the resolution, in so far as, at the November meeting, they resolved to appoint Dr Thomas Anderson to be chemist to the Society. The new chemist was spoken of in a certificate by Sir Robert Kane as a young and energetic chemist, and one of the most diligent and exact of Liebig's students. Dr Anderson entered upon his duties early in January 1849, and at a meeting of the Society held on the 7th February, he reported that in the preceding month he had made about thirty analyses. At this meeting he delivered an address, explaining the objects which he would have in view

in the discharge of his duties in connection with the Society.

In 1848 those directing the Society felt a desire to suspend for a time the holding of their large national shows. At a meeting on the 11th January the Chairman, Lord Rosebery, asked the Secretary whether anything had been done with regard to the show to be held in 1849? It was stated that nothing had been done, and that the whole question was open. After some conversation, it was resolved that the directors should consider the subject of the shows generally, and report to the half-yearly meeting to be held in July. At the July meeting, accordingly, a report from the directors was brought up on the subject of shows. This document recapitulated the course taken by the Society since the first establishment of shows in 1822, and pointed out that, in 1843, attention had been called to the desirability of considering whether the general exhibitions of stock and implements might not be fixed at intervals, probably of three years. This proposal was also brought before the summer general meeting of the Society, in 1843, by Mr Oliver, Lochend. At that time it was remitted to the directors to consider what should be done, and in January of 1844 it was resolved that there should in the meantime be no alteration on the existing system, especially as correspondence had been undertaken with respect to the show at Dumfries in 1845, and in Inverness in 1846. Meetings had afterwards been fixed for Aberdeen, and one was now before the Society that year, to be held at Edinburgh. The directors, however, went on to say

They felt convinced that the proper time had now arrived for giving effect to the alteration which had more than once been proposed, and they therefore recommended that the General Shows should in future take place at intervals of three years. The objects which the Society had in view when these shows were originally instituted have in the opinion of the Directors been successfully accomplished. The breeds of cattle and sheep best adapted for the different localities of the country have now been determined; the ages at which they should respectively be brought to maturity, and the most profitable modes of treatment have been ascertained; the breeders of one district have repeatedly been brought into contact and competition with those of another; much practical information has thus been disseminated; experience has been

gained ; and a wholesome spirit of emulation has been aroused. Above all, numerous local associations, some of them possessing great influence and resources, have gradually spread over the country, and adopting the practice and following in the footsteps of the parent Society, have within their respective districts beneficially seconded the more general efforts for the improvement of the stock of the country.

The Society had, therefore, arrived at an epoch in its career, and the directors stated that they were of opinion that the objects the Society had in view would be sufficiently secured by the triennial shows. They pointed out that, contrary to general opinion, these shows, instead of being a source of revenue, were actually a cause of loss, having up to that time absorbed above £5000 of the Society's funds. The report concluded by recommending that, after the meeting at Edinburgh was held in 1848, the shows should be only held triennially. The general meeting, which was held on the 19th of July, unanimously adopted the report.

This resolution was, however, not carried into effect. When it became known, considerable dissatisfaction was created in the minds of the agricultural community, and a representation, signed by eighty-three farmers against it, and praying that the annual show should be resumed, was laid before the directors. A report on the subject was again submitted at a meeting of the Society in January 1849, when, on the motion of Mr Horne, convener of the committee who made a report to the directors, it was resolved that the directors should be authorised to arrange, if possible, for a show at Glasgow in 1850. It may be convenient to mention here that a system, not of triennial, but of biennial shows, was continued in 1852, 1854, and 1856, since which date they have been held annually except in the year 1866, when no show took place owing to the prevalence of rinderpest.

CHAPTER XXX.

FIFTH SHOW AT GLASGOW, 1850.

AFTER a rest of a year, the Society appeared in great force at Glasgow in 1850. The official report says of the exhibition that it was 'not only the most extensive, but might justly be characterised as the most successful' yet held. The show took place on the Green, and covered twenty acres. Sweepstakes were arranged for Shorthorn bulls, £25 being given by the Society, and £2 from the owner of each bull entered. The produce was a sum of £70, which was expended on a piece of silver plate. The winner of this prize was John Mason Hopper of Newham Grange, Middlesborough-on-Tees; and the animal with which he carried the prize was his bull Bellville 6778, which was first at Inverness show in 1846. The official report says of the aged bull class that there were 'five or six bulls shown superior to what have ever been exhibited, at one time, at any meeting in the kingdom;' while Bellville's success 'established for himself the enviable character of being the best bull of his time.' The winner of the first prize in the regular class of aged bulls was Anthony L. Maynard, Marton-le-Moor, Ripon, York, the animal shown being Crusade 7938, by Cotherstone 6903. The first prize in the two-year-old class was won by Samuel Wiley, Brandsby, with Van Dunck 10992, by Van Dyke 7669. In the yearling class, the prize was won by A. Cruickshank, Sittyton, with Velvet Jacket 10998, bred by John Unthank, Netherscales, Penrith. In the cow class, both first and second prizes were won by Richard Booth, Warlabby; the first with Charity, and the second with Isabella Buckingham—these two cows having stood in the same position at the August show in 1849 of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. In the class of pairs of

heifers in calf, both the honours went to Benjamin Wilson, Brawith, Thirsk ; while in the yearling class, the first prize fell to James Gulland, Newton of Wemyss, and the second to Charles Towneley of Towneley Park, the first appearance of the Towneley herd in the Society's prize list.

Among the Ayrshires, there were twelve subscribers of £1 for the sweepstakes for bulls, the Society adding £10, and £5 being given by the Old Monkland, Barony, Bothwell, and Cadder Society. The sweepstake was awarded to James Andrew, Greenwood, Irvine, who had also the prize for the best bull in the aged class. The prize for best two-year-old bull was won by Robert Paton, Cloberhill, New Kilpatrick ; and for the best yearling, by Alexander W. Buttery, Monkland. The prize for best cow in milk went to William Glasgow, Silverhill, Bothwell ; and for the best cow in calf, to James Foster King, West Langhaugh. The official report of the shows says the aged bulls were superior ; but the cows in milk were 'a much inferior exhibition than might have been expected from the district.' The cows in calf were stronger. The report adds—'It is feared that the Ayrshire milking stock of late years has been bred to too light weights—a delicate appearance, and a well-set udder being the points most aimed at. These points have been attained by the practice of starving the young heifers, with the supposed object of making them good milking cows ; but a good milker, it is apprehended, will not be formed by any such negative means. An improvement, it is believed, would be effected in both points were the heifers bred so as to attain heavier weights and greater substance, and on becoming cows, they would then not only prove greater milkers, but might easily be fed a hundredweight or two heavier. The paramount object to be held in view in breeding Ayrshires is obviously to obtain the largest quantity of good milk, with a tendency to fatten when put up to be fed ; and neither of these ends will be attained by light weights and delicacy of appearance.'

For the Polled breeds there were two classes—Galloways, and Aberdeen and Angus. In the former, there was a fair display. The first prize aged bull, Mosstrooper 296,

was shown by Robert Gibbons, Mossband, Longtown, and bred by George Graham, Riggfoot. The second was shown by W. C. Forster Thompson, Solway House, Bowness, and was also bred by Mr Graham, Riggfoot. In both the two-year and the yearling classes, the prizes went to James Graham, Meikle Culloch, Dalbeattie, the former for Fergy 19. The first prize in cows and pairs of yearling heifers went to James Gillespie, Annanbank; the first prize in pairs of two-year-old heifers going to John Palmer, Hallflatt. The official report on the Galloways says that the bulls were better than those shown at Edinburgh in 1848. 'The cows made an inferior exhibition, being small sized, and in every respect inferior to the bulls. The heifers were all under size, though they evinced purity in breeding.'

Of Polled Aberdeen and Angus, there were only twenty-six on the ground. Mr Fullerton, Ardovie, won first prize in aged bull class with Earl of Buchan 57; and D. H. Adamson, Stannochy, Brechin, the second prize with a bull bred by himself. The best two-year-old bull was shown from Balwylo, and was President 205. Mr Watson, Keillor, showed the best yearling bull, and he also had both the prizes for cows and the premium for best pair yearling heifers, one of the pair being Octavia 331. Mr M'Combie, Tillyfour, had the only two entries in the class for pairs of two-year-old heifers, one in each pair bred by himself, and the other bred by Hugh Watson; the one bred by himself being Kate 12. He had also the prize for best pair of oxen. The official report, after noticing the smallness of the exhibition, says the quality was superior, and adds, 'It is believed that Angus cows of so fine a quality, accompanied with substance, have seldom been seen, as the prize cows exhibited on this occasion.'

Of the Fifeshire breed, only nine animals in all were shown—two three-year-old bulls, two two-year-olds, three cows, and a pair of heifers. The official notice of the show passes over the Fifeshire breed without remark.

Of West Highlanders, there was a small display. The prizes for bulls were carried by Donald Macdonald of Craigrue; Mr Campbell of Jura; Duncan M'Naughton,

Cashley, Glenlyon ; and Messrs Stewart, Invermeran, Fortingal. The prizes for cows and heifers were shared by Mr Malcolm of Poltalloch, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Donald M'Laren, Brae-Leny, Callander. The official report of the show says that 'the exhibition of aged bulls was not nearly so good as might have been expected in the district in which the show was held, the animals wanting both symmetry and high breeding, and many were coarse and inferior. The two-year-olds were better than the aged bulls, there being some fair specimens ; but even the best of them wanted size and growth, and their number, besides, was limited beyond expectation. It is questionable whether there ought to be a premium for yearling West Highland bulls, as at that age their points are not developed, and it is difficult to tell how they may turn out. One pen of cows was good, and well bred, but the remainder were inferior. Some of the heifers were good, but unequal. Amongst the oxen some fair animals were exhibited. The show of this breed generally disappointed expectation.'

The show of horses is described as 'superior to any at the Society's meetings for many years back.' In a class of thirty-two aged stallions, the first premium went to Robert Arkley, Philipstoun, Linlithgow, for Lothian Tam 506. In a smaller class of three-year-olds, S. Clark, Manswraes, won the first place. The first premium for mares and three-year-old fillies went to A. W. Buttery, Monkland, Airdrie. Adverting to the horse section of the show, the official report said—'The show-yard indicated that much care is bestowed on the breeding of horses in the district of Clydesdale ; still, it cannot be denied that a large proportion of ordinary farmers use both mares and stallions, for renewing their working stock, affected by hereditary disease. Whenever a stallion or mare is affected with contracted feet, founder, sandcracks, ringbones, bone-spavin, curb, bog-spavin, diseases of the eye,* broken wind, roaring, and such like, it ought to be rejected for breeding purposes.

* Several of the diseases enumerated are not hereditary, such as founder, sandcracks, and diseases of the eye. Still, animals having these diseases should be rejected for breeding purposes.

The stallion to be used ought to have a sound constitution, good temper, easy action, short legs, straight back, round rib, strong over the loins, deep chest, good ends, lengthy quarter, and plenty of bone and muscle. Such properties in a horse cannot fail to improve his kind. Mares, too, instead of possessing imperfections, hereditary diseases, and bad forms, and being either worn out or too young, ought to have short legs, broad deep chest, back rather long than too short, a broad, well lifted, and rounded loin, quarters long and oval on the top, haunches wider than the hips, fine animated head, pleasing countenance, density and firmness of muscle, sinews, and structure, clean, muscular, and sinewy leg, large knee, with broad, wide hock, the shank or canon-bone and sinews both in the fore and hind legs well developed, and straightly dropped below the hock joint.'

In sheep, far the best display was in Leicesters. Of the breed there were 115 lots, and 286 head. In the class of tups not exceeding forty-five months, there were thirty-nine entries; and in the dinmont class there were forty entries. In both these classes, all the prizes were carried by tups shown by Samuel Wiley, Brandsby, Yorkshire. The first prize for ewes went to Mr Douglas, Athelstanford, the second to Lord Kinnaird; and the first prize for gimmers to James Mitchell, Little Knox, Castle Douglas, and the second to George Thomson, Haymount, Kelso. The official report, in noticing the remarkable success of Mr Wiley's sheep, says, 'The prize tups were bred with infinite care, entirely from Leicestershire, and from the fine stock of that breed for upwards of half a century, and they now possess a uniformity of character only to be obtained by such means.' The report notices, as regards the other sheep exhibited, that 'it seemed as if size had been attended to by the breeders, to the sacrifice of form and quality; and it was obvious that a large proportion of the dinmonts, as well as a portion of the aged rams, intimated a recent cross with a larger description of sheep than the pure Leicester—the wool, in many instances, being of inferior quality, and the heads and offals coarse, denoting a want of disposition to fatten on ordinary keeping.'

Of the Cheviots, the report is that the aged tups were inferior, the aged ewes good ; the first prize pen, shown by Thomas C. Borthwick, Hopsrig, being 'declared by competent judges to be the best Cheviot ewes ever exhibited at the Society's shows.' The Blackfaced sheep were 'considered very fair, though not superior to what might have been expected in a district on the west coast of Scotland. It was obvious that a great number of the owners of some of the largest and best stocks in the Highlands did not compete at all.' In the class of Southdowns, the prizes were shared between the Duke of Richmond and Mr Watson, Keillor. The winning animals were declared to be 'highly creditable.'

The official report pronounces the show of pigs 'not superior,' while 'the breeds were not sufficiently marked in character to exhibit the specific differences between the Large and Small kinds in their purity.' It is pointed out that, 'in breeding pigs, it is essential to keep them pure, whatever be the kind, otherwise their flesh will degenerate into coarseness.'

Poultry was much larger than any previous show, there being eighty-six entries. Of dairy produce it is reported that 'this was much the largest exhibition that had ever taken place under the auspices of the Society, the entries of butter being no fewer than 246, and of cheese seventy.' The butter was pronounced good ; but it was pointed out that 'the curing of butter is becoming circumscribed into a smaller compass in the western counties of Scotland, for which change several reasons might be adduced. One cause is the breaking up of old pasture, and it is found that butter made from new grass does not keep so well as that from old pasture. Another is the great improvement that has taken place in the making and curing of butter in the northern counties of Aberdeen, Banff,* Caithness, &c., whence large quantities are now sent to market in competition with that of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, which for many

* As this sheet is passing through the press in 1879, a controversy is going on in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire as to the means of restoring the alleged lapsed character of the butter cured in these counties.

years held the monopoly of the fine Scotch butter trade. This competition has caused many of the dairy farmers of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire to relinquish the making of butter altogether, and to confine their attention to the making of sweet milk cheese, which gives a good return with comparatively little labour; and just as the sweet milk cheese has increased, the cured butter of the western districts of Scotland has diminished.' The report notices that several imitations of different kinds of English cheese were excellent; but it adds that 'much yet remains for the Scottish cheese-makers to do to equal their professional rivals in England, where the cheese is undoubtedly worth 15 per cent. more in the market than Scotch cheese.'*

* There were few really good cheese makers in Scotland in the first half of the present century. Some Ayrshire families contrived to make good Dunlop cheese sixty years ago, and part of it was sent to respectable households in Edinburgh. It was thus brought into comparison with Gloucester and other approved English varieties, and the attention of influential men was directed to the question as to the practicability of making generally as good cheese in Scotland as in England. As is noted on page 186, a premium of £10 was in 1824 offered by the Highland Society for the best imitation of Double Gloucester cheese made that year in Scotland, and the prize was won by Mr Bell, Woodhouselee, a farmer near the border of Cumberland. In 1832, the Highland Society placed fifteen sovereigns at the disposal of their members in Wigtownshire, to encourage improvement in that county. The cheese were to be imitations of Stilton, North Wilts, or Gloucester. Though the cheese-making of Wigtownshire at that time was inferior to Ayrshire, it does not appear that the prizes did any good beyond keeping the idea of improvement by change of mode before the public mind. In 1844, Mr Caird introduced a Lancashire mode into his dairy at Baldoon, in Wigtownshire; and Mr Caird's dairyman followed up the idea of change by making Cheshire cheese, after going to England to obtain instruction. That dairyman—Robert M'Adam, an enterprising and ingenious man—and his brother attained considerable success in their imitations of Cheshire cheese. Some leading members of the Ayrshire Agricultural Association also directed their attention to the matter; although it did not seem a hopeful attempt to change a rural practice throughout whole counties, in the face of old prejudices and time-honoured associations. But a movement was made. Two members of the association—Mr Cunninghame, Chapelton, and Mr Drennan, Auchinlee—were deputed in 1854 to visit some of the dairy counties of England. The deputation saw Cheddar cheese made in the dairy of the late Mrs Harding, at Marksbury, in Somerset, and they recommended the Cheddar mode, as it seemed to combine the greatest advantages in ease and simplicity of manufacture with value of results. At that time Cheddar cheese was little known, even by name, in Scotland.

Acting on the recommendation of the deputation, the Ayrshire Association brought Mr and Mrs Joseph Harding to Ayrshire in 1855, and they made

The receipts for admission and for catalogues amounted to £1909 15s. 3d.

At the dinner following the show, the Duke of Roxburgh presided, and the Duke of Argyll was croupier.

cheese publicly on seven or eight farms, from the north of that county to the confines of Wigtownshire. Those exhibitions were numerous attended by farmers and their wives, and the way was cleared for the desired alteration of practice. A number of Ayrshire farmers made the change at once, with obvious improvement in most cases. In Galloway, some of the dairymen and farmers went with their wives to Mr Harding's dairy to qualify themselves for carrying out the new mode of manufacture; and the improvement was greater on the whole in Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbright than in Ayrshire. In other dairy counties the Cheddar mode was adopted at the same time, and it soon became the prevalent mode in Scotland.

The Ayrshire Association has continued to foster the movement, and in doing so they have had the countenance of, and also material aid from, the Highland Society. The first public exhibition of Scotch Cheddar cheese was made at Ayr in 1855, and next year the annual competitions were begun at Kilmarnock. These competitions have taken place at the end of October, and they are continued with a degree of success which seems steadily to increase. They are the most extensive annual shows of the kind in the kingdom, or indeed in the world.

The great value of the movement is recognised by all who are acquainted with the recent history of cheese-making. The cheese which is made in a few of the Somerset dairies probably still excels the finest Scotch Cheddar, but the Scotch makers are now far ahead as regards general quality. And they are following out improvements with characteristic ingenuity and perseverance. It is said by men who are capable of forming an opinion, that the change of mode has added at the rate of two pounds per cow to the annual value of the cheese dairies of Scotland; and the estimate may be applied to about 70,000 cows in the western and south-western counties.

The extension of the Cheddar mode of cheese-making has, however, not been confined to this country. The proceedings of the Ayrshire Association brought it under the notice of dairy owners on the European Continent and in America. In Canada and the United States, improvements have been aided by the establishment of cheese factories. At a single factory the milk of hundreds of cows is made into cheese by a person carefully trained for the work, and good buildings and appliances can be obtained at a moderate outlay in comparison with the amount of produce. The number of factories already at work is very great, and there is almost unlimited space for extension in America. The quality of American cheese is improving, and the quantity sent to this country is increasing year by year. But the most serious competition with British produce in our own markets has occurred since the middle of 1878. At a time of dull trade and lowered wages, the market has been weighed down by enormous importations, and prices have fallen fully 25s. per cwt. That decline is equal to the entire rent paid for many good dairy farms in Wigtownshire.

Among those present were the Duke of Montrose, Lord Rossmore, Lord Kinnaird, Marquis of Douglas, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Clements, Lord Blantyre. Lord Kinnaird proposed the Agricultural Society of the Sister Kingdoms. With the Royal Society of England he coupled the name of Mr Loft, and with the Irish Society, Lord Clements. Mr Finnie, Swanston, acknowledged the toast of the tenantry. The Duke of Argyll made several speeches, giving promise of future eminence. Mr Torr of Aylesby, who returned thanks for the Judges, repeated his counsels as to purity of breeding. Referring to the fact that some of the prizes for Shorthorns and sheep had gone to England, he said he thought it not unlikely that, ere long, Scotchmen would beat the best animals that England could produce. At all events, he should consider it easier for Scotchmen to beat the best English beasts than it would be for Englishmen to beat the fine Polled Angus animals which had that day been exhibited.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THIRD SHOW AT PERTH IN 1852.

AFTER an absence of sixteen years, the Society visited Perth in 1852. In 1850, the Directors were memorialised by a number of influential proprietors in Perthshire to fix a meeting at Perth for 1851, but, on account of the Great Exhibition in London, it was considered expedient to postpone it till 1852. The exhibition, which was held on the South Inch on the 4th, 5th, and 6th August, furnished proof of the advance made in the interval. There were now eighty-two Shorthorns, against forty-five in 1836; fifty-four Polled in place of fourteen; fifty-three Ayrshire instead of thirty-three. The West Highland cattle were stationary, the numbers being respectively sixty-five in 1836, and sixty-four in 1852; while the entries of the Fife breed were fourteen, as compared with twenty in 1836. Horses showed 135 entries in place of forty-six, and sheep 662 against 416; swine, fifty against eighteen; while of poultry there were 186 entries, none being shown in 1836; and dairy produce showed 123 entries against six; and implements numbered 339, against seventeen.

In the Shorthorns, Thomas Chrisp, Hawkhill, Alnwick, won the sweepstakes and the first prize in the aged bull class, with his Phoenix 10608. In the two-year-old class A. Cruickshank won with the roan Matadore 11800, son of Mr Booth's Hopewell. In the yearling class the Duke of Buccleuch carried the prize with an animal bred by S. E. Bolden, Lancaster. Mr Douglas, Athelstaneford, had wonderful success, being first in the cow class with his red-and-white Rose of Autumn; first in the two-year-old heifer class with his Village Belle; and first in the yearling class with his white Purity. Mr Grant Duff got second prize for two-year-old heifers with his Iris, by Louis d'Or, out of Ladye Love, a grand-daughter of Sylph, by Sir

Walter. Of the Shorthorns as a class the official report said, 'The aged bulls were very superior.' On the other hand, the young bulls, except the prize-winners and two or three more, were not exactly of the right stamp. The Directors, therefore, impressed the necessity of 'securing young bulls of the purest descent, and of the highest points of quality. If this rule be not rigidly adhered to, Shorthorns, while they increase in number, must inevitably retrograde in quality.' In the female classes 'the younger surpassed the older animals.' The Directors adverted to 'the excessive state of fatness' of some of the animals, and intimated that the judges were instructed to withhold premiums from all over-fed bulls, cows, and heifers.

The Polled breeds competed together. There were few Galloways, the exhibitors being the Duke of Buccleuch, Mr Graham, Meikle Culloch; Walter M'Culloch, Kirk-claugh; Walter Carruthers, Kirkhill; James M. Hog of Newliston, &c. The prizes all went to the Aberdeen and Angus. In the official report, John Graham, yr. of Shaw, Dumfriesshire, who acted as one of the judges (the other two being A. Glennie, Fernyflatt, and George Milne, Haddo), reported that he thought, as a rule, the Galloways would be better shown separately, but added, 'I am rather of opinion that it has been wisely judged to have the two breeds classed together at the show, as it may turn the attention of breeders of Galloways more to the useful qualities of these animals—that is, in being more careful with regard to the softness of touch, which is the requisite of aptitude to fatten, instead of looking so much to the great length of hair (without reference to its softness), which, I think, is too much followed in this part of the country, to the exclusion of more useful qualities. I am of opinion that the Galloways may be much improved by judicious crossing with the Angus, though adapted to certain modes of farming for which the pure Angus would be too tender.'

The official report goes on to say that 'there was admittedly no comparison between the Galloways and the Angus or Aberdeen. It is right, however, to remark that,

while the former were regarded as below an average of former shows, the latter were perhaps never before surpassed in quality.' The bull which won the sweepstakes was shown by Mr Watson, Keillor, and was the same animal (Grey-breasted Jock 2) that was first at Inverness in 1846. Of this bull the report says, 'He was particularly reported by the judges as an extraordinary animal, and unrivalled for strength, symmetry, and quality, though now fourteen years of age. In fact, he showed the perfection to which judgment and attention can bring this valuable breed.' The first prize in the ordinary class of bulls of any age was awarded to Mr Watson, Keillor. Mr Bowie, Mains of Kelly, won the prize in the class of two-year-old bulls with his Cupbearer 59; the prize in the yearling class going to Thomas Carnegy of Craigo for an animal of the Angus breed, bred by the exhibitor. In the class of cows, Mr M'Combie carried the first prize with a cow bred by himself, and described as of Angus breed, Bloomer 201; the second falling to Mr Watson. Mr M'Combie had a greater victory in winning both first and second prizes in the two-year-old heifer class, though Mr Watson had two entries in the class. Mr M'Combie's first prize heifer was Fair Maid of Perth 313, and the second prize Windsor 202, both described in catalogue as the Angus breed, though the former is bred by Mr Collie, Ardgay, Morayshire, and the latter by Mr M'Combie. The best yearling heifer was Pride of Angus 176, shown from Balwyllo. Only one pair of oxen were shown, the exhibitor being Mr M'Combie. The official report, in summing up its notice of this breed, as seen in the ordinary classes at the show, says: 'The Directors rejoice that this and preceding shows indicate a praiseworthy amount of effort and care on the part of breeders of Polled stock, followed by a corresponding improvement in the stock. They cannot but regard it as the most valuable breed of Scotland, combining, as it does in a great measure, the constitution of the Highlander with the feeding properties of the Shorthorn.' At Perth, as on previous occasions, the Polled cattle formed the principal object of interest and admiration on the part of strangers from England and Ireland.

In a note on the extra cattle, the Directors say:—‘In this class the cow and calf of the Polled breed, bred and exhibited by Mr Watson, Keillor, excited much interest. The cow is twenty-six years of age, and having reared twenty-three calves, shows strikingly the sound constitution of the stock, which is now more than ever an important qualification. This cow having long previously won the Society’s highest premiums, was disqualified from competing, and had consequently to be exhibited as extra stock.’ This animal was doubtless the Prima Cow No. 1 of Polled Herd Book, which was exhibited at the Society’s show at Aberdeen in 1858, and then recorded as thirty-four years old.

Ayrshires were in fair numbers. In the bull classes, all the honours went to A. W. Buttery, Monkland, who also carried first prize for best cow in milk; the prize for best cow in calf going to A. M’Lachlan, East Longhaugh, Renfrewshire. The bulls were considered good. Cows in milk were good, though deficient in weight; while those in calf were pronounced ‘generally wanting in shape, condition, and weight.’

‘Considering the proximity of the show to some of the best breeding districts for Highland cattle, the exhibition of this class (West Highland) did not in point of extent realize what was anticipated.’ So says the official report. The prize for best aged bull was won by Lord Colonsay, Lord Justice General; the prize for two-year-olds going to John Macdonald, Inverlochlang, Lochearnhead. The Marquis of Breadalbane won the prize for best cow, the second going to Neil Malcolm of Poltalloch. The Directors’ report pronounces the aged bulls inferior; the rest of the stock were equal to former occasions; but the Directors note that ‘it is much to be regretted that recent shows have not exhibited that progress in this interesting and valuable native breed which characterises stock of other descriptions.’

Of the Fife breed only five bulls, five cows, and four heifers were exhibited. The official report remarks that ‘it is a question with many judges whether the Fifeshire breed exists in a pure state; if so, its numbers are insig-

nificant, and its importance questionable. At no show has the Society succeeded in bringing together above a few examples of the breed, and the Directors have it, consequently, in contemplation to discontinue offering premiums for it. The animals exhibited at Perth were not considered worthy of high commendation.'

The horse classes were fairly well filled. The best stallion was shown by Samuel Clark, Manswraes, Kilbarchan, being Star 824. The best three-year-old colt was shown by Alexander Lawson, Oldmills, Elgin, and the animal is specially noticed as 'equal to anything of its age seen for some years.' The show of mares, 'though surpassed at Glasgow in numbers, was, perhaps, in point of quality, one of the best ever brought together in Scotland.' The best mare was shown by A. W. Buttery, Monkland.

In the sheep classes the first prizes for Leicester tups were carried by John Davidson, Brandon, Whitehouse, Northumberland; and for ewes and gimmers by Adam Thomson, Rutherford, Kelso, and Mr Douglas, Athelstaneford. In the Cheviots the first premiums were mostly carried by Mr Brydon, Moodlaw, and Mr Elliot, Hindhope. In Blackfaced the first prizes were won by Robert Paterson of Birthwood, Biggar; James Tweedie, Nether Abington, Lanarkshire; James Brydon, Kinnelhead; and Patrick Small, Dirnanear, Perthshire. The Southdown premiums were mostly divided between Mr Aitchison of Alderston, and Mr Watson, Keillor. The official report characterised the Leicesters and Cheviots as good. The Blackfaced, though very good, yet contained 'some animals scarcely qualified to be presented on such an occasion.' The Directors remarked that 'it is to be apprehended not only that too little attention generally is paid to the improvement of Blackfaced sheep, but that an indiscriminate system of crossing may ere long, in some districts, destroy its purity, if not imperil its existence. It is earnestly hoped that every effort will be made to maintain the purity and develop the qualities of a breed so peculiarly suitable for many parts of this country.'

In the porcine classes 'there were some excellent

specimens of the small breed, but the show of the large was deficient.'

Of poultry 'the exhibition was more than usually large, but the judges did not report favourably. There was a want of superior birds generally, and the deficiency was particularly noticeable in the section of dorkings.'

Of dairy produce the exhibition was limited in extent. In point of quality, the report was favourable. 'The Stilton cheese' (for which the first premium was awarded to M. S. McInroy, Lude, Blair Athole), 'was pronounced equal to any that the county of Leicester produces.'

Of implements there was a large display. A premium for the 'best broad-cast sowing machine for grain and grass seeds' was awarded to John Lennie, Lauder Barns, Lauder; and a prize was awarded to Thomas Sherriffs, West Barns, Dunbar, for the best drill-sowing machine for grain. Premiums were offered for best sowing machines for turnips and for beans, but in each case there was 'no award.' A great feature in the machine section was the trial of reaping machines. Of five machines exhibited, four were on the principle of Hussey's, and one on that of the Rev. Patrick Bell. Of these, only two were entered for trial. The Hussey machine was exhibited by Crosskill of Beverley; the other was the early constructed machine invented in 1828 by Patrick Bell, with certain improvements lately introduced by his brother, George Bell of Inchmichael Farm, Perthshire. The judges of the trial were Messrs Lawrence Oliphant of Condie; Henry Stephens, author of 'The Book of the Farm;' James Stirling, C.E., Edinburgh; John Finnie, Swanston; John Dickson, Saughton Mains; John Gibson, Woolmet; James Steedman, Boghall; William Watson, Errol; John Young, engineer, Newton-upon-Ayr. The Duke of Athole superintended the arrangements for the trial. The judges unanimously decided in awarding the premium to Mr Bell, '(1st) for the decided superiority of his machine in economising time and expense, owing to the greater breadth cut by it with the same horse power—the difference being as ten to six and a half; (2nd) for the character and quality of the work

performed by it, as being cleaner cut, producing less waste or shake, and laying the swathe with a regularity better suited for binding in sheaves than when laid off in unequal bundles; (3rd) for being less liable to choke, and to the consequent stoppages; (4th) for being mechanically adapted to deposit the grain in rows, performing the operation in a superior manner, and saving, in the opinion of the judges, the labour of two men, as compared with Hussey's; (5th) for the advantages arising from its having the means of laying off the grain to the right side or the left, this feature, combined with that of being propelled, instead of being drawn, enabling it to enter on either side, or into the centre of a field, without any previous clearing, and to continue the cutting without interruption while the cut portion of the crop was lying on the ground; (6th) for greater efficiency when operating on a crop partially lodged.'

The sum drawn for admission was £841 8s. 5d., and for catalogues, £84 18s. 6d.; together, £926 6s. 11d.—nearly four times the sum taken in 1836. The sum for admission does not represent the full attendance, as at this show, for the first time, members received free tickets to the showyard, a privilege ever since enjoyed.

The dinner took place in the City Hall—the Duke of Roxburghe, President of the Society, in the chair; the Duke of Athole being croupier. Among those present were the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Kinnaird, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Panmure, Lord Strathallan, Lord Stormont, Lord Blantyre, Mr Stirling of Keir, the Hon. T. C. Bruce. Lord Panmure proposed the tenantry of Scotland, to which Mr Watson, Keillor, replied. Mr Wilson, Edington Mains, returned thanks for the successful competitors.

CHAPTER XXXII.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—WINTER SHOWS, 1853-54.

IN 1853, the Directors of the Society undertook, at the request of the Board of Trade, the task of collecting agricultural statistics. Previous to this, attention had been called to the subject on various occasions. For instance, Mr John Dudgeon, then of Spylaw, Kelso, fully convinced of the great public utility of such a measure, published in the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture* for March 1842 an article on the importance of obtaining authentic statistical information on British agriculture. This paper was intended to have been read by the author at the Society's show at Berwick in October 1841. In 1845, an experiment was made by the late Sir Geo. Clerk of Penicuik, Bart., when Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in an English, an Irish, and a Scotch County, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of introducing a general inquiry. The results, however, were not such as to encourage further proceedings being taken. Two years later, the subject was taken up by Lord Clarendon, when President of the Board of Trade, and the draft of a Bill was prepared by Mr Milner Gibson, then Vice-President of that department; and the opinion of the Society having been asked, Mr Hall Maxwell had several interviews with that gentleman. This measure, however, was allowed to drop. No further step was taken till 1850, when Mr Dudgeon, on 1st June of that year, addressed a letter to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., then President of the Board of Trade. In that letter Mr Dudgeon very clearly pointed out the nature of the information required, and the method by which it might be collected and published by the Government. Appended to this letter (which was published in the *Quarterly Journal*

of Agriculture for July 1850) were forms of schedules for collecting the desired information, such as the extent and distribution of land in acres, produce, live stock, &c. The year following, the Society again moved in the matter, and in 1852, Mr Labouchere called on the Directors to prepare a statement of the manner in which the Society would recommend Government to proceed. Owing to the change of ministry, this statement fell to be considered by Mr Henley, who succeeded Mr Labouchere. It was favourably regarded by him, and the Society was asked to estimate the cost of an experimental trial in three counties; but the dissolution of Lord Derby's Government again interfered with progress, and the matter fell into the hands of Mr Cardwell. That gentleman at once sanctioned, at Government expense, a preliminary inquiry in 1853 in the counties of Roxburgh, Haddington, and Sutherland. The assistance of the Society having been requested to carry it out, the Directors were induced to undertake the charge of the experimental trial. The inquiry having been successfully conducted, it was extended during the four succeeding years over the whole of Scotland. Each county was divided into a certain number of districts. In each district there was a special correspondent, or enumerator, and a committee composed of a representative from each parish in the district. The number altogether on the statistical staff was about 1000, all farmers.

In the last year (1857) a difficulty arose with the Audit Office, when, after a good deal of correspondence, the arrangement by which the information was obtained through the Society was abandoned. In addition to detailed statements and vouchers, Mr Hall Maxwell was required to assign authority for the employment and payment of enumerators and clerks, and for every other arrangement. For instance, if an additional clerk was employed for a month, receipts by him for his weekly salary were insufficient. Government must authorise his employment and the rate at which he was to be paid. In the same manner, payments to enumerators were disallowed, and their receipts disregarded, because Government had not been consulted

regarding their employment, or the amount which had been given them.

A statement of the requirements by Government was submitted to a meeting of enumerators and members of committee, when resolutions, approving of the course followed by Mr Maxwell, were adopted. The matter was brought before the General Meeting on the 12th January 1858, when the Society expressed its entire concurrence with the resolutions adopted by the Directors, and by the meeting of enumerators, and its regret that the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury should have rendered the dissolution of the connection between the Society and the Statistical Inquiry unavoidable.

The statistics have since 1866 been collected through the officers of the Inland Revenue, under the superintendence of the Board of Trade. But the information, as furnished by Government, is not so full and copious as that previously supplied by the machinery organised by the Highland Society. In particular, the average produce per Imperial acre in each district, and the gross produce per county, are now wanting in the returns.

No show of breeding stock was held in summer of 1853. In January of that year, however, the General Meeting of the Society adopted a report by the Directors, recommending the establishment of winter shows of fat stock. The first show took place at Edinburgh in December 1853, the fat stock being exhibited in the Cattle Market on the 12th and 13th, and the poultry, dairy produce, and roots and seeds in the Corn Exchange on the 26th and 27th of that month. The number of entries was, for cattle, ninety-one; sheep, fifty-three; pigs, fourteen; poultry, 171; dairy produce, 83; roots and seeds, 274.

At the General Meeting in January 1854, Captain Falconar, who was chairman of a standing committee for these winter shows, reported that while the exhibition had been successful in point of stock, it had been productive of a loss to the Society from want of public support. He

added that the Directors, however, would not be deterred from making another trial, in the hope of greater success, at Glasgow.

The second show, accordingly, took place in the Cattle Market, Glasgow, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th and 13th December 1854. The number of cattle was eighty-seven; sheep, forty-three, in pens of three each; pigs, seventeen; poultry, 186, in coops of three each; dairy produce, eighty-seven; seeds and roots, 270. At this show Mr M'Combie sold two oxen, which were first and second in the Polled breed, for £110; Mr Pollok of Broom sold a cross ox for £65; and a cross ox was sold by Mr Stirling of Keir for fifty guineas.

At the General Meeting in January 1855, Captain Falconar again reported that, notwithstanding every attempt to curtail the expense and to add to the interest of the exhibition, the Glasgow winter show had ended in a very considerable loss, and stated that the Directors had no hesitation in discountenancing the repetition of an experiment which, without enlisting public sympathy and support, would most probably again land the Society in a large pecuniary loss.

The abandonment of the shows was then unanimously resolved upon, as a measure indispensably necessary, however much to be regretted. The deficit on the Glasgow show was above £500.

A movement soon after took place with the view of raising a subscription to guarantee the Society against loss, and to enable the Directors to re-establish these shows. The result was a report, by Capt. Falconar, to the General Meeting on 11th July 1855, to the effect that the supporters had not succeeded in making any arrangement which would warrant the Directors in proposing to cancel the resolution of the January meeting.

The Edinburgh Christmas Club Show was afterwards established, and to it the Society contributes the sum of fifty pounds and medium gold medal.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SECOND SHOW AT BERWICK, 1854—PARIS SHOWS OF 1855 AND 1856.

THE Society held the Summer Show at Berwick in 1854 in August, opening on the 2nd of that month. The show was held on the same field as in 1841. On this occasion the premiums offered amounted to £1500, being within £100 of the amount of money given in premiums at the Glasgow show in 1844, which, up to that time, was the highest that had been offered by the Society. The large sum offered in premiums did not arise from any specially high prizes given, but was due solely to the enhancement of the prizes in the various sections of the competition. The show was marked by great excellence.

In the Shorthorns, in the aged bull class, the first premium was carried by Richard Booth, Warlaby, with his Windsor 14013, a son of Crown Prince 10087; the second premium going to Thomas Simson, Blainslie, for Tweeddale 12246; and the third to George Shepherd, Shethin, for Red Knight 11976. In the class of two-year-old bulls, Mr Campbell of Tullichewan, carried the first premium with a son of Flying Dutchman 10236; the second falling to Andrew Longmore, Rettie, for Earl of Aberdeen 12800, son of Grand Duke 10284; and the third to John Marshall, Chatton Park, Alnwick, for Wilton. In the yearling class, first honours went to Athelstaneford for Captain Balco 12546; the second to Nicol Milne of Faldonside, for Joe Miller by Highland Harry 11578; and the third to F. H. Fawkes, Farnley Hall, for Robinson Crusoe by Lord Marquis 10459. For bull calves, the first prize went to R. Booth, Warlaby, for a six months' calf by Crown Prince 10087, the dam by Buckingham 3239; and the second and third prizes to Thomas Willis, Manor House, Carperby, for two roan bulls, both sons of Gipsy King 11532.

In the cow class, Mr Booth, Warlabby, carried a further first honour at this show with Bridesmaid, by Harbinger 10297 ; the second premium going to Mr Tod, Elphinstone Tower, for Welcome, a daughter of Gainford 2044 ; and the third to Mr Chrisp, Hawkhill, for his Primrose, by Collingwood 8964. In the class of two-year-old heifers, Mr Douglas, Athelstaneford, won the first place with his Rose of Summer, by Velvet Jacket 10998 ; Mr Saunders, Nunwick Hall, Penrith, the second place with Countess 6th, by Abraham Parker 9856 ; and Mr Campbell of Tullichewan the third position with a daughter of Flying Dutchman 10236. Mr Booth, Warlabby, had one more first class honour at this show. Besides being first in the classes for aged bulls, bull calves, and cows—in each of which he had only one entry—he was also first in the class of yearling heifers, in which he had two entries, Orange Blossom and Bride Elect, both by Vanguard 10994, a son of Buckingham 3239. The first prize was carried by Orange Blossom. The second prize in the class was awarded to Mr Douglas for his Lady Love, by Kossuth 11646 ; and the third to John Haig, Cameron House, for a grand-daughter of 4th Duke of York 10167. Prizes were offered for heifer calves ; the first prize going to Mr Douglas for Water Lily, got by Prince Charlie, the only entry in the class.

In the classes for 'Polled breeds,' no Galloways were entered. In the class of aged bulls, Sir James Carnegie was first with Cupbearer 59 ; Mr Bowie, Mains of Kelly, second with Earl Spencer 2nd 25 ; and Sir Alex. Burnett third with Strathmore 5. In the two-year-old class, Mr Bowie carried the first honours with Hanton 228, sold after the show to Mr M'Combie, Tillyfour, for 100 guineas ; Mr M'Combie taking the second honours with a bull bred at Tillyfour. In the class of cows, Mr M'Combie was first with Windsor 202 ; the second honours falling to Sir James Carnegie for Dora 333. In the heifer class, Mr M'Combie was first with Young Jenny Lind 207 ; Sir James Carnegie second with Kathleen of Kinnaird 339 ; and Sir Alexander Burnett third with an animal bred by himself.

Of the Ayrshire breed, there was a small show. Robt. Paton, Cloberhill, won the first prize in class of bulls; the first place among cows in milk going to Alex. Murdoch, Hallside; and among cows in calf, to James Robertson, Hall of Caldwell; while in the class of heifers, the first place was gained by John Stewart, Strathaven.

Of the Highland breed, the turn-out was very meagre, there being only two bulls, two cows, and four heifers. Mr Malcolm of Poltalloch got first prize for bulls, and Allan Pollok, Ronachan, for cows and heifers.

Horses were a fair show. Charles Phillips, Cracrop, Brampton, won first prize in class of aged stallions with Merry Tom 532; Robert Findlay of Easterhill, Glasgow, first prize for three-year-old colts with Britain 86; John Pattie, Dulrisken, Tinwald, for two-year-old colts. In mares, the first premium was won by Andrew Logan, Crossflat, Kilbarchan; in three-year-old fillies, by David Wright, Southfield, Prestonpans; in two-year-olds, by Robert Jack, Balcuroch, Campsie; in the yearling class, first honours falling to Wm. Kerr, Wester Causewayend, Mid Calder, and second to Wm. Stirling of Keir, M.P.

In sheep there was a good show. In the Leicester classes, Samuel Wiley repeated, and even surpassed, the successes at Glasgow in 1850. In the class of aged tups, he took first and third prizes; Athelstaneford coming in second. In the shearling class, in which there were sixty-nine entries, Mr Wiley had three entries, which carried all the three premiums; while, in the class of ewes, he had one entry, which was first, Mr Douglas being second and third. In the gimmer class, John Collie, Ardgay, was first, Mr Douglas being second, and Mr Simson, Blainslie, third. Of Cheviots there was a good display. James Brydon, Moodlaw, had three first prizes—aged tups, ewes, and gimmers; the first prize in the shearling tups going to John Carruthers, Kirkhill. In the Blackfaced breed, the first prize in aged tups was gained by Robert Paterson of Birthwood, Biggar; in the yearling class by James Tweedie, Nether Abington; in ewes by James Brydon, Moodlaw; and in gimmers by Allan Pollok, Ronachan. In South-

downs, Mr Aitchison of Alderston won the first prizes in both the tup classes ; the Duke of Richmond being first with ewes, and Mr Tod, Elphinstone Tower, with gimmers.

Of swine, there was a large display, both of the large and small breeds, all the first prizes going to England.

Of poultry, there were not many pens. Prizes were offered in more classes than formerly ; but in a great many there was no competition. There were, for example, no entries in Brahmapootras, or Malays, or Polands ; and though there were five classes for Hamburgs, a single entry constituted the entire representation of the breed. It was a pen of silver-pencilled Hamburgs, shown by Robert White, Kippielaw House, Melrose, and bred by the Hon. Mr Astley, Swanston House, Herts.

Among the implements, the judges awarded the prize of £6 for best drill-sowing machine for grain to Thomas Sherriff, Westbarns, Dunbar ; while for the prize for best sowing machine for turnips there was 'no award.'

The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues was £805 7s. 2d.

The Earl of Dalkeith presided at the dinner, and the Vice-Presidents were Sir John Forbes, Bart. of Pitsligo, and Mr Baillie of Mellerstanes. Among those present were Mr Clay, Mayor of Berwick ; the Earl of Haddington, Lord Blantyre, Lord Melgund, Sir John Hall, Bart., the Duke of Roxburghe, Earl Grey, Sir John Marjoribanks, Sir George Douglas, Mr D. Robertson of Ladykirk. Dinner being over, and the usual loyal toasts having been given and cordially responded to, the Chairman proposed the health of 'Our Ally, the Emperor of the French,' which was most enthusiastically received. Mr Aitchison, Linhope, returned thanks for the tenantry. Earl Grey proposed prosperity to the agriculture of France, and the Imperial deputation present at the meeting from that country. This toast was responded to by Mons. Yvart, the President of the Deputation, who spoke in French, and expressed the hope that next year France would be able to have a great exhibition of cattle and sheep worthy of the notice of Scottish farmers.

The remarks of Mons. Yvart referred to the first International Meeting, held at Paris in June 1855. The stock of Scotland had no place in the programme; but at the request of the French Government, a deputation attended. The English and Irish Societies had also deputations, and the three bodies were formally presented to the Emperor in the following order: First, Mr Wardlaw Ramsay of Whitehill, as Convener of the Highland Society's deputation; secondly, Mr Miles, as President of the English Society; and, third, Captain Ball, as Chairman of the Irish Society's deputation.

The second great International Show was held at Paris between 23rd May and 6th June 1856. At this show, prizes were offered for Shorthorns, West Highland cattle, Angus and Galloway Polled, and Ayrshires; while premiums were also offered for Cheviots and Black-faced sheep. From Scotland there were eleven Shorthorn bulls, fourteen cows; nine West Highland bulls and eighteen cows; eleven Polled bulls and twenty-four cows; seventeen Ayrshire bulls and fifty-one cows. Altogether, 155 head of cattle were sent. Of sheep, there were thirty-one Cheviot tups and thirty-three ewes; nineteen Blackfaced tups and fifty-seven ewes; nine Leicester tups and fifteen ewes; seven Southdown tups and three ewes. The arrangements for the exhibition of stock from Scotland at Paris were made by the Highland Society, through their Secretary. The West Highland and Polled cattle especially attracted attention. A deputation went to Paris as representatives of the Society. The deputation selected to be sent included, amongst other names, the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Dalrymple, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Mr Wilson, Professor of Agriculture, Edinburgh University; besides a number of practical agriculturists, such as Mr Caird, Baldoon; Mr Hope, Fentonbarns; Mr MacLagan, yr. of Pumpherston. The deputation had the honour of being received by the Emperor at a special audience, and of presenting to his Majesty a copy of the Society's Transactions and its Diploma of Honorary Associate.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

4TH SHOW AT INVERNESS, 1856; 6TH AT GLASGOW, 1857;
AND 4TH AT ABERDEEN, 1858.

MR HALL MAXWELL had to hurry back from Paris to arrange for the show to be held in the most northern point of Scotland visited by the Society—Inverness, now (1856) visited for the fourth time. The show took place on the 6th, 7th, and 8th August, and the site was the same as in 1864.

The show of Shorthorns was fair. The first prize aged bull was Prince of Coburg 15100, bred at Sittyton, shown by Arthur Harvey, Tillygreig; the second was The Baron 13833, shown by A. Cruickshank; and the third exhibited by Charles Lyall, Kincraig, was Energy 14511, bred by Mr Boswell of Kingcausie. In the two-year-old class, T. Willis, Manor House, Carperby, was first with British Boy 12496; A. Cruickshank, Sittyton, second with Lord Sackville 13249; while John Mackessack, Balnaferry, was third with Randolph 15128, bred at Orbliston. In the yearling class the first prize was carried by Wm. Tod, Elphinstone Tower; the second by Viscount Strathallan; and the third by Messrs Smith & Co., Hillhead, Nairn, with Goldsmith 14632. Mr Cruickshank, Sittyton, carried the first prizes in the whole of the female classes, his cow being Hebe by Lord Stanley 9328; his two-year-old heifer being Eugenie by Matadore 11800; and his yearling heifer being Lady Buckingham by Dr Buckingham 14405. The second prize cow was shown by Alex. M. Collie, Carsewell, and the third by John Mackessack, Balnaferry. The second prize two-year-old heifer was Lustre by Bloomsbury 9972, from Gordon Castle, and the third belonged to Viscount Strathallan; while the second and third prize yearlings were both shown by Mr Geddes, Orbliston, both after Duke of Leinster 10155.

Of the Highland breed there was a fair display. In the

aged bull class the honours were won, the first by Theodore M'Rae, Struy, Strathglass; the second by Lord Colonsay; and the third by Robert M'Lean, Gordon Hall, Kingussie. In the three-year-old class the first prize was gained by Lord Colonsay, and the second by Alexander Stewart, Dalvey; while in the two-year-olds the prize went to John Gordon, Balintomb, Grantown. In the cows the first and third prizes were won by the Duke of Sutherland, and the second by Neill Malcolm of Poltalloch. Lord Colonsay was first in the class of three-year-old heifers, Neill Malcolm of Poltalloch second, and John Gordon, Balintomb, third. In the two-year-old class, Messrs Smith, Minmore, were first, Alexander Stewart, Dalvey, second, and the Duke of Leeds, third. In the yearling heifer class, Robert Anderson, Meikle Kildrummie, was first with an animal only eleven months old; Alex. Stewart, Dalvey, second; and Hugh Fraser, Abersky, Inverness, third.

In the Polled classes, though open to Galloways, only one Galloway was entered—a two-year-old heifer; and it is curious that it was exhibited by Mr M'Combie of Tillyfour, the breeder being Mr Shennan, Balig, Dumfries. All the other entries were of Aberdeen or Angus breed. Mr M'Combie had great success, being first in aged bull class; first, second, and third in cows; and first in two-year-old heifers. He was also second and third in the yearling heifer class. His prize bull was Hanton 228. His first prize cow was Charlotte 203; his second prize cow Queen Mother 348; while his two-year-old heifer was Crinoline 204; and his second prize yearling was Windsor 2nd 344. George Brown, Westerton, who made his *début* as a breeder at this show, carried the second prize in the aged bull class with Earl Spencer 3rd 26, and won first prize in the yearling heifer class. Lord Lovat won the third prize in the aged bull class. The first prize in the class of two-year-old bulls was gained by the Earl of Southesk with Druid 225, and the second prize by John Dunbar, Holme House, Ardersier. The second prize in the class of two-year-old heifers fell to the Earl of Southesk for Empress 312, and the third place to John Dunbar, Holme House.

The show of Ayrshires was small, and the first premiums in the two classes for bulls, and in the cow class and the heifer classes, were all awarded to the same exhibitor, John Stewart, Burnside, Strathaven—a success quite unique.

There was a good show of horses, and the prizes in most cases went to north-country exhibitors. The first prize aged stallion, Grey Comet 192, was exhibited by his breeder, Robert Wilson, Durn, Portsoy, who was also the exhibitor of the first and second prize two-year-old colts. The first prize in three-year-old colts was won by David Riddell, Kilbowie; the first premium for the yearlings being carried by John Cruickshank, Cloves. George Williamson, Auldtown, Carnousie, won first prize for mares; Wm. Park, Boquhanran, first prize for three-year-old fillies; David Riddell, Kilbowie, first for two-year-old fillies; James D. Grigor, Wester Alves, first for yearlings.

In sheep, Thomas Simson, Blainslie, won the first prizes in both classes of Leicester tups; James Black, Knock, was second in the aged class; and William Tod, Elphinstone Tower, in dinmonts. John Collie, Ardgay, carried the first prizes in both the ewe and gimmer classes. In Cheviots, James Brydon, Moodlaw, carried first and second prizes in the aged tup class; and James Brydon, Kinnelhead, the third prize. In the dinmont class, Donald Horne of Langwell was first; James Brydon, Kinnelhead, second; and James Brydon, Moodlaw, third. In the ewe class, the first prize went to William Gunn, Glendhu, Lairg; the second to Donald Horne of Langwell; and the third to Sutherland Murray, Kirkton, Golspie. The first prize in gimmers was shown by James Brydon, Moodlaw; the second by John Carruthers, Kirkhill, Moffat; and the third by William Gunn, Glendhu. In the Black-faced breed, Alex. M'Donald, Strathmashie, won the first prizes in the aged tups and the ewe classes; Adam Blacklock, Minnygap, was first in dinmonts; and James Brydon, Kinnelhead, in gimmers. In the Southdown breed, Mr Aitchison of Alderston, Haddington, exhibited the first animal in aged tup class; John Hutchison, Monyruy, the

first in dinmonts ; R. Scot Skirving, the first in ewes ; and John Hutchison, Monyrup, the first in gimmers.

In the extra class for sheep, some attention was attracted by the exhibition of four tups and ten ewes of the old Scotch Brown-faced breed. There were only two exhibitors—Earl Cawdor, and James Falconer, Croy, Ardersier ; and a note we made at the time records that, ‘besides the two exhibitors, the breed was only in the possession of one other person, Alex. M’Arthur, Broomtown of Moyness.’

Swine were a small exhibition. The display of poultry was also very limited. Mr Sherriff exhibited his drill-sowing machine for grain ; Messrs John Gray & Co., Uddingston, a sowing machine for turnips ; and Messrs Sellar & Son, Huntly, a sowing machine for turnips with manure.

The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues was £315 2s. 4d.

On the evening of Wednesday, 6th August, a discussion on the Breeding of Shorthorns took place. Mr Harvey, Tillygreig, opened the discussion ; and among those who spoke were Messrs Williamson, Auldtown ; M’Combie, Tillyfour ; Geddes, Orbliston ; and Hope, Fentonbarns.

The Duke of Hamilton presided at the dinner, which was held in the Northern Meeting Rooms, and the Master of Lovat was croupier. Among those present were Provost Mackenzie, Earl Cawdor, the Earl of Seafield, Lord Lovat, Lord Saltoun, Hon. T. C. Bruce, Sir Alexander Gordon Cumming, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Gairloch, Sir James Elphinstone, Mr Baillie, M.P., Colonel Adair, M.P., the Bishop of Moray and Ross. The Croupier having proposed the National Agricultural Societies of the sister kingdoms, the Hon. Mr Howard replied for the English Society, and Colonel Adair for the Irish. Mr Baillie, M.P., spoke of the advance in the value of live stock, referring to the sum of £1200 given for Colonel Towneley’s bull Master Butterfly 13311. Cluny Macpherson gave the health of the Judges, which was replied to by Mr Geddes, Orbliston. Mr M’Combie returned thanks for the successful

competitors. The Earl of Seafield gave the Tenantry of Scotland, and Mr Brown, Linkwood, responded. The Hon. T. C. Bruce giving the Commercial and Manufacturing Interests, Sir James Elphinstone spoke in reply, and referred to the opening of the Great North of Scotland Railway as far as Huntly, which had just been accomplished.

The show of 1856 was the last of the great competitions held biennially. The Society the more readily resumed the annual competitions that the place of meeting for 1857 was at Glasgow, at which there has always been a good exhibition, accompanied with satisfactory financial results, arising from the large population and the numbers who attend the show. The show was held from the 4th to the 7th of August. The post of honour in the show was assigned to the Ayrshire cattle, which mustered in large force, numbering no fewer than 195 entries. In the aged bull class, the first premium went to Ivie Campbell, Dalgig, New Cumnock; the second to John Stewart, cattle dealer, Strathaven; and the third to James Rennie, Kessington, East Kilpatrick. John Stewart, Strathaven, was first in the two-year-old class, and John Parker, Nether Broomlands, Irvine, in the yearling class. James Frew, Balmalloch, Kilsyth, showed the first prize in the class of cows calved before 1854; and John Stewart, Strathaven, in the class for three-year-old cows. John Parker, Nether Broomlands, was first in cows of any age; James Stark, Garngadhill, Glasgow, in two-year-old heifers; and George Pender, Dumbreck, in yearling heifers.

The show of Shorthorns was superior in point of quality. The judges of this breed were Mr Anthony Cruickshank, Aberdeen, and Mr William Torr, Aylesby Manor; the attending member being Mr G. Hope, Fentonbarns. In the class of aged bulls, the first honours were awarded to Mr Stirling of Keir for John o' Groat 13090; the second going to Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart., Bellarena, Londonderry; and the third to Thomas Bell, Ballinshoe, Kirriemuir, for Nimrod 13388. In the two-year-old class, Mr Douglas, Athelstaneford, was awarded the first prize for

Sir James the Rose 15290; the second going to Mr Bethune of Blebo for Young California. In the yearling class, Mr Stirling of Keir won first honours with Hiawatha 14705; while the second prize went to Athelstaneford for Benedict Balco 14159. Both these bulls were sons of Captain Balco 12546. Mr Douglas won first and second prizes in the cow class with Rose of Athelstane and Ringlet; the third premium going to Keir. In the two-year-old heifer class, Messrs Turnbull, Bonhill Place, Dumbarton, won first and third prizes; and Wm. Tod, Elphinstone Tower, gained the second. In the yearling heifers, Mr Douglas won the first prize with Bride of Lammermoor, a daughter of the second prize cow Ringlet; and the second premium with 3rd Queen of Trumps.

In the section of Polled Angus or Aberdeen, Mr Bowie, Mains of Kelly, and Mr M'Combie, Tillyfour, with Mr Walter M'Culloch, Kirkclaugh, were judges. The first prize aged bull was Druid 225, shown by the Earl of Southesk, the second and third prizes being, respectively, awarded to Robert Walker, Portlethen, for Marquis 212, and Raglan of Portlethen 208. John Collie, Ardgay, won the first prize in the two-year-old class; the second prize going to Mr Leslie, The Thorn, for Hanton 4th 31. Among the cows, the first prize animal was Nightingale 262, shown by Mr Walker, Portlethen; the second and third being exhibited by the Earl of Southesk, the former being Kathleen of Kinnaird 339, and the latter Dulcinea 334. In the class of heifers, George Brown, Westertown, won the first prize with the heifer which was first as a yearling at Inverness; the second going to John Collie, Ardgay; and the third to Mr Brown, for Irene 311.

In the Galloways, among the aged bulls, the first prize was awarded to Mr Wardlaw Ramsay, of Whitehill, for Wellington 22; the second to John Cunningham, Whitecairn; and the third to Wm. Irvine, Barndennoch. James Beattie, Newbie House, Annan, was the only exhibitor of two-year-old bulls, and he had both prizes, the first prize-winner being Mosstrooper 3rd 279. James Graham, Meikle Culloch, was first in the cow class with Hannah 214, Allan

Pollok of Faside, being second, and James Gillespie, Annan Bank, third, with Betsy 124. James Shennan, Balig, won first and second premiums in the heifer class, the first being Maid of Galloway 357, and the second Flora Macdonald 360; the third prize falling to Mr Graham, Meikle Culloch.

The Highland breed were in fair strength. The first prizes went to R. D. Campbell of Jura; Alex. M'Donald, Balachallan, Callander; Neill Malcolm of Poltalloch; Allan Pollok, of Faside; and Donald M'Laren, Corrychrone, Callander.

Horses were a good show. The first prize stallions were shown by Samuel Clark, Manswraes, Bridge of Weir, (Sir Colin 772); Alexander Galbraith, Croy-Cunningham, Killearn; and James Salmon, Benston, Paisley. The first prize mares were shown by George Davidson, Dean Park, Balerno, and Thos. G. Buchanan of Welishot, Cambuslang.

In sheep, the Leicester prizes went to Thos. Simson, Blainslie, and Thomas Mason, Pallinsburn, Coldstream. In Cheviots, first prizes were won by Thomas Elliot, Hindhope, Jedburgh, and James Brydon, Moodlaw. In Black-faced, the first prizes went to Adam Blacklock, Minnygap; David Foyer, Knowehead, Campsie; Jas. Brydon, Kinnelhead; and Allan Pollok of Faside. In Southdowns, John Hutchison, Monyruy, and the Duke of Richmond carried all the first premiums.

Of swine there was a good show, the first premiums going to John Harrison, Heaton Norris, Stockport; Jonathan Brown, Aspatia; and James Skinner, Woodside, Aberdeen.

Of poultry there was a good display, Mrs Fergusson Blair of Balthayock exhibiting some of the rarer varieties.

The receipts for admission and for catalogues amounted to the large sum of £2415 3s. 11d.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, accompanied by the Duke of Hamilton and a large suite, visited the show-yard, and were received by the Lord Provost, the Secretary, and other officials. The Athole Highlanders, in full tartan array, were drawn up within the gate, and, under

the command of the Duke of Athole, were formed into a *garde d' honneur* when the illustrious visitors alighted, and were first escorted to the committee-room, and afterwards round the show-yard. Her Majesty leaned on the arm of the Duke of Hamilton, the Lord Provost walking by Her Majesty's side. Among the ladies and gentlemen who accompanied Her Majesty round the show-yard were—the Dukes of Hamilton, Montrose, and Athole; the Marquis of Tullybardine, the Earl of Eglinton, Lord Belhaven, the Duchesses of Hamilton and Athole; Lady Dunmore and daughters; Lady Belhaven, Lady Alison, and the ladies of Her Majesty's suite.

At the dinner there were about 500 gentlemen present, the place of assembly being the City Hall. The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and the Earl of Eglinton was croupier. There were present the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Duke of Athole, the Earl of Home, Sir George Clerk, Mr Dalglish, M.P., Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart., M.P. for Peebles; the Duke of Montrose, Lord Strathallan, Sir John Maxwell, Bart., Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Sir Archibald Alison, Viscount Dalrymple, Sir Jas. Fergusson, Sir Jas. Campbell, Sir Robert Napier, Sir George Macpherson Grant. Mr Stirling of Keir had the honour of returning thanks for the Successful Competitors. Mr Torr again returned thanks for the Judges, and repeated some former observations as to the Scotch farmers standing in need of improving their methods of making hay. The meeting was honoured with a deputation from Paris, whose health was proposed by the Lord Provost, the response being made in French by Mons. Barrelle, one of the deputation. The Earl of Eglinton alluded to the courtesy and complaisance of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, and complimented the Duchess of Athole on the part she took in providing for the reception of the royal lady.

The next year's show was at Aberdeen, and began on 30th August 1858. There were 1674 head of stock for the sum of £1500 in prizes, the same as at Glasgow. There were

450 cattle against 361 at the show in Aberdeen in 1847; 189 horses, being 84 more than in 1847; and 590 sheep, being 360 more than in 1847. There was also a very large display of implements, there being 610 entries against 49 entries in 1847. The official report on the show says the exhibition itself, taken as a whole, surpassed anything the Society had yet had, the number of entries being greater than at Glasgow in 1857. The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues was £1229 15s. 4d.

Shorthorns were in large numbers, and the quality was superior. Mr Wetherell, Aldborough, carried first honours in the aged bull class with his two-year-old, Statesman 15342; in the two-year-old class, Mr Shepherd, Shethin, was first with Cherry Duke 2nd 14265; and Lord Strathallan was first in the yearling class. Mr Douglas, Athelstaneford, won distinguished honour in the female classes, being first in cows with his Ringlet; first and second in two-year-old heifers with Queen of Trumps and Venus de Medicis; and first, second, and third in yearling heifers with Titania, Luna, and Grand Sultana respectively.

The Polled breed (which, in this instance, meant only Aberdeen or Angus cattle) were in very large force. There were nineteen aged bulls, ten two-year-olds, and fifteen yearlings. Of cows there were twenty-four, with twenty two-year-old heifers, and twenty-one yearling heifers. Most of the prize animals were notable. Mr M'Combie was first in the aged bull class with Standard Bearer 229; Mr Gordon of Fyvie second with Malcolm of Bodiechell 269; and Sir James Burnett third with Banks of Dee, by a sire and out of a cow both bred by Mr Watson, Keillor. In the two-year-old class, George Brown, Westertown, was first with Windsor 221; Mr Tayler of Glenbarry second with Napoleon 257; and the Balwyll Trustees third with President 3rd 246. Mr Bowie, Mains of Kelly, was first in the yearling class with Young Panmure 232; Robert Walker, Montbleton, second with The Earl 291; John Cruickshank, Cloves, being third with Hugh of Cloves 298. Mr M'Combie, Tillyfour, was first in cow class with The Belle 205; and John Collie, Ardgay, second with Fair

Maid of Perth 313 ; Lord Southesk being third with Dulcina 334. In two-year-old heifers, Mr M'Combie was first with Maid of Orleans 580 ; Mr M'Combie of Easter Skene second with a heifer by Hanton ; the Balwylo Trustees being third with Balwylo Queen 445. In the yearling heifers, Mr M'Combie, Tillyfour, was again first with his Pride of Aberdeen 581 ; the second being an animal shown by John Cruickshank, Cloves ; and the third being Evelyn 453, from Balwylo.

Among the extra stock there was shown by Mr Watson, Keillor, the Polled cow Old Grannie, No. 1 of the Herd Book. At the date of the show this cow was thirty-four years old. She was dam of twenty-five calves, and only gave up breeding in her twenty-ninth year. The Society awarded Mr Watson a medal as the exhibitor of so remarkable an animal. The cattleman, Jas. Thomson, who attended the cow all her lifetime, and had been in the service of Mr Watson for forty-two years, was, at this show, presented with the medal and premium of 100 francs by the 'Societe pour Protection des Animaux, Justice et Compassion Hygiene de Paris,' through their Secretary, M. Dutrone. The cow died at the age of thirty-five and a half years. A good deal of attention was drawn to a lot of ten cows, all Polled, exhibited in the extra class by Mr Walker, Portlethen, for which he was awarded a medal.

Of Ayrshires, there was a small exhibition, there being only thirty-seven entries. All the first prizes in the five classes were carried by one exhibitor—John Stewart, Burnside Cottage, Strathaven.

Of the Highland breed, there was a fair display. The Marquis of Breadalbane carried the first prizes in both the classes for bulls, and in the class for cows. The first prize for three-year-old heifers was won by Harry Shaw, Bogfern ; the first premium in the class of two-year-old heifers falling to Messrs Smith, Minmore, Glenlivet.

There was a large and fine display of fat oxen, cross-bred, Highland, and Polled.

Of horses, there was a fair show. Aged stallions numbered thirty-three, three-year-old colts twenty-one,

two-year-olds twenty-eight, and yearlings ten. William Wilson, Leven, won first prize in aged stallions with Dainty Davie 211; Peter Crawford, Dumgoyack, first in both the three-year-olds and two-year-olds, in the former with Lofty Benlomond 468; while Archibald K. Leitch, Inchstelly, was first in the yearlings. Of mares and fillies, the exhibition was rather limited. David Logan, Nether-ton, Renfrew, won first premium in the class of mares with foal at foot; and Alex. Watt, Rannieston, Ellon, in the class of mares in foal. In the three-year-old filly class, the first place was taken by W. Ironside, Clofrickford, Ellon; James Kerr, Barrodger, Lochwinnoch, being first in two-year-olds; and Alex. M'William, Bucharn, Huntly, first in yearlings.

Of sheep there was a creditable muster. In Leicesters, Samuel Wiley, Brandsby, York, won the first and second places in the aged tup class. In the shearling class, Thos. Cockburn, Sisterpath, had the high honour to secure the first prize, although Mr Wiley was an exhibitor, the latter only taking the second place. The first premium in ewes went to John Collie, Ardgay, and in gimmers to the Duke of Richmond. In Cheviots the first prize tup was shown by Thomas Elliot, Hindhope, Jedburgh; but in the dinmont, ewe, and gimmer classes the first premiums were all carried by James Brydon, Moodlaw. In the Blackfaced breed, James Milligan, Hayfield, Thornhill, won first prize for tups, and for dinmonts; Messrs M'Laren, Cornalarick, Braemar, being first for ewes; and James Brydon, Kinnelhead, for gimmers. In Southdowns, Mr Scot Skirving, Camptown, won the first premiums in tup, dinmont, and ewe classes; the Duke of Richmond being first in gimmers. In the class for Long-woolled sheep other than Leicesters, the first prizes were given to Mr Scot Skirving for a Cotswold tup and Cotswold ewes.

At the dinner, which was held in a marquee erected in the Quadrangle of Marischal College, about 500 were present. The Duke of Athole was chairman, and Lord Kintore was croupier. There were also present the Lord Provost, Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, Lord Haddo, Sir John Stuart Forbes, the Hon. Arthur Gordon, Sir A.

Leith Hay, Sir J. H. Burnett, Sir Alexander Bannerman, Sir George Abercromby, Sir Thos. Gladstone, Sir George Macpherson Grant, the Hon. T. C. Bruce. Mr Torr returned thanks for the Royal Society of England; M. Dutrone, who was present from Paris, responded for the Agriculture of France. M. Dutrone was a great admirer of the Polled breed, and as secretary of the Society in France for the prevention of cruelty to animals, he was the bearer of a medal, which he gave to the best bull of the Polled breed (Mr M'Combie's), on the ground that animals without horns were less likely to injure either animals or human beings. Mr Wetherell, Durham, returned thanks for the Judges, and in his remarks counselled the breeders of Shorthorns to attend less to size than to quality and symmetry. He urged them to visit some of the stocks of the leading breeders in England, and he suggested they had the example of Mr Douglas, Athelstaneford, before their eyes. The Hon. Arthur Gordon gave the toast of the Peasantry. Mr Harvey, Tillygreig, returned thanks for the Tenantry, which was proposed by Sir William Forbes. Mr M'Combie had the honour of returning thanks for the Successful Competitors, proposed by Lord Haddo.

CHAPTER XXXV.

EIGHTH SHOW AT EDINBURGH, 1859, AND FOURTH SHOW AT DUMFRIES, 1860.

IN 1859, the Society held its show at Edinburgh, from the 2nd to the 5th of August, on ground belonging to Sir John Warrender, adjoining Bruntsfield Links. Agreeably to suggestions of a committee, the stock were placed on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, and were judged on Wednesday morning and forenoon. The cattle were thus judged a day earlier than formerly; and as they remained on the ground till Friday, more time was afforded for their inspection. The longer period of exhibition, and the consequent necessity for shedding, and the cost entailed thereby, had the effect of limiting the display of live stock. There were nineteen fewer cattle than at the previous show in 1848. The influence of the new regulations was chiefly seen in the sheep classes, in which there were 177 fewer than at the show held eleven years before. There were forty-six more horses, twenty-two more swine, and 199 more poultry than in 1848. The show of implements was very large, there being 178 more implements than at Aberdeen, where nearly 200 more had been exhibited than at any previous show, owing very much to the exhibition of the Society being held at a different time from the Yorkshire Society.

The show was honoured by the presence of the Prince of Wales, then resident in Edinburgh, pursuing his education at the University. His Royal Highness appeared in the show-yard on the Wednesday and the Thursday. On both days he remained a considerable time, minutely examining the animals and implements. 'On the Thursday he was most enthusiastically received by the thousands congregated in the yard.' The attendance at the show was

very great. It was supposed that on Thursday as many as 35,000 persons had entered the exhibition. The sum taken for admission and for catalogues during the show was £2343 13s. 9d.

Mr M'Lagan of Pumpherston, in a report he made of the show, observes that the Shorthorn cattle gave evidence of considerable improvement between 1848 and 1859. The animals had become 'more compact, with shorter legs, and the beef laid on with more levelness over the whole body.' In the aged bull class, the prize was carried by George Shepherd, Shethin, with Cherry Duke 2nd 14265; John Hunter, Dipple, was first in the two-year-old class with The Duke, a son of Magnum Bonum 13277; while in the yearling class, the first prize went to Lord Kinnaird. In the cows, the first prize was carried by Mr Douglas with his three-year-old white Venus de Medicis. Mr Douglas also won the first and second prizes in the two-year-old heifer class, the former with Lady of Athelstane, and the latter with Maid of Athelstane. The first prize yearling heifer was shown by Messrs Turnbull, Bonhill Place, Dumbarton.

The Polled Angus and Aberdeen and Galloways were shown in separate classes. In the former, in the aged bull class, the first prize was Windsor 221, shown by the Earl of Southesk. The first prize two-year-old bull was The Earl 291, shown by Robert Walker, Montbletton. In the yearling class, the Balwylo herd carried the first prize with Lord Clyde 249. John Collie, Ardgay, took the first prize in cows with Fair Maid of Perth 313. In the two-year-old heifer class, the first honour went to Mr M'Combie, Tillyfour, for his Pride of Aberdeen 581; the first prize in the yearlings going to Balwylo for Heiress of Balwylo 461.

Of Galloways, there were only twenty in all. The first prize in aged bulls was won by Messrs Shennan, Balig, with Bob Burns 235. The other first prizes were won by Samuel Thomson, Blaiket; John Cunningham, Whitecain; John Cruickshank, Cloves, Forres; and Samuel Cunningham, Dunrod Mill.

Of Ayrshires, there were seventy-eight entries. The winners of the first prizes were Sir James Colquhoun of

Luss ; John Parker, Nether Broomlands, Irvine ; Lawrence Drew, Merryton ; and George Pender, Dumbreck, Kilsyth. Mr M'Lagan notes that the Ayrshires, as a class, 'were not equal to those of former years,' though it is owned that there is 'decided improvement on the size of the animals,' due probably to the remonstrance made by the Directors in their report of the Glasgow show of 1850.

Of Highland cattle, there mustered fifty-five, and the quality was fully an average. Allan Pollok of Broom took the first prize in aged bulls ; and R. D. Campbell of Jura the first in the two-year-old class and three-year-old heifers. Allan Pollok carried the first honour in the class of cows ; the first prize in the two-year-old heifer class falling to the Marquis of Breadalbane.

Of horses, the show was inferior. Mr M'Lagan remarks that 'most of those exhibited were unworthy of any prize, and even those gaining the prizes could not be considered first-rate.'

Of Leicester sheep, there was a fair show. Thomas Cockburn, Sisterpath, carried the first and second prizes both in the tup and dinmont classes ; Samuel Wiley, Brandsby, in both coming in only third. These entries from Brandsby and Sisterpath really represented different varieties, which were spoken of at the show as the English and the Scotch Leicester, the latter since termed the Border Leicester. Mr M'Lagan says, 'Both the English and the Scotch Leicesters were well represented ; the former by Mr Wiley's sheep, the latter by Mr Cockburn's. So wide is the difference getting between these two varieties, that the decisions will be regarded ere long as capricious, depending very much on the tastes of the judges whether they be in favour of the English or Scotch variety. It would be well if this matter were considered when the question of general shows is again taken up by the Society.' The Society took opportunity to consider the matter, and decided in favour of the Border Leicester. In the ewe class, John Collie, Ardgay, was first ; Mr Wiley, Brandsby, being first in gimmers.

Cheviots were well represented, and the first prizes

were carried by Thomas Elliot, Hindhope ; James Johnston, Capplegill, Moffat ; and James Brydon, Moodlaw. Of Blackfaced, there was an average display. The winners of first premiums were James Watson, Mitchelhill ; Adam White, Blindewing, Biggar ; Allan Pollok of Broom, Mearns.

In Southdowns, the Duke of Richmond exhibited in the tup, dinmont, and gimmer classes, and carried the first prizes in each. His Grace's first prize sheep were all from Goodwood. Of some entries from Gordon Castle, one carried second prize in tups, and the others were third in the dinmonts and gimmers. Mr M'Lagan observes that 'the sheep exhibited by the Duke of Richmond from his Sussex flock were the great ornament, not only of the Southdown portion of the yard, but were one of the chief attractions of the show. The three-shear ram, winner of the first prize here as at the Warwick show, has been generally admitted to be as perfect a specimen of the Southdown as ever existed. The climate of the South of England, combined with the practical skill of the shepherd, have produced those perfect animals, which are marvels to the Scotch breeders and shepherds.' John Hutchison, Monyrup, took the prize in ewes.

In the classes of Long-woolled sheep other than Leicester, Edward Handy, Sierford, Cheltenham, took the first premiums in tups and dinmonts ; the Duchess of Gordon carrying the first prizes in ewes and gimmers.

Swine formed only a middling show. Poultry were not of great excellence. Butter was 'very poor indeed,' and 'the judges did not consider any of the samples of powdered butter worthy of a premium.'

In the implement yard, reaping machines formed a prominent feature. A dozen were shown—seven self-deliverers, and five with manual delivery. The judges awarded the first prize for two-horse reapers to Burgess & Key's ; and for single-horse, to Messrs Gardner & Lindsay, Stirling.

At the dinner, which was held in the Masonic Hall, the attendance showed a great diminution in the numbers as

compared with previous meetings. By this time, indeed, the dinners had come to be regarded as of secondary importance, great interest being attached to the exhibitions of stock. There were only 108 gentlemen at the dinner. The Duke of Athole, President of the Society, was in the chair, and among others present were the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Strathallan, Viscount Dalrymple, Lord Justice Clerk Inglis, Lord Curriehill, Lord Binning, Sir George Clerk, Sir Thos. B. Hepburn, Sir James Mackenzie, Sir William Baillie of Polkemmet, Sir John Richardson. The Duke of Buccleuch having proposed the College of Justice, and the band having thereafter played 'Fee him, father, fee him,' the Lord Justice Clerk, in acknowledging, stated that within his own experience there had been a remarkable decay of the litigious spirit amongst the agriculturists of Scotland, and an equally remarkable falling off in the number of actions raised by them against their landlords, or against each other in the Court of Session. His learned brother and predecessor, Pleydell, held that the farmers of Scotland took to litigation only after the union of the two kingdoms had deprived them of their more natural amusement of slaughtering their sovereigns and making war. Now, however, another change had come over the farmers, and what could be the reason of it. He was perfectly convinced that their *perfervidum ingenium* must get vent somehow, else it would burst its bonds; and he had little doubt the reason it did not find its vent in litigation was that it found sufficient excitement and relief in the honourable and kindly emulation of the show-yard. The Duke of Richmond acknowledged the Agricultural Societies of England and Ireland, claiming for the first that it was the elder child of the Highland Society, and remarking that the Irish had followed the example of England in establishing their Society. The Duke also had the honour of returning thanks for the Successful Competitors.

In 1860, the Society migrated to the banks of the Nith, paying a visit for the fourth time to Dumfries.

The show was held from 31st July to 3rd August on the farm of Lincluden Mains. In the showyard, the place of honour was accorded to Galloway cattle, of which there were in all eighty entries. In the aged bull class, Mr Beattie, Newbie House, won the first prize with his Mosstrooper 3rd 279; in the two-year-old class, Robert Stobo, Halliday Hill, won the first prize; and in the yearling class, Mr Beattie was again first with Hero. In the cow class, Mr Graham, Meikle Culloch, was first with his Harriet 223; while Messrs Shennan, Balig, were first in the two-year-old heifer class, taking the prize with Jenny Burns 1334; and Mr Cunningham, Whitecairn, first in yearling class. Mr Russell of Pilmuir, reporting on the show, remarked that 'the resemblance which some of the finest specimens of the Galloways have to the more kindly and better pointed Angus was interesting. This was such as to give increased probability to the opinion, which we have heard some good judges maintain, that the one animal is but the effect of better treatment and culture over the other.' We may note that to Mr Beattie's Mosstrooper 3rd was awarded M. Dutrone's medal, as 'the best Polled bull in the yard.'

Of the Aberdeen or Angus, there was only a small show. The first prize in the aged bull class was carried by Mr Bowie, Mains of Kelly, with Young Panmure 232; the honours in the two-year-old class going to Mr M'Combie with Lord Clyde 249; and in the yearling class to the Balwylo Trustees for The Doctor 307. In the cow class, Mr M'Combie was first with Pride of Aberdeen 581; in the class of two-year-old heifers, George Brown, Westertown, was first with Maggie of Westertown 386; the first prize in the yearling class going to Balwylo for a daughter of Noble 245. In the extra class, Mr M'Combie exhibited four cows which had won prizes in 1854, 1856, 1857, and 1858. The specimens of the Angus or Aberdeen, if few, were of rare quality; and Mr Russell remarked that 'the absence of inferior specimens from the breed puts one in mind of a good picture without any back-ground of relief to so great excellences.'

Of Shorthorns, seventy-two were shown. Bulls were not of great excellence. Mr Russell says, 'There was not one really good specimen in the lot, young or old.' The first prize aged bull was Squire Annandale 15333, shown by William Lambert, Elrington Hall; the first prize two-year-old bull was Young Johnny, shown by David Ainslie of Costerton, Blackshiels; and the premier yearling bull was by Frederick 11489, and was shown by Mr Atkinson, Peepy. The cow class contained some good animals. Mr Douglas, Athelstaneford, won the first prize with his Lady of Athelstane. Two-year-olds formed an excellent section. Mr Douglas was first with Clarionet, by Mr Booth's Prince Arthur 13497. She was 'massive and symmetrical, carrying a large amount of lean flesh, with an extraordinary girth.' The second and third places were taken by the famous twin Duchesses 78th and 79th, out of Duchess 67th, by the 6th Duke of Oxford 12765. The pair naturally excited much attention. 'Though fully ripe, the Duchesses were by some considered plain, if not faulty, in their hind-quarters.' They were shown by Captain Gunter, The Grange, Wetherby, Yorkshire. Mr Atherton, Spike, showed in this class Grand Duchess, by Cherry Duke 2nd 14265, which was sold for 200 guineas. In the yearling heifer class, Mr Douglas carried all the honours, the first prize being Queen of Athelstane, the second Rose of Cashmere, and the third Eaglet. Queen and Rose were pronounced by Mr Russell to be of a quality 'never excelled at any 'show of the Society.' In the extra class, Mr Douglas exhibited his Rose of Athelstane, Rose of Sharon, and Maid of Athelstane.

Of Ayrshires, there were only seventy-seven entries. The general quality was not in any degree remarkable, though the prize winners were good. John Stewart, Burnside, Strathaven, took first premiums in aged bulls, cows in calf, and yearling heifers. John Marshall, Airbles Farm, Motherwell, took first premiums in two-year-old bull class, and cows in milk. John Parker, Nether Broomlands, Irvine, won the first prize in the two-year-old heifers.

Of the Highland breed, only ten animals were shown

—one bull, four cows, and two two-year-old heifers, and three yearlings. There were four exhibitors—the Duke of Hamilton, Allan Pollok of Ronachan, Rev. R. Whyte, Lockerby, and John Young, Urioch, Castle Douglas.

Of horses, there were 166. ‘The show of horses as a whole,’ says Mr Russell, ‘was inferior as to quality.’ The animal of most merit was the first prize mare in foal shown by Mr Rigg, Banks, Kirkcudbright, of which a portrait was taken for the Society’s rooms. The first prize stallion belonged to David Riddell, Kilbowie. He was the afterwards celebrated Sir Walter Scott 797, and gained the first premium in his class at the Battersea Show, when the property of the Duke of Hamilton. His portrait was taken by Mr Gourlay Steell in 1865 from an original painting executed by him in 1864 for the Duke of Hamilton.

In Cheviot sheep, James Brydon, Moodlaw, and Robt. Borland, Auchencairn, carried the first prizes for tups. In Blackfaced, Walter Murray, Walston, Penicuik, and James Drife, Barr, Sanquhar, won the first premiums for tups. In Leicesters, which were ‘good throughout,’ Mr Beattie, Newbie House, carried the first prize for rams. In South-downs, the chief honours were carried by the Duke of Richmond.

There was a large display of dairy produce, and the quality was excellent. ‘Formerly,’ says Mr Russell, ‘the district was noted for its inferior dairy produce. Indeed, among the merchants in Glasgow and Edinburgh, any cheese of inferior quality was said to have the “Sanquhar” flavour. This year’s exhibition has amply wiped away all reproach in this respect, thanks to agricultural exhibitions for the high standard of excellence set before every one.’ The class for ‘imitation English cheese’ was very full, and comprised mostly imitation Cheddar. The first prize in the class was won by Wm. Dickie, Girthill, Dalry, Ayrshire.

The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues amounted to £1275 11s. 2d., or nearly three times the amount taken in 1845.

At the usual banquet, which was held in the Dumfries Railway Station temporarily fitted up, the Duke of Athole

presided, and the Earl of Dalkeith was croupier. About 370 gentlemen were present. Mr Crofton, Holywell, returned thanks for the Judges. Mr Beattie, Newbie House, was coupled with the successful competitors, but, not being present, the duty fell upon Mr Douglas, Athelstaneford, who mentioned, as indicative of the value of stock, that he had that day refused on the show-ground 800 guineas for two animals. One of the incidents of the show was a lecture given by the famous horse-tamer, Mr Rarey, who, in a marquee adjoining the yard, gave illustrations of his method of subduing horses.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

FOURTH SHOW AT PERTH, 1861—BATTERSEA, 1862.

IN 1861, the Society for the fourth time visited the Fair City. The show was excellent in point of quality.

In the Shorthorn classes, the first premium for aged bulls was taken by A. Cruickshank's Lord Raglan 13244; while the second premium went to Scarlet Velvet 16916, shown by Mr Campbell, Kinellar. In the class of two-year-old bulls, the first premium went to Emperor, a son of John o' Groat 13090, shown by James Anderson, Corn-town, Bridge of Allan; the second was gained by the Duke of Montrose with Victor Royal 21028; and the third by Mr Marr, Uppermill, with his Sir Hubert 18844. In the yearling class, the first prize was gained by Mr Balfour of Whittingham, for his Great Seal 19905; while the second fell to Mr Stirling of Keir, for his Forth 17866, afterwards to take a higher place. In cows, the great feature was the conjunction of Richard Booth's Queen of the Vale and Queen Mab. Where these two animals appeared, no other had any chance. The stalls in which these two cows were shown were surrounded by a crowd during the whole time of the show. The animal which came in third was Milk-maid, bred at Keir, and shown by Mr Ainslie of Costerton. In the two-year-old heifer class, Richard Booth's The Soldier's Bride made as great a sensation as the two Queen cows. The Messrs Mitchell, Alloa, came second with Mistletoe, by Mr Booth's Welcome Guest; and The Soldier's Bride failing to qualify, the first prize actually fell to Mistletoe. Mr Douglas came in next with his Rose of Cashmere, for which he was offered and refused 300 guineas.

In the Polled classes, Angus and Galloways were shown together. Against this arrangement one of the

judges, Mr Arthur Glennie, in a statement embodied in the official report, entered a remonstrance, observing that, 'being in reality distinct breeds of cattle, a coloured West Highlander might just as well compete in a Shorthorn class.' The Galloways were in limited numbers, but they secured a few prizes, though only second and third. The feature of the competition was the remarkable success achieved by Thomas Lyell, Shielhill, Kirriemuir, who carried first prizes both in the aged and two-year-old class of bulls, the former with Tom Pipes 301, and the latter with Prospero 302, both sons of Mariner 148. Robert Walker, Montbletton, carried the first prize in the yearling class with his Tam o' Shanter 491, a son of Hanton 228. In cows, the premier honour was carried by John Collie, Ardgay, with Mayflower 314, bred at Mulben; while the second prize was won by another Mayflower 614, bred and shown by Robert Walker, Montbletton. The third prize winner was Erica 843, shown by the Earl of Southesk. The Balwylo herd had remarkable success in the two-year-old heifer class, carrying off all the prizes. Lord Southesk won the first prize in the yearling class with Columbia, a daughter of Windsor.

Ayrshires were limited in numbers. The first prizes were won by Robert M'Kean, Lumloch, Bishopbriggs; John Stewart, Burnside Cottage; the Earl of Strathmore; and John Wilson, Crosshouse, Roslin. Mr M'Kean's bull was afterwards first at Battersea, when the property of the Duke of Hamilton. His portrait was taken by Mr Gourlay Steell, R.S.A., in 1865, from an original painting executed by him in 1864 for the Duke of Hamilton.

Highland cattle formed a good show. The judges expressed their 'high opinion' of the quality, remarking that the cattle were 'superior to any exhibited at many previous shows of the Society.' The first prizes were won by the Marquis of Breadalbane; R. D. Campbell of Jura; Donald M'Laren, Corrychrone; and Allan Pollok of Ronachan. The portraits of the prize cow and calf shown by Mr M'Laren were painted by Mr Gourlay Steell in 1861.

Some interest was created by the exhibition of two

cows, described as of 'the Athole breed.' They were shown by Sir John P. Orde of Kilmory. A note we made at the time, taken from Sir John Orde's own statement, is that the animals were descendants from a tribe of cattle that formerly ran wild in the district of Athole, and had been kept for many years at Kilmory. Sir John was inclined to regard them as now forming a distinct breed. Hence they were entered as of the 'Athole breed.'*

* In the tenth volume of Society's Transactions (4th series, 1878), in the Report on Argyllshire, there is an interesting note by the editor, Mr F. N. Menzies, respecting the herd of cattle belonging to Sir John P. Orde. The note is in the words of the manager for Sir John, Mr James Aitchison. Mr Aitchison, when in the service of the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith Park, remembers a lot of white cattle coming there in October 1833 or 1834, which had been sold at a sale of the live stock at Blair Athole at that time, and being told by the man who brought the cattle to Dalkeith that they belonged to a tribe that had been at Athole 'from time immemorial.' Mr Aitchison left Dalkeith Park for Kilmory in 1836; and in 1839, the Duke of Buccleuch parting with the Athole cattle, a bull calf was got for Sir John Orde, and was kept as a stock bull. Mr Aitchison, managing for Sir John, picked up any pure Highland cows having a tendency to white. A really white cow mated with the white bull never failed to have a white calf. 'We continued to breed these in and in till they became as white as the original ones, all, however, having black noses and a few black hairs on their ears, and their horns with the points black, otherwise striped black and white.' Mr Aitchison was 'told that the Marquis of Breadalbane bought the rest of the white cattle' at the time that the animals came to Dalkeith Park, but that after a time those obtained by the Marquis 'ceased to breed among themselves, though doing so readily either way with the common Highland cattle.' The bull got from Dalkeith 'getting rather old, we changed him with the Marquis for one rather older, consequently, I conclude, one of the original herd from Athole, and we had a few calves from him.' Except a bull got early from about Barcaldine, in the north of Argyllshire, and an aged cow with calf at foot, got about 1863, 'we have not had any change of blood;' and the cattle 'are now quite a family type of more than twenty years. There has not been a calf born spotted, or other than pure white, except the black muzzle and black hairs on the ears as before mentioned.' Mr Aitchison adds—'I sent some few years since six heifers to Her Majesty's farm at Windsor; but Mr Tait, the manager there, told me that, though the crosses with the Shorthorn bull answered admirably, they had to give them up, owing to its getting wind that they were "Scotch wild cattle," and when ladies were walking in the park they looked at them with their black eyes.'

We may add here that, on a former occasion (Perth, 1836), specimens of the breed were shown by four different exhibitors; James Stewart, Loak, Perth, exhibited a yearling bull, bred by himself, and a six-year-old cow, bred by Lord Glenlyon. The Marquis of Breadalbane exhibited a cow purchased from Lord Glenlyon. The Hon. Fox Maule and Sir John Muir Mackenzie,

Horses were only an indifferent show. The first prizes for agricultural horses were won by Wm. Kerr, Lochend ; John Barr, Barangry ; David Logan, Netherton, Renfrew ; Samuel Clark, Manswraes ; Alex. Naismith, Windlestrawlee ; Wm. Park, Balquhanran ; A. B. Yuille of Darleith ; and James M'Artney, Muckhart.

In the sheep classes, the prizes in Blackfaced were won by Alexander Campbell of Auchindarroch ; John M'Laren, Monzie ; and Allan Pollok of Ronachan. In Cheviots, the first premiums were carried by James Brydon, Moodlaw ; and Thomas Brydon, Kinnelhead. In Leicesters, John White, Muirhead ; James Beattie, Newbie ; Peter Reid, Waukmilton ; and George Simson, Courthill, took the first prizes ; and in Southdowns, the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Southesk.

The receipts for admission and for catalogues amounted to £1328 14s. 10d.

At the banquet, which took place in the City Hall, there were about 280 gentlemen present. The Duke of Athole occupied the chair, and the croupiers were the Earl of Rosslyn and the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird. Among those present were Lord Provost Imrie, Sir P. Murray Thriepland of Fingask, Sir Robert Menzies, Mr Stirling of Keir, M.P., Sir William Gibson Craig, Sir Thos. Gladstone, the Hon. Charles Carnegie, M.P. The toast of the Royal Societies of England and Ireland was responded to, the former by Mr Carr of Stackhouse, Settle, Yorkshire, and the latter by Mr Owen of Blessington, Ireland. The Duke of Athole, in giving the health of the Judges, remarked that he had himself appeared that day for the first time in the position of a competitor, but as he did not expect to take any prize, he was not disappointed when he found that nothing had been awarded to him. Lord Airlie remarked that he had expected a prize, and was only consoled by

Bart., each showed two four-year-old oxen, respectively bred by Lord Glenlyon and the Duke of Athole. All these animals were described as of the 'original Scotch breed,' except the Marquis of Breadalbane's cow, which is stated to be 'white or Caledonian breed.'

At Glasgow, in 1844, Lord Belhaven exhibited two of the 'aboriginal Scots breed of cattle,' both aged six years.

considering that the animals placed before his were greatly better. He proposed the Successful Competitors, and coupled the toast with Mr Richard Booth of Warlaby, and Mr Douglas, Athelstaneford. Mr Booth, in replying, said he would have been a more frequent exhibitor in Scotland, but it generally happened that the Yorkshire Society's show occurred in the same week as the Highland Society's exhibition. This year, however, the Royal English Society holding their show at Leeds, the Yorkshire had no exhibition, so that he was free to go to Scotland. He remarked that it was not the first time his name had appeared on their lists. It was indeed twenty-one years since the name of Booth first appeared there, but he hoped it would be kept there in future—a hope, we may add, which has not yet been realized.

In 1862, the Highland Society joined in the International Exhibition, held at Battersea in connection with the Great Exhibition of that year, in the week commencing Monday, 23rd June. The Battersea show was under the management of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which offered the prizes for all classes of stock except special Scotch breeds of cattle, horses, and sheep, for which the premiums were offered by the Highland Society.

Winners in the Shorthorn classes contained some Scotch exhibitors. Mr Stirling of Keir had the distinguished honour of carrying the first prize in the two-year-old bull class with Forth 17866. The third prize in the class was won by Mr Balfour of Whittingham with Great Seal 19905. In the yearling class the first prize was gained by Mr Marjoribanks of Bushey Grove, with the roan Whipper-In 19139, afterwards sold to the Duke of Richmond for 160 guineas. Jonas Webb's first prize calf the white First Fruits 19751, was one of the wonders of the show. Mr Webb showed in the cow class five beautiful animals of rare excellence, but only one got a prize, and that only a third. The first prize in the cow class went to the one entry by Richard Booth of Warlaby, the young red and white Queen of the Ocean ; Lady Pigot taking the

second prize with Pride of Southwick, bred by Mr Stewart. Mr Booth had only one other animal, the yearling heifer Queen of the May 2nd, which took the first prize in her class. No other animals in the cow or yearling classes were within sight of these Warlabby gems. The only prizes, beside Mr Stirling's and Mr Balfour's, which came to Scotland in the Shorthorn section, were a first prize to the Duke of Montrose for the two-year-old heifer May Morn, bred at Buchanan; and a second to Mr Douglas, Athelstaneford, for Pride of Athelstane.

The Highland Society offered prizes for Polled Aberdeen and Angus, Galloways, Highland, and Ayrshire cattle. The first place was accorded to the Aberdeen and Angus, of which twenty-seven were shown. The aged class comprised Mr Lyell's Prospero 302 and Tom Pipes 301, Easter Skene's Young Alaster, Ballindalloch's King Charles 236, Lord Southesk's Druid 225 (then eight years old), and Portlethen's Duke of Wellington 219. The judges placed Prospero first, Druid second, Tom Pipes third, and the Duke fourth. In the two-year-old class, Mr Pierson, The Guynd, carried the first prize with Young Alford 1184; Mr Farquharson of Haughton the second with Garibaldi 707; and the Earl of Southesk the third prize with Diodorus, a son of Windsor 221; Mr Paterson, Mulben, being fourth with Prince of Wales 453. Mr M'Combie was first in the yearling class with Rifleman, a son of Rob Roy Macgregor 267; first in cows with Pride of Aberdeen; and in two-year-old heifers, first with Lovely 1166, and second with Zara 1228. In the yearling class, the first prize went to Lord Southesk for a daughter of Druid.

Of Galloways, there were fifteen entries. There were no two-year-old bulls. For aged bulls, Mr Beattie of Newbie House won the first prize with Mosstrooper 3rd 279; Mr Marsland, Glenae, the second with Samson; and Mr Graham, Meikle Culloch, the third with Hannibal 201. In the yearling class, Mr Jardine of Applegirth was first with Hector. In cows, Mr Beattie, Newbie House, was first with Bridesmaid; in two-year-old heifers, Mr Graham, Meikle Culloch, first with Emma 2nd; and in the year-

ling class, the Duke of Buccleuch first with Miss M'Gill 1302.

Of Highland cattle, there were twenty-seven. Mr Malcolm, Poltalloch, won the first prize in the aged bull class with Duntroon, bred at Taymouth Castle. The other winners of first prizes were the Marquis of Breadalbane and Mr Anderson of Lochdhu.

Of Ayrshires, there were no fewer than seventy entries. In the aged bull class, the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon won the first prize with Sir Colin ; in the two-year-old and yearling classes, the first prizes were taken by John Stewart, Burnside Cottage, Strathaven, with, in the former case, an animal named Carnal, and in the latter an animal named Defiance. In the other classes, the first prizes went, for cows in milk, to the Duke of Athole for Collyhill, bred by Mr Craig, Collyhill, Strathaven ; for cows in calf, to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon for Kilburnie, bred by W. Caldwell of Boyleston, Ardrossan. John Stewart, Burnside Cottage, took the first prize in two-year-old heifers, and first, second, and third prizes in yearling heifers.

Of Clydesdale horses there were twenty-eight entries. The first stallion in the aged class was Sir Walter Scott 797, shown by the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who was said to have given 550 guineas for the horse, for the purpose of exhibiting him at this show. The first prize two-year-old entire colt was shown and bred by Robert Moubray of Cambus. The best mare with foal at foot was shown by John Kerr, Morton, Midcalder. The best mare in foal was Nancy, shown by Mr Stirling of Keir, who also took a third prize with Jess, securing a high commendation for Bessie and a commendation for Bell. The second prize was carried by the Duke of Hamilton with Princess Maud. The first and second prizes for fillies went to Robt. Findlay of Easterhill, Glasgow, for Bessie Bell and Mary Gray.

Of sheep, prizes were offered by the Highland Society for Blackfaced and Cheviots. In the former the first premiums were carried by Gavin Sandilands, Lesmahagow ; James Drife, Barr ; and Allan Pollok of Ronachan. In the Cheviots the first prizes were taken by Thomas Brydon,

Kinnelhead ; Wm. Graham Hunter, Dumfedling, Langholm ; T. C. Borthwick, Hopsrig ; and Robt. Borland, Auchincairn, Thornhill. We may note, with regard to the Leicesters, for which the premiums were given by the English Society, that Wm. Sanday, Holme, Pierrepont, carried the first prize for shearling rams ; all the prizes and commendations (five in number) in the class of rams of any other age than shearlings ; the first and second prizes in ewes ; besides winning the gold medal as exhibitor of the best Leicester ram, the animal being a two-year-old sheep.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

SECOND SHOWS AT KELSO, 1863, AND STIRLING, 1864.

IT was with a sense of fitness that the first show after the excursion into England should be held on the banks of the Tweed at Kelso. The show-yard occupied a portion of Springwood Park, and the meeting extended from the 4th to the 6th of August. The show of stock was not large, but the display of implements was the most extensive that had yet been seen at any competition of the Society, there being no fewer than 1100 entries. Of cattle there were only 245, of which sixty-two were Shorthorns, twenty-three Polled Angus, twenty-five Galloways, ninety Ayrshires, and twenty-four Highlanders.

In the aged Shorthorn class the first prize went to Mr Stirling of Keir, for Forth 17866, now looking at his best. The first prize two-year-old bull was Gamester 19809, shown by William Lambert, Elrington Hall; and the first prize yearling bull was Conqueror 21469, shown by Messrs Mitchell, Alloa. Of cows the first prize was won by Lady Pigot, with Pride of Southwick; the first prize two-year-old being Flower Girl, shown by the Duke of Montrose; and the first prize yearling heifer being Lady Windsor, shown by Mr Balfour of Whittingham. Mr Douglas only won second prizes at this show. He was second for yearling bulls with Next of Kin 20405, second in cows with Queen of Athelstane, and second in two-year-old heifers with Pride of Athelstane.

In Polled Aberdeen or Angus, Robert Walker, Portlethen, was first with Fox Maule 305; in the two-year-old class Alexander Bowie, Mains of Kelly, was first with Jim Crow 344; while in the yearling class there was only one entry, a son of Prospero 302, shown by Thomas Lyell, Shielhill. In cows, Mr Erskine Wemyss, M.P., Wemyss Castle, Kirkcaldy, was first with Nancy, by Hanton 228;

while the Earl of Southesk was first in the class of two-year-old heifers with Quadroona, and first in yearling heifers with Clio, both daughters of Windsor 221.

In the Galloways, in the aged bull class the first prize was carried by John Cunningham, Whitecairn, with Nelson ; in the two-year-old class Alexander Jardine of Applegirth was first with Hector ; in the yearling class James Graham, Meikle Culloch, got the prize for Fergus, a son of Herman, the only animal in the class. In cows, Mr Graham was first with Semiramis 703 ; the Duke of Buccleuch first in two-year-old heifers with Small Bones 1301 ; first prize in the yearlings falling to Wellwood Maxwell of Glenlee.

In Ayrshires, the first premium in aged bulls was won by W. A. Maclachlan of Auchentroig, Balfron ; and in the two-year-olds by Robert M'Kean, Lumloch. In cows in milk the first prize fell to Alexander Fleming, Raith ; the Duke of Hamilton won the first prizes for cows in calf, and for yearling heifers ; the first premium for two-year-old heifers falling to Alexander H. Oswald of Auchincruive.

In West Highlanders the Duke of Athole and Mr Malcolm of Poltalloch divided the prizes. The Duke had the first premiums for two-year-old bulls, cows, and three-year-old heifers ; Mr Malcolm having the prizes for aged bulls and two-year-old heifers.

Of horses the quality was a full average. David Riddell, Kilbowie, took the first prize in aged class with Campsie 119 ; Peter Crawford, Dumgoyack, in the three-year-old and yearling colts ; and Mr Stirling of Keir in two-year-olds, with Baronet 30. The Duke of Hamilton had distinguished success, his Grace carrying first prizes for mares, and for three-year-old and yearling fillies ; the first premium in two-year-olds going to Mr Wellwood Maxwell.

Of sheep there was an excellent display. In Leicesters the first prize for aged tups was won by William Purves, Burnfoot ; in the dinmont class by George Simson, Court-hill ; in ewes by Lord Polwarth ; and in gimmers by Wm. Purves, Burnfoot. In Cheviots Mr Brydon took the first prizes in the whole of the sections of the breed. In Black-faced Thomas Murray, Eastside, took the first prizes for

tups and dinmonts, John Wilson, Crosshouse, Roslin, being first for ewes, and John Archibald, Overshiels, for gimmers. In Southdowns there were only two exhibitors, James Aitchison of Alderston, and R. Scot Skirving, Camptoun, the former of whom took the prizes in the classes in which he exhibited.

There was received for admission and for catalogues a sum of £1423 12s. 1d.

At the dinner which followed the show, and which was held in the Corn Exchange, there were present about 400 gentlemen. The Duke of Argyll, President of the Society, was in the chair, and the Earl of Haddington was croupier. Among those present were the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Henry Kerr, Lord Dunglass, Sir George Douglas, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Henry Scott, Mr Robertson of Ladykirk, M.P., Sir W. Scott, M.P., Viscount Strathallan, Sir Graham Montgomery, M.P., Sir John Marjoribanks, Lord Polwarth, Sir Hugh Campbell, Sir Wm. Macarthur. The noble President, in proposing the prosperity of the Society, referred to Mr Darwin's recently published work on the Origin of Species, observing that there was no book which he had ever read which contained more fertile principles for the progress of agriculture. His Grace also referred with much approval to a book which he said he had seen that morning. It was a work written by a tenant farmer in Berwickshire, Mr Wilson, Edington Mains, a book which he observed, for clearness of arrangement, clearness of expression and close adherence to and keeping in view great leading principles, is a perfect model of a truly scientific treatise. The Duke compared the phraseology used by the purely scientific naturalist, writing in his own room, with the observations made by Mr Wilson, founded on his practical experience and observation, showing the almost identity of expression of the two writers, though each looked at the subject from a different point of view.

In returning thanks for his health, the Duke said 'he was afraid some of his ancestors were rather too fond of coming south, and he had heard, though he did not believe it, that they had a custom of taking cattle back to their own

country, but he could assure them they had long dropped these evil habits, and all they did now was to send West Highlanders to be the greatest ornament of their show.'

In 1864 the Society revisited Stirling, after an absence of thirty-one years. The show was held in the King's Park on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th August. The show was very successful alike in numbers and quality of stock, and in attendance of the public. The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues was £1729 2s. 2d.

Of Shorthorns there was a good display. Out of twenty-five entries of aged bulls, twenty were forward. The first prize went to Mr Binning Home of Argaty, for Van Tromp 21012, which had been second at Kelso. In the two-year-old class the prize was carried by Mr Douglas, Athelstaneford, with his Next of Kin 20405; while in the yearling class the first prize went to the Duke of Buccleuch for Royal Errant 22780. Of cows there were sixteen, double the number at Kelso. The first prize was carried by the Messrs Mitchell, Alloa, with Mistletoe, which had stood next to Mr R. Booth's Soldier's Bride at Perth. Mr Douglas had his Queen of Athelstane, but she failed to take a prize, and his Pride of Athelstane was only commended.* In the class of two-year-old heifers the first premium went to Queen of Beauty, shown by William Lambert, Elrington Hall, Haydon Bridge. She was shown at Kelso in 1863, without getting even a commendation; and at Stirling she was an easy first. Messrs Mitchell, Alloa, carried first and second prizes in yearlings, with Bluebell and Eagle's Plume, the former by Knight Errant 18154, and the latter by R. Booth's First Fruits 16048.

In the Polled breed Mr M'Combie, Tillyfour, exhibited for the gold medal five cows, winners of first prizes at

* This was Mr Douglas's last appearance as an exhibitor at a Highland Society show. At this show he sold a number of his best animals. Mr Christie, Brantford, one of the members of the Canadian Legislation, bought six Shorthorns from Mr Douglas: The Queen and her calf of 1864, Pride, and Princess, and Placida and her calf. The price of the lot was stated to be 1050 guineas. Mr Douglas gradually parted with the rest of his herd, and thereafter kept mainly store cattle. He died on 10th February 1878.

former shows : Fair Maid, Charlotte, The Belle, Pride of Aberdeen, and Mayflower 614. The first prize in the aged bull class was won by Alexander Paterson, Mulben, with Prince of Wales 453 ; in the two-year-old class the first prize fell to Mr Goodlet, Bolshan, for Dahomey by Windsor 221 ; and in the yearling class the premier honour went to Mr Leslie, The Thorn, for President 4th 368. In the cow class Mr M'Combie, Tillyfour, won the first prize with Daisy 1165, and the second prize with Lovely 1166 ; Mr Walker, Montbleton, being first in the two-year-old heifers with Topsy 1199 ; and the first prize in yearlings going to Tillyfour for Kate of Aberdeen, daughter of Zara 1228.

Of Galloways, there was a fair display. The first prize aged bull was Sir Walter 536, shown by Samuel Thomson, Blaiket. Of two-year-olds, only one was shown, Stonewall Jackson (by Hannibal 201), exhibited by Messrs W. & R. Callander, Dalquhairn, Dumfries ; while of three yearlings entered, only one appeared, The Chevalier, shown by John Cunningham, Whitecairn. In the cow class, the first prize was won by the Duke of Buccleuch with Beauty 755 ; the first prize in two-year-olds being carried by Mr Wellwood Maxwell of Glenlee with Lizzie ; James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, winning first honours in the yearling class with Diana by Nelson.

The Ayrshires numbered 132. A large proportion of the entries had names. The first prize aged bull was Napoleon, shown by John Stewart, Burnside, Strathaven. The first prize two-year-old was shown by Archibald Bulloch, Milliken, East Kilpatrick ; while the first prize yearling was Irvine, exhibited by John Parker, Broomlands, Irvine. The Duke of Hamilton showed the first prize cow in milk, and first prize cow in calf. The first prize two-year-old heifer was exhibited by Sir G. Graham Montgomery, Bart. ; the first prize yearling being shown by John Parker, Broomlands.

Of Highlanders, there was a small show. Mr Gordon of Manar, Aberdeenshire, won the first prize in the aged bull class ; while the Duke of Athole carried the first prize in the three-year-old class. Both the animals that carried

these prizes were entered as 'bred by the late Marquis of Breadalbane.' The first prize two-year-old bull was Ederline, shown by Robert Lawrie, Fincharn, Lochawside. John Malcolm of Poltalloch gained the first prize both for cows and for three-year-old heifers ; while Allan Pollok of Ronachan had first prize in the two-year-old class.

The fat stock classes contained many fine animals, and first prizes were carried by William Scott, Timpendean, Jedburgh ; Sir A. P. Gordon Cumming of Altyre ; the Duke of Athole ; James Gordon of Manar ; Bryce Wright, Dowhill ; and David Wallace, Balgrummo.

Horses were a fair show in point of number. First prizes were won in the aged stallion class by Andrew Logan, Crossflats, Kilbarchan, with Lord Clyde 477 ; in three-year-old class, by John Kerr, The Bloom, Mid-Calder, with Morton 546 ; in two-year-olds, by Peter Anderson, Gillespie, with Volunteer 897 ; and in yearlings, by William Kirkwood, Shankston, Ayr, with Earl of Carrick 265. The prize for mares with foal at foot was won by Alex. Buchanan, Garscadden Mains ; Mr Stirling of Keir winning first prize in class of mares in foal with Peggy. The Duke of Hamilton carried the first prizes in the three-year-old and two-year-old filly classes ; the prize in the yearlings going to Wellwood Maxwell of Glenlee.

Of sheep, there was a large and fine show. In Leicesters, Thomas Simson, Blainslie, won first honours in the aged and the dinmont classes ; while W. Purves, Burnfoot, was first in ewes ; and George Simson, Courthill, first in gimmers. Of Cheviots, there was a fair exhibition. James Brydon, Moodlaw, carried first prizes for tups and dinmonts ; the first honours for ewes falling to Thomas C. Borthwick, Hopsrig ; and for gimmers, to Robert Shortreed, Attonburn. Of Blackfaced, there was a considerable muster. Thomas Murray, Eastside, carried first prize in tups ; Thos. Aitken, Listonshiels, first prize in dinmonts ; John Phillips, Laigh Park, in ewes ; and John Archibald, Overshiels, in gimmers. Of Southdowns, there was a very limited show. The first prizes were all carried by Mr Scot Skirving. In Long-woolled sheep, other than Leicester, the prizes were

carried by Thomas Beale Browne, Salperton Park, Gloucestershire, with Cotswolds. In Short-woolled sheep, other than Southdowns, the prizes went to Charles W. Hamilton, Hamwood, Dunboyne, Ireland, for Shropshire Downs.

Among the curiosities of the stock department were a Brittany bull, exhibited by Mr Erskine of Linlathen; and a Bretonne tup and two ewes, shown by Mrs Fergusson Blair of Inchmartine. These sheep are smaller than the diminutive Welsh sheep, and are rarely met with out of the more backward districts of Brittany.

The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues was £1729 2s. 2d.

At the dinner, which took place in the Corn Exchange, about 400 gentlemen were present. The President, the Duke of Argyll, occupied the chair, and the Duke of Montrose was croupier. Amongst those present were the Marquis of Lorne, the Earl of Rosslyn, Sir Thomas Gladstone, Admiral Sir William Hope Johnstone, Sir William Bruce, Sir John Stuart Forbes. In proposing the toast of the evening, Success to the Society, the Chairman recalled the change which had taken place in public opinion on the subject of the Corn Laws, mentioning that, four and twenty years ago, when he first entered the House of Lords, only one member of that august body was in favour of free importation of corn, Earl Fitzwilliam; and the only thanks he got for his pains was the familiar nickname of the 'corn craik.' The Duke adverted to the great increase in the importation of corn. In one year they had imported grain to the value of thirty millions sterling. The importation of live stock was upon a much smaller scale, never having exceeded in value two millions. Pointing to the fact that, in the western part of Scotland, they could have their cattle all the year round in the fields, he urged the propriety of farmers devoting more attention to the breeding and feeding of stock; and suggested that more attention should be paid to pasture, contending that our climate was eminently fitted for permanent grass. Mr Geddes, Orbliston, returned thanks for the Judges, and gave the Successful Competitors, coupled with Mr Mitchell, Alloa.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

FIFTH SHOW AT INVERNESS, 1865, AND SEVENTH AT
GLASGOW, 1867.

THE year 1865 found the Society for the fifth time at the most northerly point of its circuit, Inverness.

The show was fair in point of numbers and quality. In Shorthorns, the first prize bull was British King 19352, shown by James Geddes, Orbliston ; the first prize two-year-old being Royal Errant 22780, shown by the Duke of Buccleuch ; and the yearling first prize being Oxford Louis 22481, shown by Lord Kinnaird. The first prize cow was Rosa Bonheur, exhibited by Viscount Strathallan ; the first prize two-year-old being Star o' the Gloamin', shown by Mr Longmore, Rettie ; and the first prize yearling heifer being Princess Harriet, exhibited by Lord Kinnaird.

Of Highland cattle, there was an excellent show, there being in all eighty-eight entries. The Duke of Athole won the first prize in the aged class of bulls with Donald, first in the two-year-old class in 1864. Allan Pollok, Ronachan, was first in the two-year-old class with Willie. The Duke of Athole carried the first prize in the yearling class with Oscar. The Duke also won the first place in the class of cows with Te Mhor, bought at the Breadalbane sale for £150 ; Allan Pollok being first in three-year-old heifers with Seonaid ; and John Malcolm of Poltalloch first in the two-year-old class.

Of the Polled breed, the Aberdeen and Angus were shown in the same classes with the Galloways, but the Galloways were judged separately. In the Aberdeen and Angus, Mr M'Combie had most remarkable success. There were six classes ; and in five of these he carried first honours—being first in aged bulls with Champion by Rob Roy Macgregor 267 ; first in two-year-old bulls with President

4th 368 ; first in cows with Lovely 1166 ; first in two-year-old heifers with Kate of Aberdeen, a daughter of Zara 1228 ; and first in the yearling class with Bloom, a daughter of Daisy 1165. The only remaining first prize, that in the yearling bull class, fell to John Collie, Ardgay, for Marius 564.

Of the Galloway breed, no bulls were entered. The first prize in the class of cows was won by John Cunningham, Whitecairn, with Kate 2136 ; the first two-year-old heifer, shown by James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, being Diana, first in the yearling class at Stirling. The first premium in the yearling class was won by the Duke of Buccleuch with Emblem.

Of Ayrshires, the show was limited, there being only forty-five entries. The first prizes were divided between two exhibitors. John Stewart, Burnside Cottage, Strathaven, took the first prize in bulls (for which there was only one class) with Royal Butterfly ; and the first prize in heifers (for which there was also one class) with Prettyfine. The other first prizes fell to the Dowager Duchess of Athole,* the one for cows in milk for Whitelegs, and the other for cows in calf for Queen of Hearts.

The fat stock at this show were superior. First prizes were won by Richard H. Harris, Earnhill ; Sir A. P. Gordon Cumming, Bart. of Altyre ; James Gordon of Manar ; the Duke of Sutherland ; and H. A. Rannie, Mill of Boyndie.

Of horses, there were 132 entries. Samuel Clark, Manswraes, won first place in aged stallion class with Wellington 906 ; and in the two-year-old class. David Riddell, Kilbowie, was first in three-year-olds with General 322 ; and Robert M'Kean, Lumloch, in the yearling class with Young Baronet. J. N. Fleming, Kilkerran House, won the first prizes in both the classes of mares. The Duke of Hamilton won the first prize in three-year-old fillies ; David Riddell, Kilbowie, in the two-year-olds ; and Mr Johnston, Lochburn, in the yearlings. The first prize for pony stallions was won by the Duke of Athole with

* Her Grace's husband, George, sixth Duke of Athole, a devoted supporter of the Society, died January 16, 1864.

Glen Tilt; and for pony mares by John Baillie Baillie of Leys, Inverness.

There was a large show of Leicester and of Blackfaced sheep. The Leicester tups were a mixed class. The first prize was carried by D. Ainslie of Costerton, Blackshiels. The dinmonts were superior. The first prize went to William Purves, Linton Burnfoot. D. Ainslie of Costerton carried first prize for ewes; and George Simson, Courthill, the first for gimmers. In Cheviots, James Brydon, Moodlaw, carried first prizes for tups, dinmonts, and ewes; the first honours for gimmers falling to Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart. In the Blackfaced, Thomas Murray, Eastside, was first for tups and gimmers; John Archibald, Overshiels, first for dinmonts; and John Malcolm of Poltalloch, first for ewes. In Southdowns, there were only two classes—tups and ewes, the first prize in the former being carried by James Bruce, Burnside, Fochabers, and in the latter by Robert Scot Skirving, Camptoun. In Long-woolled sheep, other than Leicester, T. Beale Browne of Salperton Park carried the prizes for both tups and ewes. In Short-woolled sheep, other than Southdown, Andrew Ralston, for the Glamis Trustees, carried both the first prizes with Shropshire Downs.

At this show the Society offered prizes for shepherds' dogs. Only ten were entered. The first prize for dogs went to Henry Little, Hunters' Hall, Lauder; and the first for bitches to John Sinclair, Kintessack, Forres.

The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues was £920 19s. 3d.

The Duke of Argyll, President of the Society, presided at the dinner, which took place in the Music Hall, about 450 gentlemen being present. Lord Lovat was croupier. Amongst others present were the Earl of Caithness, Hon. T. C. Bruce, the Master of Lovat, Sir Robert Menzies, Cluny Macpherson of Cluny, the Duke of Athole, Lord Saltoun, Sir A. P. Gordon Cumming of Altyre, Colonel Fraser-Tytler, Lord Abinger, Sir William Mackenzie of Coull, Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Gairloch, Lochiel, and the members

of Parliament for the northern counties. In dealing with the principal toast of the evening, the Duke adverted to certain opinions recently vended by Professor Leoni Levi, who sought to draw from some elaborate statistics the conclusion that the Highland counties of Scotland were in a very stagnant and backward condition. The Duke was able to show that the Professor's opinions were altogether erroneous, and, from quotations made from authorities such as Mr Cosmo Innes in describing the Highlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, illustrated the great progress which had been made by the northern counties. Sheep-farming was introduced into the Highlands about 1764, and had proved as real an addition to the food-producing capabilities of the country as if the tops of the mountains had been for the first time reclaimed from the ocean. One of the best proofs was the extraordinary and almost incredible rise in the value of land during the last hundred years. His Grace cited the case of one estate, of which he had the complete rent roll of a hundred years ago. This estate, at the conclusion of the civil war, had a rental of only £5000. It is no longer in possession of one person, having fallen into separate hands; but the land, which from 1756 to 1760 represented only between £5000 and £6000 a year, now represents a rental of nearly £70,000. Mr Cumming Bruce having proposed the health of the Chairman, the Duke, in returning thanks, referred to his predecessor in the office of President, the Duke of Athole, whose loss they still mourned. He trusted that he would one day be succeeded in the chair by his son, the present Duke of Athole. Sir George Macpherson Grant gave the toast of the Judges, to which Mr Aitchison, Linhope, responded. Sir Kenneth Mackenzie having given the Successful Competitors, Mr Geddes, Orbliston, replied.

The show at Inverness was the last conducted by Mr Hall Maxwell. At the dinner, the President proposed the health of Mr Maxwell, paying a high compliment to him for his energy and ability. He said there may not be many here present who have been in the position of being at the

head of a public department ; but I feel, he remarked, that the Directors of the Highland Society, without Mr Hall Maxwell, would be much in the position I should have been in at the Post Office when I was there, if I had been without Sir Rowland Hill. The Highland Society, he continued, during the whole of its existence, had never a Secretary of more energy, more zeal, and more efficiency than Mr Hall Maxwell.

The Secretary, in returning thanks, stated that he had entered on his duties twenty years ago, his first show being at Inverness, and he had resolved to end his duties where he commenced, adding that he never could forget the kind reception accorded to him in 1846. He could not lightly part with the Directors, who had ever treated him with so much generosity, nor could he easily dissociate himself officially with the farmers of Scotland, at whose hands he had ever received unbroken kindness ; but he had the consolation of thinking that he left the Highland Society in a condition at once peaceful and prosperous, with funds enlarged, and constituency greatly augmented.

Mr Hall Maxwell followed up his intimation at the show by sending a letter, of date 11th August, to the President and Directors of the Society intimating his resignation, which he said he had resolved on exclusively on personal considerations he must not disregard. These considerations, unfortunately, had reference to his health, which had become seriously impaired. As is noticed on a subsequent page, the Directors, in accepting Mr Hall Maxwell's resignation, resolved that his portrait should be painted for the Society's Hall.

At the meeting in January 1866, at which the resolution respecting Mr Maxwell's portrait was made public, a new Secretary was elected, Mr Macduff of Bonhard being chosen on the recommendation of the Directors. It was resolved that the Secretary should in future have a salary of £700, and that he should have offices in the first floor of the Museum, at 3, George IV. Bridge, which it was recommended should be altered for that purpose. Mr Macduff of

Bonhard, however, never entered on his duties. Indeed, at the time of his appointment, on 17th January 1866, he was seriously unwell. Mr Macduff being unable to take the active duties of the office, Mr Hall Maxwell continued to attend to the business till the month of April 1866. Before that time arrived, Mr Macduff's illness had resulted in his death. Mr Macduff died on 21st March 1866.

On the death of Mr Macduff of Bonhard, the course of the Directors was quite clear as to his successor. At the time Mr Macduff had been chosen, the gentleman who stood second was Mr Fletcher Norton Menzies. To this gentleman the Directors at once turned on Mr Macduff's death, and at a meeting of the Directors held on 25th April 1866, when, all the other candidates having withdrawn, except Mr Baillie of Coulterallers and Mr Menzies, the latter was elected without a dissentient voice—a resolution formally confirmed at the anniversary general meeting on 16th January 1867.

Disastrous recollections are associated in the agricultural mind with the year 1866. That was the year of the great prevalence of rinderpest. As a consequence, cattle shows everywhere were suspended throughout the country, and the show of the Highland Society formed no exception. The Society held several meetings to concert measures, and to press sound views on the attention of the Government. A large and influential meeting of the Directors was held on the 3rd September, the Duke of Buccleuch presiding, at which it was unanimously resolved to memorialize the Government, recommending that the holding of lean and store markets for cattle should for the time be entirely suspended, and that especially Falkirk Tryst should not be held.

In 1867 the Society held a very successful show at Glasgow, the meeting opening on the 30th of July. Of cattle there were, in all, 286 entries. Of those 121 were Ayrshires, which, as usual at Glasgow, had the place of honour. In the class of aged bulls the first prize went to

Robert Wilson, Forehouse, Kilbarchan, for General Grant ; in the two-year-old bulls to John Dick, Shirrel, Bellshill ; and in yearlings to John Fleming, Meadowbank Cottage, Strathaven. In cows in milk above three years old, John Jackson, Barnhill, was first ; and below three years, James Pollok, Blackhouse. In cows in calf of any age the first prize went to R. Wilson, Forehouse, for Kate. The first prize two-year-old heifer was shown by Lawrence Drew ; the first prize yearling by John Meikle, Seafield, Bathgate.

Of Shorthorns there were fifty-seven. The first prize aged bull was Comet 21449, shown by Sir Thomas Buchan Hepburn, Bart. ; the first prize two-year-old was Keir Butterfly 1st 24235, shown by Sir Wm. Stirling-Maxwell, Bart. ; and the first prize yearling was Keir Butterfly 4th 24236, shown by Lawrence Drew. Both these last bulls were by one sire—Royal Butterfly 11th 20719. In cows, the first prize went to Francis Brown, Mains of Leslie, Inch, for Lady Hay. Lord Kinnaird carried the first prizes in both the heifer classes—in the two-year-olds with Royal Helena, and in the yearlings with Baroness.

Of Angus or Aberdeen only fifteen were entered. The Earl of Southesk took the first prize in the aged bulls with Jupiter 471 ; Mr Leslie, The Thorn, the first prize in the two-year-olds with Tillyfour ; while in the yearling class there was only one entry from Mulben. In cows the first prize went to Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser for Mina 1009, who also took the prize in two-year-old heifers with Lily 1114, the only other entry, from Mulben, not being forward. Mr Leslie was awarded a prize for his yearling Young Farnell 1122, the only entry in the class.

Of Galloways, there were nineteen entries. Mr Cunningham, Tarbreoch, carried the first prize in the class of aged bulls with Robert Bruce 543 ; W. Clark, Corra, carrying first prize in the two-year-old class with Marksman 1122 ; the first premium in yearlings going to James Graham, Braidlee. James Graham, Parcelstown, gained the first prize in cows with Modesty 225 ; James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, the first prize in two-year-old heifers with Maggie, and in yearlings with Daisy 2140.

Of the Highland breed, there was a good show, numbering fifty-six entries. In bulls, Robert Peter, Urlar, Aberfeldy, won the first prize in the aged class ; Donald McLaren, Corrychrone, the first in the three-year-old class ; and the Duke of Athole the first in the two-year-olds with Fear-a-Bhaile. John Malcolm of Poltalloch won the first prizes in cows and in two-year-old heifers, in the former with Reochoig ; while John Stewart, Flodigary, was first in three-year-old heifers with Targheal Og.

Of fat stock, there was only a small show, the winners of first prizes being A. J. Balfour of Whittingham ; George Syme, Couston, Aberdour ; James Stewart, New Market, Aberdeen ; the Duke of Athole ; and Alexander Bruce, Keig, Aberdeenshire.

Horses numbered 212. The quality was superior. The first prize stallion, Young Lofty 987, was shown by Samuel Clark, Manswraes ; the first three-year-old colt, Young Victor 1039, by Wm. Rigg, Banks, Kirkcudbright ; the first two-year-old, Pollok 592, by Sir William Stirling-Maxwell ; and the first yearling by D. Riddell, Kilbowie. The first prize mare with foal at foot, Rosie, was shown by John Watson, jun., Glencairn House, Motherwell. Lawrence Drew, Merryton, showed the first prize mare in foal, and the first prize three-year-old filly. The first prize two-year-old was shown by Alex. Buchanan, Garscadden Mains ; the first prize yearling by Peter Crawford, Dumgoyack.

Of sheep, the largest sections were the Leicester and the Blackfaced. In the Leicesters, the first prize tup was shown by D. Ainslie of Costerton ; the Duke of Buccleuch showing the best dinmont. Geo. Simson, Courthill, showed the best ewes and gimmers. In Cheviots, James Brydon, Kinnelhead, showed the best animal in all the four classes. In Blackfaced, the honours were more distributed, Thomas Aitken, Listonshiels, showing the best tup ; John Watson, Culterallers, the best dinmont ; John Archibald, Overshiels, the best ewes ; and John Malcolm of Poltalloch the best gimmers. In Southdowns, James Bruce, Burnside, Fochabers, carried the first prizes both for tups and ewes. In the classes of long-woolled sheep, other than Leicester, the best

tup was shown by Walter Reid, Drem, and the best ewes by John Gibson, Woolmet—the sheep in both cases being Cotswold. In the classes of short-woolled sheep, other than Southdowns, John Gibson, Woolmet, carried both the first prizes with Shropshires. Sir John P. Orde showed pens of St Kilda or four-horned sheep—tups, ewes, and lambs—bred by himself.

The sum realized for admission and for catalogues was the largest yet reached, being £3005 18s. 11d.

At the dinner which followed the show, in the absence of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Lord Provost occupied the chair, the croupier being Sir M. Shaw Stewart. Amongst those present were Lord Kinnaird, Sir Walter Elliot, Mr Dudgeon of Cargen, Sir Edw. Colebrooke, M.P., Sir Andrew Orr, Sir Thos. Riddell, Col. Mure of Caldwell, Lord Dunmore, Colonel Campbell. The Chairman having given the Successful Competitors, Lord Kinnaird had the honour of returning thanks. The health of the new Secretary was proposed by Sir Walter Elliot, who stated that Mr Menzies had entered upon his duties under peculiar difficulties. He had been called upon to succeed one who for many years discharged those duties in a way that had contributed to the success of the Society; but the arrangements of the show that day had proved how fit Mr Menzies was for the office he occupied. Not only was there no falling off in the matters of detail, but these were combined on the part of that gentleman with great ability, an earnest desire to please, even at personal sacrifice of time, and a great suavity of manner. Mr Menzies, in returning thanks, referred to the able aid rendered by Mr Duncan, who had served the Society as Chief Clerk under four Secretaries. He had been twenty-seven years in office, and he felt that a great deal was due to that gentleman for the success of the show.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

FIFTH SHOW AT ABERDEEN, 1868, AND NINTH SHOW AT EDINBURGH, 1869.

IN 1868 the Society were once more on the banks of the Dee. There was a good show of cattle. Of Shorthorns there were 120 entries as compared with 57 at Glasgow. In the aged bull class the first prize was won by G. R. Barclay of Keavil, with Heir of Englishman 24122; the first premium in the two-year-old class going to George Marr, Cairnbrogie, for Grand Prince 26308; Mr Barclay taking the prize in the yearling class with Braithwaite 28066. In a large class of cows the first prize was won by George Shepherd, Shethin, with Lovely 9th; while David Ainslie of Costerton took first prizes both in the two-year-old and yearling classes, the former with Thistledown and the latter with Midsummer. This year the Society offered premiums for bull and heifer calves. In the bull class only three animals were entered, and in the heifer only six. The first premium in bulls was won by John Copland, Mainshead, Dumfries, and in heifers by Robert Scott, Manbeen, Elgin. The Society did not repeat these premiums for calves.

There was a large display of Angus or Aberdeen, there being, in all, eighty-six entries. In the aged bull class the first prize was won by Alexander Morison of Bognie, with Odin 2nd 499; the first prize in the class of two-year-olds being carried by Wm. M'Combie of Easter Skene, with Caledonian 2nd 409; and in the yearling class by George Brown, Westertown, with March 355. In the cows, the best was Lily 1114, shown by Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser; the best two-year-old heifer being Bess, shown by James Skinner, Drumin; and the best yearling being Hopeful, shown by Mr M'Combie of Tillyfour. As in the case of the Shorthorns, there were classes for calves,

Mr M'Combie, Tillyfour, gaining the first prizes both for bull and heifer calves. The premiums were not repeated.

Of Galloways there were twenty-two entries. James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, showed the best aged bull, Brigadier; James Graham, Braidlee, the best two-year-old bull, Blue Bonnet 816; and John Fisher, Knells, the best yearling, Squire Dacre 534. James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, showed the best cow, Lizzie 2137, and best two-year-old heifer, Daisy 2140; the best yearling, Theresa 2nd 2141, being shown by James Graham, Parcelstown.

Of Highland cattle, there were fifty-one entries. John Malcolm of Poltalloch gained the first prize in the aged bull class; the Duke of Athole the first prize in the three-year-olds with Fear-a-Bhaile; John Stewart, Duntulm, the first prize in the two-year-olds with Skeanach Oig. John Malcolm of Poltalloch took the first prize for cows with Vordehean; Robert Peter, Urlar, first for three-year-old heifers with Lady; and the Duke of Athole first for two-year-old heifers with Young Queen.

Of Ayrshires, the exhibition was extremely limited, there being only thirty-three entries. In the aged bull class, W. Buchanan, Coxithill, took first prize with Prince Charlie. Robert Wilson, Forehouse, took first prizes in two-year-old bulls with Sir Robert Napier, in cows in milk with Mearns, and in two-year-old heifers with Nonsuch. Andrew Morton, Bickerton Hall, took first prize for cows in calf with Dandy.

There was a large display of fat stock, there being fifty-three entries. First prizes were carried by Messrs M'Combie, Tillyfour; M'Combie of Easter Skene; T. Ross, Hillhead, Forres; Wishart & Wisely, Aberdeen; J. & W. Martin, Aberdeen; G. & J. G. Smith, Minmore; R. Bruce, Newton of Struthers; and A. Cowie, Cromblybank, Ellon.

Of horses, there were 139. James Hall, Aberdeen, won the first prize for stallions with Bay Comet; S. Clark, Manswraes, the first for three-year-old colts with Lord Clyde 478; the Earl of Strathmore taking the first for two-year-olds; and Joseph Tait, Brankanentham, the first for yearlings. Alex. Sim, Fawells, had the first prize for mares

with foal at foot with Dal ; Alex. Milne, Corse of Kinnoir, showing the best mare in foal ; John Kerr, Bloom, Midcalder, the best three-year-old filly ; James Freeland, Broadgate, Strathblane, the best two-year-old ; and James Moir, Wardhouse, Inch, the best yearling.

Of sheep, the largest section was Leicesters. The best aged tup was shown by George Thompson of Pitmedden ; the best dinmont by David Ainslie of Costerton ; the best ewes by Lawrence Drew ; and the best gimmers by George Simson, Courthill. In Cheviots, the best tup was exhibited by Thomas Elliot, Hindhope ; the best dinmont and best ewes by John Archibald, Glengelt, Lauder ; and best gimmers by James Brydon, Kinnelhead. In Blackfaced, John Archibald, Overshiels, took first prizes for tups, dinmonts, and ewes ; the first prize for gimmers falling to John Malcolm of Poltalloch. In Southdowns, John Gordon of Parkhill took the first prize for tups, and Robert Scot Skirving the first for ewes. In the classes of long-woolled, other than Leicester, John Gibson, Woolmet, took the first prize for tups, and Walter Reid, Drem, the first for ewes, both with Cotswolds. In the classes of short-woolled, other than Southdown, John Gibson, Woolmet, took the first prize for tups, and the Earl of Strathmore for ewes, both with Shropshires.

The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues was £1577 os. 4d.

At the dinner that followed the show, the Duke of Buccleuch presided, and was supported by Lord-Provost Nicol. Lord Dalhousie was vice-chairman. There were also present : Lord Strathmore, Bishop Suther, Lord Saltoun, Sir Thomas Gladstone, Lord Kintore, the Earl of Selkirk, Sir James Burnett, Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Sir William Forbes, Mr Fordyce, M.P., Colonel Farquharson, Sir Robert Menzies, Mr Dyce Nicol, M.P., Sir Alexander Anderson, Mr Tayler of Glenbarry, Major Farquharson of Haughton, Major Innes of Learney, Major Ramsay of Barra, Mr Stuart of Laithers. Mr Tayler of Glenbarry had the honour of returning thanks for the Successful Competitors.

The Society held a very successful show at Edinburgh in 1869, the site being the Meadows.

The cattle classes were generally superior. Of Short-horns there were sixty. In the aged bull class the first premium was carried by Sir William Stirling-Maxwell with Keir Butterfly 1st 24235; James Bruce, Burnside, carrying the first honours in two-year-olds with Baronet 25564; while in the yearling class Robert Bruce, Newton of Struthers, was first with Scotsman 27435. Both the latter bulls are by Royal Errant 22780. In cows the first prize was carried by James Currie, Halkerston, Gorebridge, with Rose of Strathallan; the first premium in the two-year-old heifers being won by Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell with Henrietta; and the first honours in yearlings by George R. Barclay of Keavil with Booth's Seraphina.

Of Aberdeen and Angus there were forty-seven. Mr Tayler of Glenbarry carried the first honours in the aged bull class with Clansman 398. In two-year-olds the Earl of Dunmore won the first place with Madeira, bred at Mulben; while in the yearling class James Scott of Easter Tulloch won the honours with Prince of Wales 2nd 394. In cows, George Brown, Westertown, won the first place with Caroline, afterwards Duchess 1st 930. The first prize in two-year-olds was awarded to Mr M'Combie, M.P., Tillyfour, for Sweetheart, but the heifer not having a calf within nine months, the prize went to Mr M'Combie of Easter Skene for Black Beauty. Colonel Fraser took the first honours in yearlings with Lively 1164.

Of Galloways there were thirty entries. Jas. Graham, Braidlee, won the first prize in the aged bull class with Blue Bonnet 816; William Beaty, Brisco Hill, winning the prize in the two-year-olds with Liberal; and Peter Morton, Law's Hall, the first place in yearlings with Geordie 819. In cows, Thomas Biggar, Chapelton, was first with Clara 1375; in two-year-old heifers, Joseph Kerr, Cocketfield, was first with Mary; and in yearlings, the Duke of Buccleuch was first with Idothea 1304.

Ayrshires numbered 102. In the aged bulls Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Bart., won the first prize; the first prize in

two-year-olds going to John Dick, Shirrel, for Charlie. In cows in milk the first place was won by John Meikle, Seafield, Bathgate, and for cows in calf by Lawrence Drew, Merryton; the first place in two-year-olds falling to Robert Murdoch, Hallside, Cambuslang; and in yearlings to Lawrence Drew, Merryton.

Of Highland cattle, there were forty-two. The first prize in aged bulls was won by the Duke of Athole with Fear-a-Bhaile; the first prizes in three-year-olds and in two-year-olds both falling to J. Malcolm of Poltalloch. In cows, J. Stewart, Duntulm, won the first place with Targheal Og; in three-year-olds, the Duke of Athole with Donnag; and in two-year-olds, Robert Peter, Urlar, with Smigag Mhor.

Of fat stock, there were only twenty-seven entries; and first prizes were taken by J. & W. Martin, Aberdeen; R. Bruce, Newton of Struthers; Charles Morrison of Islay; G. S. Home Drummond of Blair-Drummond; Wishart & Wyslie, Aberdeen; T. Knowles, Cheyne, Stonehaven; and H. L. L. Morrison of Guise.

Horses numbered in all 212. M. Bethune, Dreim, Beaul, took the first prize in stallions with Conqueror 197; J. N. Fleming, Keil, Campbelltown, the first in three-year-olds with Prince of Wales 673; Robert Weir, Brownhill, in two-year-olds with Victor 893; and John Robertson, Mitchelton, Lochwinnoch, in yearlings. In mares with foal at foot, Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell won first prize with Jess; and in mares in foal, Lawrence Drew was awarded the first for London Maggie 2nd, but the animal not proving in foal, the prize went to Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell for Maggie. John Graham, Rosebank, had first prize in three-year-old fillies with Bell; Alex. Buchanan, Garscadden Mains, in two-year-olds; and J. N. Fleming, Keil, in yearlings.

Of sheep, there were in all 340 entries. For the first time, the Society recognised the Border Leicester as a distinct breed from the Leicester. Prizes were offered both for Leicesters and for Border Leicesters. Of the former there were only thirteen entries, while of the latter there were 104 entries. In the Leicesters, J. W. Brodie, Leaston, Upper Keith, won the first prize for tups; William Ford,

Hardengreen, the first for dinmonts and gimmers; while of ewes there was only one pen, shown by James Fleming, Carmuir, Falkirk. In Border Leicesters, the first prize in tups fell to Rev. R. W. Bosanquet, Rock, Alnwick; in dinmonts, to Thomas Simson, Blainslie; in ewes, to George Simson, Courthill; and in gimmers, to J. & W. Dinning, Nilstone Ridge. Of Cheviots, there were seventy-five entries. James Brydon, Kinnelhead, Moffat, took the first prizes in all the sections, tups, dinmonts, ewes, gimmers, and lambs. John Archibald, Overshiels, had corresponding success in Blackfaced, save that the best lambs were found to be shown by Thomas Murray, Eastside, whose ewes were second. No special prizes were offered for Southdowns, which were classed with 'other short-woolled sheep.' The first prize tup, a Southdown, was shown by R. Scot Skirving; the first prize dinmont, a Shropshire, was shown by the Earl of Strathmore; the first prize ewes, Southdowns, were shown by Sir W. Gordon Cumming; and the first prize gimmers were shown by John Gordon of Parkhill, Aberdeenshire, and the Earl of Strathmore, the two lots being of equal merit, the former being Southdowns and the latter Shropshires. In the section for long-woolled, other than Leicester, both first prizes went to John Gibson, Woolmet, for Cotswolds.

The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues was £4078 4s. 6d., being more than £1000 over the amount taken two years previously at Glasgow.

At the dinner after the show, the Duke of Buccleuch presided, and Lord Kintore was croupier. Among those present were the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Earl of Dalkeith, Sir Wm. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Thos. Gladstone, Admiral Sir Wm. Hope Johnstone, Lord Herries, the Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir James Gardiner Baird, Sir William Forbes, Sir G. Macpherson Grant. Sir Wm. Stirling-Maxwell had the honour of returning thanks for the Successful Competitors, having shown only five animals, for which he carried three first prizes, a second prize, and a commendation.

CHAPTER XL.

FIFTH SHOWS AT DUMFRIES, 1870, AND PERTH, 1871.

IN 1870 the Society, for the fifth time, visited Dumfries, and the show was held on the farm of Rotchell. As customary at Dumfries, the first place was assigned to the Galloway cattle, of which there was a good muster, there being sixty-four entries. In aged bulls, John Fisher, Knells, took the first place with Squire Dacre 534, whose portrait was afterwards painted for the Society by Mr Gourlay Steell; John Thomson, Blaiket, being first in the two-year-old class with Clansman 629; and Thos. Biggar, Chapelton, in the yearlings with Stanley 533. In cows, Jas. Cunningham, Tarbreoch, was first with Theresa 2nd 2141; the Duke of Buccleuch being first in two-year-olds with Ilythia 1307; and Mr Biggar, Chapelton, in yearlings with Lalla Rookh 2142.

Of Aberdeen and Angus there were forty-six entries. Robert Walker, Portlethen, took the first place in aged bulls with Palmerston 374; Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., taking the first prize in the two-year-old class with Juryman 404; and George Brown, Westertown, in yearlings with Baron Settrington 356. In cows, Colonel Fraser won the first prize with Sybil 974. In two-year-old heifers, Sir George Macpherson Grant was awarded the first prize for Fuchsia 979; but the heifer not producing a calf within nine months, the premium went to Col. Fraser of Castle Fraser for Lively 1164. Jas. Skinner, Drumin, took first premium in yearlings with Heather Bell 962.

Shorthorns numbered sixty-one. The first prize aged bull was Edgar 19680, shown by C. Richardson Saunders, Nunwick Hall; the first prize two-year-old being Scotsman 27435, shown by R. Bruce, Newton of Struthers; and the first prize yearling being Bentinck 28016, exhibited by James Beattie, Newbie House, Annan. In cows, Mr Beattie

took the first prize with Warrior's Plume ; in two-year-old heifers, R. Scott, Manbeen, Elgin, the first prize with Nelly Bly ; in yearlings, Lord Kinnaird the prize with Forlorn Hope.

Of Ayrshires there was a large show, there being 154 entries. Robert Wilson, Forehouse, took the first prize in aged bulls with Lord Raglan, and the first prize in cows in milk, calved before 1867, with Raeside. T. Ballantyne, Netherton, took the first premium in two-year-old bulls with Nicolas ; and John Meikle, Seafeld, the first prize in yearlings with Garibaldi. J. Fleming, Meadowbank Cottage, carried the first prizes for cows in milk, calved after 1867, and cows in calf of any age. Jas. Brown, Cartleburn, won the first prize in two-year-old heifers with Topsy ; and Andrew M'Dowall, Auchtralure, the first prize in yearlings.

Of Highland cattle, there were only a score. D. M'Laren, Corrychrone, won the first prize in aged bulls. C. Macpherson-Campbell of Ballimore was the only exhibitor in the class for younger bulls, the animal he showed, which was awarded a prize, being Bhoddeach. John Malcolm of Poltalloch carried the first prizes in the three classes for females, his prize cow being Rheeven.

Of fat stock, there were only twenty-two entries ; the first premiums being won by Robert Jardine of Castlemilk, M.P. ; T. Biggar, Chapelton ; James Dalgleish of Ardnarmurchan ; J. & W. Martin, Aberdeen ; the Earl of Dunmore ; R. Bruce, Newton of Struthers ; the Duke of Buccleuch ; and J. Brown, Cassielands.

Of horses, there were in all 171. P. Crawford, Dumgoyack, took first prize for stallions with Rantin' Robin 685 ; P. M'Robbie, Sunnyside, Aberdeen, for three-year-old colts with Black Prince 52 ; R. M'Kean, Lumloch, for two-year-olds with Prince Albert ; D. Riddell, Kilbowie, taking the first for yearlings. For mares with foal at foot, the first prize was carried by Adam Smith, Stevenson Mains, with Bell. The first prize for mares in foal was awarded to Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell for Jess ; but the mare having failed to produce a foal, the premium went to Mr Graham, Rosebank, for Bell. The first premium for three-

year-olds was won by Alex. Weir, Newhouse Mill, with Maggie; and for both two-year-olds and yearlings, by J. N. Fleming of Knockdon.

Of sheep, there were in all 322 entries. Of Cheviots, which held the first place, there were ninety-one pens. James Brydon, Kinnelhead, took first prizes for tups, dinmons, and ewes; T. Elliot being first for gimmers. There were fifty-nine pens of Blackfaced; and J. Archibald, Overshiels, took the first prizes in all the sections. Of Border Leicesters, there were sixty-nine entries. John Lees, Marvingston, took the first prize for tups; George Torrance, Sisterpath, the first both for dinmons and gimmers; and George Simson, Courthill, for ewes. Of Leicesters, there were only seventeen entries; and the first prizes fell to Thomas Wilkin, Tinwald Downs; Andrew Smith, Castle mains; and Robert Jefferson, Preston Hows. In long-woolled sheep, other than Leicester, Thomas Wilkin carried the first prize for tups, and J. B. Irving of Whitehill for ewes, both with the Lincoln breed. In Southdowns, Sir W. G. Gordon Cumming, Bart., had the first prize for tups, and John Gordon of Parkhill the first for ewes. In short-woolled sheep, other than Southdowns, John Gibson, Woolmet, carried the prize for tups, and the Earl of Strathmore for ewes, both with Shropshires. In the extra classes, Miss Hope Johnstone of Annandale exhibited three tups and four pens of ewes of the Lonk breed.

The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues was £1897 10s. 8d.

At the dinner, the Earl of Dalkeith presided, and Mr Maxwell of Munches, M.P., was croupier. Among those present were the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., Sir John H. Maxwell, Sir Thos. Gladstone, Sir Wm. Broun, Mr Jardine, M.P. The Duke of Buccleuch returned thanks for the Successful Competitors, and Mr Aitchison, Menzion, for the Judges.

A very successful show was held at Perth in 1871. There were 376 entries of cattle. Of these, ninety-two were Shorthorns. In that breed, in the aged bull class, the

first prize was won by Robert Arklay of Ethiebeaton with Annan Water 27885. John Balfour of Balbirnie took the first prize in the two-year-old bull class with Keir Butterfly 7th 31457. Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell had distinguished success. He carried the first prizes in the yearling bull class with Red Duke 29731; and in cows with Henrietta, the first prize two-year-old at Edinburgh. R. Bruce, Newton of Struthers, carried the first prize in two-year-old heifers with Raspberry; and the Duke of Buccleuch in yearlings with Queen of the Lothians.

Of the Aberdeen and Angus breed, there were seventy-six entries. Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., achieved remarkable distinction. He carried the first prize in the aged bull class with Juryman 404; first, second, and third prizes in cows with Eisa 977, Bertha 980, and Charity 975; and first prize in two-year-old heifers with Enchantress 981. The first premium in two-year-old bulls was won by George Brown, Westertown, with Baron Settrington 356; in yearling bulls, by Mr M'Combie of Easter Skene with Taurus 410; and in yearling heifers, by Mr Tayler of Glenbarry with Dandy 1075.

Of Galloways, there were thirty-one entries. The first prize in the aged bull class was carried by James Graham, Parcelstown, with Willie of Westburnflat 523; in the two-year-olds, by James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, with Prince Bismarck 699; and in yearlings, by Mrs James Graham, Braidlee, with Emperor 825. The first honours in cows were won by James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, with Jean 1637. In two-year-old heifers, the first premium was awarded T. Biggar, Chapelton, for Lalla Rookh 2142; but this heifer, and the second prize heifer (Marion), having both failed to produce calves within nine months, the prize went to Jas. Cunningham, Tarbreoch, for Nelly 1669. In yearlings, the first premium was won by the Duke of Buccleuch with Kindness 1308.

Of Ayrshires there was a small show, the entries numbering only ninety. James Wilson, Boghall, Houston, had the first prize in aged bull class with President; Robert Kelso, Flatterton, the first in two-year-olds with Lofty; W.

Carmichael, Pool, the first in yearlings with Lord Lorne 87. The first premium in cows in milk went to Gabriel Dunlop, Castle Farm, Stewarton, for Betty ; in cows in calf to John Stewart, Burnside Cottage, Strathaven, for Rosie ; in two-year-old heifers to George Pender, Dumbreck, for Beauty ; and in yearlings to John Fleming, Meadowbank Cottage, Strathaven.

Of Highland cattle there were fifty-five entries. The first prize in aged bulls went to John Stewart, Duntulm, for Skeanoch Og ; the first in three-year-olds to David Carnegie of Stronvar for Lorne ; and in two-year-olds to John Malcolm of Poltalloch. In cows, the Duke of Athole carried the first prize with Young Queen ; while Mr Malcolm of Poltalloch took first honours in both the three-year-old and two-year-old heifer classes.

Of fat stock there were only twenty-nine entries, and first honours were carried by the Earl of Strathmore, R. Bruce, Newton of Struthers ; C. Home Drummond Moray of Abercairny ; the Dowager Duchess of Athole ; Thomas Roy, Tullylumb, Perth ; R. H. Harris, Earnhill ; and James Geddes, Orbliston.

Of horses there were, in all, 177. The first prize in aged stallions went to Peter M'Robbie, Sunnyside, for Black Prince 52 ; in three-year-old colts, to Robert Brewster, Barnbeth, for Surprise 845 ; in two-year-olds, to Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell of Keir, for Newstead 559 ; in yearlings, to Alexander Weir, Newhouse Mill, for Prince of Kilbride 660. In the class of mares with foal at foot, the first premium was carried by W. Moffat, Shirva, Kirkintilloch, with Bell ; and in mares in foal, by Colonel Findlay, Boturich Castle ; while in three-year-old and in yearling fillies, James Nicol Fleming took first honours ; the first prize in two-year-olds going to George Knox, Polnoon Lodge, Eaglesham.

Of sheep there were 300 entries. Blackfaced, which had the first place, numbered sixty-three. James Green-shields, West Town, Lesmahagow, took the first prize for tups ; John Archibald, Overshiels, had the first honours for dinmonts and gimmers ; and David Tweedie, Castle Craw-

ford, Abington, for ewes. Cheviots numbered sixty-seven. Thomas Elliot, Hindhope, took the first prize for tups; Thomas Welsh, Ericstane, Moffat, the first prize for dinmonts; James Brydon, Kinnelhead, the first for ewes; and James Archibald, Glengelt, the first for gimmers. Border Leicesters formed the most numerous of the sheep sections, numbering ninety-four. George Hope, Fenton Barns, took the first prize for tups; James Clark, Oldhamstocks Mains, the first for dinmonts; George Laing, Wark, the first for ewes; and John Lees, Marvingston, Haddington, the first for gimmers. At this show no premiums were offered for Leicesters. In the two classes for long-woolled sheep, other than *Border* Leicesters, Thomas Wilkin, Tinwald Downs, Dumfries, carried both prizes with 'Improved Lincoln' sheep. In Southdowns, R. Scot Skirving carried the first prizes both for tups and ewes. Premiums were this year offered for Shropshire tups and ewes, and both the first prizes were carried by the Earl of Strathmore. In the sections for short-woolled sheep, other than Southdown and Shropshire, the first prize for tups was won by John P. M'Pherson, Muirton, Kinloss, with an Oxford Down. There was no award in the ewe class.

The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues amounted to £2270 1s. 2d.

There was a small attendance at the dinner. The chair was occupied by Lord Provost Puller, who was supported by Sir Wm. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Thos. Gladstone, Mr Williamson of Lawers, Mr Young of Cleish, &c. Sir Wm. Stirling-Maxwell, in giving the National Societies of England and Ireland, coupled the toast with Mr Jacob Wilson, who had acted as a judge of Leicesters, and who, in his reply, complimented the Society on its admirable arrangements, stating that, at Wolverhampton, the Royal Society had 50,000 people, but had lost money by it; whilst the Scotch Society appeared to have secured that the show was not more successful as an agricultural exhibition than financially. The toast of the Successful Competitors was coupled with the name of Sir George Macpherson Grant, and replied to, in his absence, by Mr Fleming, Marionburgh.

CHAPTER XLI.

THIRD SHOWS AT KELSO, 1872, AND AT STIRLING, 1873.

IN 1872, the Society once more visited the banks of the Tweed, holding its show at Kelso. Of cattle there were 274 entries. Shorthorns numbered seventy-six. The first prize in the aged bull class was won by John Outhwaite, Bainesse, with Royal Windsor 29890; John Lamb, Burrell Green, Penrith, taking the first honour in two-year-olds with Ignoramus 28887; and Wm. Lambert, Elrington Hall, the first in yearlings with Heather-bred Lad 31346. In the female classes, the Duke of Buccleuch had a remarkable success. He took the first prize in cows with Young Cherry, the first in two-year-old heifers with Queen of the Lothians, both by the sire Royal Errant 22780; and the first prize in yearling heifers with Cherry Bud, a daughter of Young Cherry.

Of Angus or Aberdeen, there were sixty entries. Sir Thomas Gladstone of Fasque took the first prize in the class of aged bulls with Adrian 439; T. Leslie Melville Cartwright the first in the two-year-old class with Colonel of Castle Fraser 443; and Sir George Macpherson Grant the first prize in yearlings with Scotsman 474. Mr M'Combie, M.P., Tillyfour, took the first prize for cows with Charmer 1172, and for yearling heifers with Pride of Alford 1778; and George Brown, Westertown, the first for two-year-old heifers with Duchess 3rd 943.

Of Galloways, there were forty entries. James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, was awarded three first prizes—in the aged bull class for Clansman 629, in the two-year-olds for Pretender 617, and in cows for Maxwell 2139. The cow Maxwell not proving in calf, the first premium passed to Mr Cunningham's cow Jane. Mr Graham, Parcelstown, took the first prize in both the heifer classes—in two-year-

olds with Hermione 5th 1326, and in yearlings with Hermione 6th 1332. The Duke of Buccleuch had the first prize for yearling bulls with Prince.

Of Ayrshires, there were fifty-six. The first prizes all went to different competitors. Sir M. R. Shaw Stewart won the first place in aged bulls with Underheugh; Thos. Ballantyne, Netherton, in two-year-olds with White Butterfly; in yearlings, John Anderson, Smithstown, Croy, with Charlie; in cows in milk, John Meikle, Seafeld; in cows in calf, John M. Martin, Auchinfroe, Cardross, with Lily; in two-year olds, Geo. Pender, Dumbreck, with Toshy; and in yearlings, J. Stewart, Burnside Cottage, with Brown Lady.

Of Highland cattle, there were only a dozen entries. Lady Menzies, Rannoch Lodge, won the first prize in aged bulls with Rannoch. John Stewart, Duntulm, had the first prizes in all the other four classes. His prize two-year-old bull was Quirang; his prize cow Guanach Og; his prize three-year-old heifer Guanach Riach; and his two-year-old Targheal Og. In the three-year-olds there was no competition; and in the cows, though there was another entry, it was not forward.

Of fat cattle, there were twenty-one entries. First prizes were gained by John Thompson, Bailieknowe, Kelso; Richard Tweedie, The Forest, Catterick; S. Swan, The Bush, Jedburgh; M. G. Rannie, Edenmouth, Kelso; Wm. M'Combie of Easter Skene; and R. Bruce, Newton of Struthers.

There were in all 214 horses. David Riddell, Kilbowie, took the first prize in aged stallions with Prince of Wales 673; R. Brewster, Barnbeth, in three-year-olds with Young Conqueror 957; Alex. Weir, Newhousemill, in two-year-olds with Prince of Kilbride 660; the first in yearlings falling to Peter Brown, Craigton. In mares with foal at foot, R. M. Buchanan, Livingston Mill, took the first prize with Missie 2nd; in mares in foal, J. H. M'Culloch, Skaith, the first with Glasgow Maggie; in three-year-old fillies, Ralph Stark of Summerford with Bell; while Peter Brown, Craigton, took the first prizes both in two-year-olds and yearlings, the former with Jean and the latter with Kate.

Of sheep, the entries numbered 269. Prizes were offered for Leicesters, of which there were thirteen pens. There were only five exhibitors. All the prizes in the section, save a third prize in the tup class, were carried by T. H. Hutchinson, Manor House, Catterick. Of Border Leicesters, there were ninety entries. Jas. Nisbet of Lambden, Greenlaw, took the first prize for tups; the Marquis of Tweeddale carried the first honours for dinmonts and gimmers; and George Laing, Wark, Coldstream, the first for ewes. In the sections for long-woolled sheep, other than Leicesters, the first prizes were divided between two exhibitors—Thomas Wilkin, Tinwald Downs, being first in tups and ewes, and John Bell Irving of Whitehill in dinmonts and gimmers, the sheep in both cases being Lincolns. In Cheviots, T. Elliot, Hindhope, had the first prizes for tups and ewes; and James Brydon, Kinnelhead, the first for dinmonts and gimmers. In the Blackfaced breed, the first prizes in all the four classes were carried by John Archibald, Overshiels. In Southdowns, J. J. Colman, M.P., Carrow House, Norwich, won the first prizes in both the classes. In Shropshires, both the first prizes went to the Earl of Strathmore. For the two classes of short-woolled sheep, other than Southdowns or Shropshires, there were only two entries, which were not forward.

At the show there were some very good swine. R. E. Duckering, Northope, Kirton Lindsey, carried first premiums for the large breed for boars, sows, and pigs, and for pigs of the small breed. The prizes for boars and sows of the small breed were both won by C. N. Beswicke-Royds, Pyke House, Littleborough.

There was drawn for admission and for catalogues a sum of £2171 os. 2d.

At the dinner 200 gentlemen were present. The Earl of Haddington occupied the chair, and was supported by Lord Elibank, Lord Polwarth, Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart., M.P., Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh, Sir G. H. S. Douglas of Springwood Park, Sir Geo. Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch. Mr James Johnston, Chief Magistrate, Kelso, occupied the vice-chair, and was supported by Sir

John Marjoribanks of Lees, Colonel Kinloch, and others. The toast of the Agricultural Society of Ireland was acknowledged by Rev. R. W. Bagot, who adverted to improvements in land management, and expressed the hope that there would some day be offered a prize for the best 100 acres of crop grown either in England, Ireland, or Scotland. The toast of the Successful Competitors was given by Sir Robert Menzies, and acknowledged by Sir George Macpherson Grant.

Stirling was the place of rendezvous in 1873. There were 406 cattle. Shorthorns numbered 83. The first prize aged bull, Earl of Derwent 28503, was shown by Robert Coulson, Coastley, Hexham; the first prize two-year-old, Heather-bred Lad 31346, was exhibited by Wm. Lambert, Elrington Hall; and the first yearling, Bywell 33261, was shown by Alexander Buchanan, Whitehouse. The first prize cow, Primrose, was shown by A. H. Browne, Bank House, Acklington; the first two-year-old heifer, Hawthorn, was exhibited by W. A. Mitchell, Auchnagathle, Aberdeenshire; while the first prize yearling heifer, Cawlina 4th, was shown by Her Majesty the Queen from the Prince Consort's Shaw Farm, Windsor. We may note that Her Majesty won a fourth prize in the two-year-old heifer class with Alice.

Of Angus or Aberdeen, there were 68 entries. T. Leslie Melville Cartwright won the first prize in the aged bull class with Colonel of Castle Fraser 443; the first prize in the two-year-olds being gained by Alex. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, with Gainsborough 596; the first for yearling bulls going to the Earl of Fife's Altanour 641. In cows, Sir George Macpherson Grant won the first prize with Bertha 980; Mr Tayler of Glenbarry the first place in two-year-olds with Kate 2nd 1482; while the first prize for yearlings went to Mr M'Combie of Easter Skene for Young Grizzle 1807.

There were two score Galloways. James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, gained the first prize in aged bulls with Pretender 617, and the first in yearling heifers with Alice

Maud. The Duke of Buccleuch carried first honours in two-year-old bulls with Black Prince 546, first in cows with Louisa 2nd 1379, and the first in two-year-old heifers with Melantho 1643 ; but the heifer not producing a calf within nine months, the premium was transferred to James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, for his Favourite. George Graham, Cubbyhill, won the first prize in yearling bulls with Forest King 553.

Of Ayrshires there were 126. Thomas Ballantyne, Netherton, won the first prize in aged bulls with White Butterfly, and Duncan Keir, Bucklyvie, in two-year-olds with Prince Charlie ; the first yearling being shown by Lawrence Drew. Robert Wilson, Forehouse, won the first prize in cows in milk with Hornie 204 ; John Stewart, Burnside Cottage, in cows in calf, with Beauty ; George Pender, in the two-year-old heifers, with Flora ; while the Duke of Buccleuch carried the first prize in yearlings with Myrtle.

Of Highland cattle there were forty-seven. Of aged bulls only one was shown, Gillé Dubh, exhibited by D. M'Intyre, Tighnablair. The first prize in three-year-old bulls was gained by the representatives of the late Robert Peter, Urlar ; while John Stewart, Bochastle, took the first in yearlings with Donachach Dubh. John Stewart, Bochastle, carried the first prize for cows with N'odhar ; John Stewart, Duntulm, the first prize in two-year-olds with Tarrgal ; and the Duke of Athole the first in yearlings with Young Jessie.

Of fat stock there were thirty-eight entries. Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Bart., carried three first prizes, and R. Harris two ; while one each was won by R. Bruce, Newton of Struthers ; W. A. Mitchell, Auchnagathle ; and Matthew Edwards, Alloa.

Of horses, there were 297. Alex. Galbraith, Croy Cunningham, won the first prize for stallions with Topsman 886 ; R. M'Kean, Lumloch, the first prize in three-year-old colts with Prince of Kilbride 660 ; P. Crawford, Dumgoyack, in two-year-olds with Quality ; the first in yearlings falling to Samuel Clark, Manswraes. In mares with foal, George Knox, Polnoon Lodge, carried the first

place with Rosie ; while in mares in foal, Sir William Stirling-Maxwell was first with Rose. Archibald Johnston, Lochburn, took the first prize for three-year-old fillies with Maggie ; William Craig, Craig Villa, had the first prize in two-year-olds with Maggie ; and H. H. Hardie, Borrowstown Mains, was first in yearlings with Ranee.

Of sheep, there were 278 entries. Of these, sixty-seven were Cheviots ; and in this breed, James Brydon, jr., Holm of Dalquharn, took the first prize for tups ; John A. Johnstone, Archbank, the first for dinmonts ; James Brydon, Kinnelhead, the first for ewes ; and Thomas Elliot, Hindhope, the first for gimmers. Blackfaced numbered fifty-five pens. John Archibald, Overshiels, took the first prizes for tups, ewes, and gimmers ; the first premium for dinmonts going to James Greenshields, West Town, Lesmahagow. The portrait of Mr Greenshields' dinmont was afterwards painted for the Society by Mr Gourlay Steell, as well as one of the ewes and one of the gimmers belonging to Mr Archibald. Of Border Leicesters, there were sixty-seven ; and the first premiums went, for tups, to Thomas Forster, jun., Ellingham ; for dinmonts and gimmers, to John Lees, Marvingston ; and for ewes, to James Nisbet of Lambden. Of Leicesters, there were only fifteen entries ; and the first prizes in both sections went to T. H. Hutchinson, Manor House. Of long-woolled sheep, other than Leicester and Border Leicester, John Bell Irving of Whitehill carried the first prize for tups and gimmers with Lincoln sheep ; and Russell Swanwich, Royal Agricultural College Farm, Cirencester, the first prize for dinmonts with a Cotswold ; Thomas Wilkin, the first prize for ewes with Lincolns. For Southdowns, J. J. Colman, M.P., Euston Lodge Farm, Norwich, won the first prizes in both tups and ewes. The Prince of Wales was an exhibitor of Southdowns from the farm at Sandringham, and won second and third prizes for tups and a second prize for ewes. In Shropshires, the first prizes both in tups and ewes were carried by the Earl of Strathmore. For short-woolled sheep, other than Southdowns or Shropshires, there were three entries, but no award was made.

Of swine, there was a good show. First prizes, both for large and small breeds, were won by R. E. Duckering, Northorpe, and Messrs Wheeler & Sons, Long Compton; while Mr Beswicke-Royds, Pyke House, had a first prize for the large breed. Poultry were also a fair show.

For admission and for catalogues, there was drawn a sum of £3140 15s. 6d.

This being the year of the Presidency of the Prince of Wales, it was expected that His Royal Highness would be Chairman of the dinner. Circumstances, however, prevented His Royal Highness from attending not only the show of the Society, but several other engagements at other places. In the Prince's absence, the chair was taken by the Earl of Dunmore, who, in proposing the health of His Royal Highness as President, referred to the interest which he took in agriculture, and to the fact that he had sent some excellent stock to the show all the way from his farm in Norfolk. It was understood that the reason His Royal Highness was prevented from being present at the show was the visit paid to this country by the Czarewitch. At the dinner, Lord Dunmore read the following letter from the Prince:—

‘DEAR DUNMORE,—As I understand you take the chair in my place at the Royal Highland Society's dinner at Stirling on Wednesday next, I hope you will take the opportunity of expressing in my name my great regret that, owing to circumstances over which I have no control, it will not be in my power to be present on that occasion. I shall be glad if you will also state the interest I take in the success of the Society, and my earnest hope that I may be able to take part in their proceedings some future year.

‘Believe me, very sincerely,

‘ALBERT EDWARD.’

Sir William Stirling-Maxwell was croupier, and among those present were: The Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart., Sir W. J. Hope Johnstone, Sir W. C. Bruce of Stenhouse, Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., Admiral Sir A. Edmonstone, Bart., Lord Elphinstone. Sir Wm. S. Maxwell had the honour of returning thanks for the Successful Competitors.

CHAPTER XLII.

SIXTH SHOW AT INVERNESS, 1874, AND EIGHTH SHOW AT GLASGOW, 1875.

IN 1874, the Society paid a sixth visit to Inverness. The sum offered in prize money was £2030, being £700 more than was offered at the show held at Inverness in 1865. The cattle entries numbered 391. Of these, 111 were Shorthorns. In the aged bull class, the first prize was won by R. Bruce, Newton of Struthers, with Lord Irwin 29123; Wm. Linton, Sheriff Hutton, York, took the first prize in two-year-olds with Sir Arthur Ingram 32490; the first prize in yearlings falling to A. H. Browne, Doxford, for Rosario 35315. In cows, the first prize was taken by R. Bruce, Newton of Struthers with Fair Tyne; Her Majesty the Queen took first prize in two-year-olds with Cawlina 4th, the first prize yearling heifer at the Stirling Show; and W. S. Marr, Uppermill, won the first prize in yearlings with Missie 40th.

Of Angus or Aberdeen, there were 93 entries. Alex. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, won first prize in aged bulls with Gainsborough 596; James Scott, Easter Tulloch, first prize in two-year-olds with Blue Beard 648; and the Earl of Fife the first prize in yearlings with Young Viscount 736. In cows, Mr Tayler of Glenbarry took first premium with Kate 2nd 1482; the Earl of Fife winning the first prize in two-year-olds with Innes 1934; and George Reid, Baads, in yearlings with Sybil 1st 3524.

Of Galloways, there were only 26. The Duke of Buccleuch was awarded the whole of the first prizes for the breed—in bulls with Black Prince 546, in cows with Juno 1641, in two-year-old heifers with Nerio 1657, and in yearlings with Abeona 1883. The heifer Nerio having, however, failed to produce a calf within nine months, and the second prize heifer being in like condition, the premium

was transferred to the third prize animal, Bridesmaid 1674, shown by James Cunningham, Tarbreoch.

Of Ayrshires there was also a small exhibition, there being only thirty-nine entries, and the Duke of Buccleuch, as in the Galloways, swept off the whole of the first prizes. His first prize bull was Statesman 57; the first prize cow in milk being Dewdrop 139; the first prize cow in calf, Modesty 310; the first two-year-old, British Queen 49; and the first yearling, Princess 2nd 351.

Of Highland cattle there was a good show, there being in all eighty-one entries. The Duke of Athole took the first prize in aged bulls with Sgiathaneach; John Grant, Inverlaidnan, had the first premium in three-year-olds with Wallace; John Stewart, Bochastle, had the first in two-year-olds; and Archibald Stewart of Ensay, the first in yearlings with Rob Og. The Duke of Athole took the first premium in cows with Buidheag, and the first in three-year-olds with Uallach; John Stewart, Duntulm, taking the first premium in two-year-olds with Targheal Buidhe, and the first in yearlings with Targheal Bheg.

Of fat stock there were thirty-eight entries. The first premiums were carried by R. Bruce, Struthers; R. H. Harris, Earnhill; Sir W. G. Gordon Cumming; Alexander Matheson of Ardross, M.P.; J. & W. Martin, Aberdeen; George Grant, Pollo; and John Cran, Kirkton.

Of horses there were in all 175 entries. The first premium in aged stallions was carried by David Riddell, Kilbowie, with Never Mind Him 557; and in three-year-old colts, with Honest Sandy 387. He also won the first premium in yearlings; the first prize in two-year-olds falling to Robert Brewster, Barnbeth, with Pride of Scotland 602. In mares with foal at foot, the first premium was won by James Sutor, Collie, with Rose. The first premium for mares in foal was awarded to R. Murdoch, Hallside, for Maggie; but the animal not proving in foal, and the second prize mare being in like condition, the premium was transferred to A. Montgomery, Boreland, for Nanny. In three-year-old fillies the first premium was won by Alexander Buchanan, Garscadden Mains; in two-year-olds by Wm.

H. Hardie, Borrowstown Mains, with Ranee ; and in yearlings by H. D. Adamson, Balquharn, with Blossom.

Of sheep, the total entries were 192, being considerably fewer than in 1865, when there were 317. The first place was accorded to Cheviots, of which there were sixty-two entries. The first premium for tups was taken by Thomas Welsh, Ericstane ; the first for dinmonts by John A. Johnstone, Archbank ; the first for ewes by James Brydon, Kinnelhead ; and the first for shearlings by James Archibald, Glengelt. Of Blackfaced there were forty-two entries, and John Archibald, Overshiels, took the first premiums in the whole of the four sections. Of Border Leicesters there were fifty-seven pens. Thomas Forster, jun., Ellingham, took the first premium for tups ; George Torrance, Sisterpath, the first for dinmonts and gimmers ; and Thomas Simson, Blainslie, the first for ewes. No prizes were offered for Leicesters. In the class for long-woolled, other than Border Leicesters, John Gibson, Woolmet, took the whole of the first prizes, in each case with Cotswolds. In Southdowns, J. J. Colman, M.P., took first premiums both for tups and ewes. In Shropshires the Earl of Strathmore took the first premium for ewes, while no first prize was given for tups, the Earl of Strathmore's tup being awarded a second prize. For the classes of tups and ewes of short-woolled sheep, other than Southdowns and Shropshires, there were in each case no entry.

The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues was £1120 18s. 6d.

At the dinner, the Master of Lovat presided, and Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart. of Gairloch, was croupier. Mr Gilon of Wallhouse proposed the Successful Competitors, and the toast was replied to by Sir Geo. Macpherson Grant, Bart. of Ballindalloch. The Chairman, in proposing the health of Mr Menzies, the Secretary, said they all knew him well now. He had been conducting their arrangements for the last seven years, and every year improving the shows, till he had got them almost up to perfection. Mr Menzies, in returning thanks, said he had now completed his curriculum of the Society's shows. He began at Glasgow and termi-

nated the course at Inverness, and would begin a new course at Glasgow next year. He was glad to think, from the reception of the toast of his health proposed by the Chairman, that he had not travelled out of the way in the discharge of his duties.

In 1875, the Society held a most successful show at Glasgow. The sum offered in premiums was £1000 in excess of the amount at the previous show in 1867. There was a fair number of entries in all the classes, and the stock was superior. Of cattle, there were in all 411 entries. Of these, sixty-six were Shorthorns. A. H. Browne, Doxford, had distinguished success, taking the first premiums in all the classes for bulls—his first prize aged bull being Duke of Aosta 28356, his first prize two-year-old being Rosario 35315, and his yearling Pioneer 35042, the two latter being sons of the first prize aged bull. T. H. Hutchinson, Manor House, took the first premium for cows with Lady Playful, and the first for two-year-old heifers with Lady Alicia, the first prize in yearlings being awarded to James Lawrence, Thornhill, for Ida.

Of Angus or Aberdeen, there were fifty entries. The Marquis of Huntly carried the first premium in aged bulls with Duke of Perth 357; the Earl of Fife taking the first prize in two-year-olds with Young Viscount 736, and in yearlings with St Clair 1160. In cows, the Marquis of Huntly took the first premium with Dora 1282; Mr M'Combie of Easter Skene first premium in two-year-olds with Blackberry 1813; and Sir Thomas Gladstone of Fasque the first in yearlings with Emilie 2513.

Of Galloways, there were fifty-three entries. James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, carried the first honour in aged bulls with Cunningham 824; Robert Rae, Meikle Cocklick, first in two-year-olds with Oliver 1102; and J. Jardine Paterson of Balgray first in yearlings with Bob 1092. In cows, James Cunningham took the first premium with Maid Marion 4th 1668; the Duke of Buccleuch carried both the first premiums for heifers—his two-year-old being Aurora 1661, and his yearling Beauty 1755.

Of Ayrshires, there were 150 entries. In aged bulls, the first premium was taken by William Smith, Chanlockfoot, with The Shah ; in two-year-olds, by Robert Gillespie, Boyleston, with Scottish Chief ; and in yearlings, by the Duke of Buccleuch with Sir Walter 59. His Grace took also first premium in cows in milk calved before January 1872 with Ruby 370, first prize in cows in calf with Diamond, and first in two-year-old heifers with Charmer 90. The first premium in cows in milk calved after January 1872 was awarded to John Meikle, Seafield, for Lucy ; while the first premium in yearlings was carried by John Holm, Jaapston, with Jessie 221.

Of Highland cattle, there were seventy-two entries. The first premium in aged bulls was carried by James Campbell, Ormaig, with Gille Riabhach ; the first in three-year-olds by Donald M'Laren, Corrychrone ; and in two-year-olds by John Stewart, Bochastle. Mr Stewart also took first premiums in cows and in three-year-old heifers ; John Stewart, Duntulm, taking first place in two-year-old heifers with Targheal Bheg.

Of fat stock, there were only twelve entries ; the first premiums being gained by G. S. Home Drummond of Blairdrummond ; Charles Alexander, Easter Know ; and Walter Scott, Glendronach.

Of horses there was a very large show, there being in all 405 entries. David Riddell, Kilbowie, took first premium in aged stallions with Time o' Day 875 ; Adam Smith, Stevenson Mains, the first in three-year-old colts with Warrior 902 ; and John Hendrie, Maryville, in two-year-olds with Disraeli 234. Lawrence Drew, Merryton, took first premium for yearling colts, and the first for mares with foal at foot with Mary, while he had also first for three-year-old fillies. The first premium for mares in foal was awarded to James Gardner, Boghead Farm, for Jess ; but the animal not proving in foal, the premium was transferred to Jas. Sutor, Collie, Fochabers, for Rose. The first premium for two-year-old fillies was won by R. Frederick, Drumflower, with Young Mary ; while R. Weir, Brownhill, carried first premium for yearling fillies with Darling.

Of sheep, the total entries were 296. Cheviots, which had the first place, numbered eighty-two pens. James Brydon, Kinnelhead, carried the first premium for tups and for ewes, John A. Johnstone, Archbank, taking first for dinmonts, and James Archibald, Glengelt, for gimmers. Of Blackfaced sheep there were eighty pens. John Archibald, Overshiels, carried first premiums for tups, ewes, and gimmers, the first for dinmonts being awarded to James Greenshields, West Town. Of Border Leicesters there were seventy-six pens. Thomas Forster, jun., Ellingham, took first premium for tups; James Clark, Oldhamstocks Mains, first for dinmonts and gimmers; Rev. R. W. Bosanquet, Rock, first for ewes. Premiums were offered for Leicesters, but there were only seven pens. The first premium for tups was carried by T. H. Hutchinson, Manor House, Catterick; and for ewes by Eric Sutherland, Tannachie House, Fochabers. In Cotswolds, there were premiums for tups and ewes. There were five entries, all by one exhibitor, John Gibson, Woolmet, to whom prizes were awarded. Premiums were also offered for tups and ewes of the Lincoln breed. There were only two exhibitors, John Bell Irving of Whitehill, and Thomas Wilkin, Tinwald Downs. The first premiums were carried by Mr Irving. Prizes were offered for tups and ewes of the Southdown breed, but there was no entry in either case. For Shropshires there were also premiums for tups and ewes, the gross entries numbering seventeen. The first premiums for both were carried by Lord Chesham, Latimer, Bucks.

Of poultry there was a large show, and there was also a great display of dairy produce.

There was received for admission and for catalogues the very large sum of £6231 15s., being more than £2000 above the greatest amount the Society had previously drawn.

At the dinner, which took place in the City Hall, the Marquis of Bute presided, and the Earl of Glasgow was croupier. Mr Gillon of Wallhouse proposed the Successful Competitors, and the toast was replied to by Mr J. M. Martin of Auchendennan.

CHAPTER XLIII.

6TH SHOW AT ABERDEEN, 1876; 10TH AT EDINBURGH, 1877;
AND 6TH AT DUMFRIES, 1878.

AT Aberdeen the Society held a very successful show in 1876. As usual, there was a large number of cattle, there being 424 entries, a greater number than at any show since the exhibition at Aberdeen in 1858. The amount of premiums was £2440, being an increase of £800 on the sum offered in 1868.

Of the cattle 114 were Shorthorns. The first premium in the aged bull class was won by James A. Gordon, Udale, with Rosario 35315; the first premium in the two-year-olds being carried by James Bruce, Burnside, with Earl of March 33807; the Duke of Buccleuch carrying the first in yearlings with King Errant 36839. In cows the first premium was carried by W. A. Mitchell, Auchnagathle, with Alma; and the first in heifers with calf at foot by James Cochrane, Little Haddo, with Geraldine 6th. James Tweedie, Deuchrie, was awarded the first premium in two-year-old heifers for Grand Cherry; but the heifer failing to produce a calf within nine months, the premium was transferred to Her Majesty the Queen for Cawlina 5th. Wm. S. Marr, Uppermill, won first premium in yearling heifers with Emma 4th.

Of Aberdeen or Angus there were 117 entries, being the largest collection ever exhibited of that breed. The Earl of Fife took three first premiums—in the aged bulls, with Young Viscount 736; in two-year-olds, with St Clair 1160; and in cows, with Innes 1934. John Hannay, Gavenwood, carried the first premium in yearling bulls with Sir Wilfrid 1157; the Earl of Aberdeen the first in class of heifers with calf at foot, with Kate 2261; while in two-year-old heifers Mr Hannay won the first premium

with Zingra 2471 ; and W. M. Skinner, Drumin, first in yearlings with Gaiety 2219.

Of Galloways, there were thirty-five entries. James Graham, Parcelstown, won first premium in aged bulls with Sim of Whitram 562 ; Mr Paterson of Balgray first in two-year-olds with Bob 1092 ; and James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, first in yearlings with The Mackintosh 1009. The Duke of Buccleuch carried first premium in cows with Nightingale 1656 ; while Mr Cunningham won the first both in two-year-olds and yearlings—in the former with Lady Stanley 2nd 2858, and in the latter with Lady Stanley 3rd 2861.

Of Ayrshires, there were fifty-four entries. Robert Gillespie, Boyleston, won the first premium in aged bulls with Cardigan 77 ; Robert Wilson, Forehouse, the first in two-year-olds with Marquis ; and the Duke of Buccleuch the first in yearlings with Craigman 14. In cows in milk, the first premium was carried by A. R. Foulds, Clerkland, with Douglas 149 ; while the first in cows in calf was won by John M. Martin, yr. of Auchendennan, with Frost 186. The Duke of Buccleuch carried the first premiums in both the heifer classes—in the two-year-olds with Jessie 221, and in the yearlings with Beauty 25.

Of the Highland breed, there were fifty-two entries. John Grant, Inverlaidnan, took the first premium in the aged bull class with Wallace ; A. & J. McNaughton in the three-year-old class with Gille Dubh ; and John Stewart, Duntulm, the first premium in two-year-olds with Eilaneach. The Duke of Athole carried the first premium in cows with Te Ruadh Mhor, and in two-year-old heifers with 'N Odhar Mhor ; John Stewart, Duntulm, winning the first premium in three-year-olds with Targheal Bheg.

Of fat stock, there were forty-nine entries. First premiums were won by Sir William Gordon Cumming ; the Duke of Sutherland ; J. & W. Martin, Aberdeen ; Mr McCombie of Tillyfour ; James Reid, Greystone ; H. D. Adamson, Balquharn ; and Alexander Munro, Ord.

Of horses, there were 227 entries. David Riddell, Kilbowie, took all the first premiums for stallions and colts

—his first prize aged stallion being Baron Keir 34, and his three-year-old colt being Luck's All 510. In mares with foal at foot, Alexander Buchanan, Garscadden Mains, took the first premium with Maggie ; while James M'Nab, Glenochil, took first premium in mares in foal with Princess. In three-year-old fillies, John Thompson, Baillicknowe, won first premium with Kelso Maggie ; John Anderson, Smithstown, Croy, the first in two-year-olds with Maggie ; and John M. Martin, yr. of Auchendennan, the first in yearlings with Damsel.

Of sheep, there were 231 entries. The first place was accorded to Cheviots, of which there were fifty-six pens. James Brydon, Kinnelhead, carried first premiums for tups and ewes ; John A. Johnstone, Archbank, for shearling tups ; and James Archibald, Glengelt, for gimmers. Of Blackfaced, there were fifty-six pens. John Archibald, Overshiels, won first premiums for tups, ewes, and gimmers ; the first premium for shearling tups being awarded to Jas. Greenshields, West Town. Of Border Leicesters, there were sixty-three entries. Thomas Forster, jun., Ellingham, took first premium for aged tups ; Andrew Smith, Castle-mains, for shearlings ; Richard Tweedie, The Forest, for ewes ; and James Clark, Oldhamstocks Mains, for gimmers. Of Leicesters, there were in the two classes only eight pens, and Eric Sutherland, Tannachie House, carried all the premiums. Of Cotswolds, there were in the two classes eight entries. John Gibson, Woolmet, carried both the first premiums. Of Lincolns, there was only one exhibitor, John B. Irving of White Hill, Lockerbie, who showed five pens, to which premiums were awarded. Of Southdowns, there were in the two classes only seven entries by two exhibitors. Henry Gordon of Manar carried both the first premiums. In Shropshires, the first premium for tups was carried by Lord Chesham, Latimer ; John Gibson, Woolmet, getting the first premium for ewes or gimmers.

There was a small show of swine. Poultry were also in limited numbers.

The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues amounted to £2899 14s.

At the dinner in the Town and County Hall, the Earl of Strathmore presided, and the Earl of Aberdeen was vice-chairman. Among those present were the Marquis of Huntly, Lord Provost Jamieson, the Hon. G. Waldegrave Leslie, Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, M.P., R. W. Duff, M.P., General Sir Alexander Gordon, M.P., Sir Thomas Gladstone of Fasque, Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, Sir Robert Menzies of Menzies, Colonel Innes of Learney, Mr Gillon of Wallhouse, Colonel Gordon of Fyvie, Mr Farquharson of Haughton, Mr Tayler of Glenbarry, Col. Ramsay of Straloch, Colonel Kinloch-Grant of Logie, Mr Grant of Druminnor, Mr Nicol of Ballogie, Mr Mackenzie of Portmore. Lord Strathmore, in giving the toast of the evening—the Highland Society—contrasted the entries and prize money at Aberdeen in 1834 with those of 1876. The entries in 1834 were 552, and in 1876, about 3100; while the prize money was, in the former year, £627, and in the latter, £2400. Mr Cochrane, Little Haddo, returned thanks for the Successful Competitors, and Mr Copland, Ardlethen, for the Tenantry.

The next show (1877) was held at Edinburgh, on the Meadows. At this exhibition the very large sum of £2714 was offered in premiums, being upwards of £1100 in excess of the amount offered at the previous meeting at Edinburgh in 1869.

The cattle numbered in all 339. There were eighty Shorthorns. The first premium in aged bulls was carried by A. H. Browne, Doxford, Chathill, with Pioneer 35042; C. S. Home Drummond Moray of Abercairny taking the first premium in two-year-olds with Master Tree; and Thomas Willis, jun., Manor House, Carperby, the first in yearlings with Vice-Admiral 39257. In cows, Robert Bruce, Manor House, Great Smeaton, took first premium with Miss Fox; Sir Thomas Buchan Hepburn of Smeaton winning the first premium in two-year-olds with Lady Helen; and William Linton, Sheriff Hutton, York, the first premium in yearlings with Carnation 2nd.

Of Aberdeen or Angus there were seventy-five entries.

Colonel Ferguson of Pitfour took the first premium in aged bulls with Logie the Laird 3rd 862 ; Sir Thomas Gladstone of Fasque winning the first premium in two-year-old bulls with Serapis 998 ; and John Hannay, Gavenwood, taking the first in yearlings with Warrior 1291. In cows the first premium was won by Mr M'Combie of Tillyfour with Sybil 1st 3524 ; George Reid, Baads, taking the first for two-year-olds with Blossom 2461 ; and W. M. Skinner, Drumin, the first for yearlings with Sunshine 2nd 3333.

Galloways numbered forty-three. W. & J. Shennan, Balig, carried the first premium in aged bulls with Duke of Drumlanrig 667 ; John Millican, Wedholme House, the first in two-year-olds with Hazeldean 1010 ; James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, in yearlings with Larriston 1030. The Duke of Buccleuch carried the first premium in cows with Harriot 6th 2646, and the first in yearling heifers with Hannah 4th 2638 ; while Mr Cunningham, Tarbreoch, won the first premium in two-year-olds with Lady Stanley 3rd 2861.

Of Ayrshires, there were seventy-one entries. The Duke of Buccleuch took four first premiums, being first for aged bulls with Rival 52 ; for cows in milk with Lizzie 261 ; for two-year-old heifers with Beauty 25 ; and for yearlings with Mary 295. The first premium in two-year-old bulls was carried by John Rennie, Craighburn, with King Carthus 84 ; and in yearling bulls by D. C. Willison, Dalpeddar, with Prince Charlie 91. In cows in calf the first premium was carried by John Meikle, Seafeld, with Maria.

Of Highland cattle there were forty-eight entries. John Stewart, Duntulm, carried the first premium in the classes for aged and three-year-old bulls—in the former with Rob Roy, and in the latter with A'n Teileanach. The first premium in two-year-old bulls was won by James Duncan of Benmore, Greenock, with Donachadh Ban nan Oran ; the first in cows of any age by the Duke of Athole, with Young Queen 2nd. The Earl of Seafeld, Castle Grant, took first premium for three-year-old heifers with Bynach, while the first premium for two-year-olds was carried by John Stewart, Duntulm, with Maigdhean Og.

Of fat stock there were twenty-one entries. First premiums were carried by C. S. H. Drummond Moray of Blair Drummond; the Earl of Seafield, Castle Grant; Mr M'Combie of Tillyfour; J. & W. Martin, Aberdeen; Alex. Munro, Ord; and Adam Henderson, Grange, Dunfermline.

Of horses there were in all 342. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, took the first premium in aged stallions with Darnley 222, while he also carried the first for yearling colts. In three-year-old colts the first premium was won by Alexander Weir, Newhouse Mill, with Prince George Frederick 644; while in two-year-olds the first went to John Thompson, Baillicknowe, for Lord Salisbury. In the class of mares with foal at foot, W. H. Hardie, Borrowstoun Mains, took the first premium with Rance. The first premium in mares in foal was awarded to Sir William Stirling Maxwell for Netty; but the mare not proving in foal, the premium went to Lawrence Drew for Sheba. In three-year-old fillies the first premium was won by W. J. Houldsworth, Coltness, with Sally; in two-year-olds, by John M. Martin, Auchendennan Farm, with Damsel; and in yearlings, by the Earl of Strathmore, with Bess.

Sheep numbered 305 entries. Cheviots mustered eighty-two pens. The first premium in aged tups was taken by Thomas Welsh, Ericstane; in two-shear tups by James Brydon, jun., Holm of Dalquhairn; and in shearling tups by Herbert Brydon, Thirlstane Hope. James Archibald, Glengelt, took first premiums both in ewes and gimmers. Of the Blackfaced breed there were 106 pens. David Foyer, Knowhead, took the first premium for three-shear tups; John Archibald, Overshiels, for two-shear; and J. Watson, Culterallers, for shearlings. The first premium in ewes was won by James J. Currie, Yorkston, and in gimmers by Patrick Melrose, West Loch. Of Border Leicesters there were sixty-eight pens. In aged tups, Wm. Purves, Thurdistoft, took the first premium, and James Clark, Oldhamstocks Mains, took the first prize for shearling tups and for gimmers, the first premium for ewes falling to James Nisbet of Lambden. Of Leicesters there were eleven pens, shown by two exhibitors. Eric Sutherland,

Rosevalley, carried both the first premiums. Of Cotswolds there were only five entries in the two classes—all by one exhibitor, Francis Gibson, Woolmet, to whom premiums were awarded. In Lincolns there were only eight entries, all by one exhibitor, Thomas Wilkin, Tinwald Downs, to whom premiums were given. There were no entries in either of the two classes for tups or ewes of the Southdown breed. Of Shropshires there were fifteen entries. The Earl of Zetland, Aske, took the first premium for tups, and Lord Chesham, Latimer, the first for ewes. At this competition the Society offered premiums for the best woolled tups of the Cheviot, Blackfaced, and Leicester breeds. The first premium for woolled tups of the Cheviot breed was gained by Herbert Brydon, Thirlstane Hope; the first in the Blackfaced breed going to James J. Currie, Yorkston; and in the Leicester breed to J. Ainslie, Hillend, Loanhead.

The number of swine at this show was small; nor were poultry numerous.

The sum drawn for admission and for catalogues was the unprecedented amount of £6734 7s. 2d.

At the dinner, which was held in the Royal Hotel, the Marquis of Lothian, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and the Earl of Dalkeith acted as croupier. Among those present were: The Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Provost Falshaw, Admiral Sir William Hope Johnstone, K.C.B.; Sir Thos. Gladstone, Sir William Baillie, Sir William Forbes, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Mr Walker of Bowland, C.B. The noble Marquis, in giving the toast of the evening, the Highland and Agricultural Society, said that the Society had now lived a life of about ninety years, and every year, as it grew older, it was more honoured and prosperous. At first it was intended to benefit chiefly the western portion of the Highlands, but it very soon extended its work, and became, as it was now, the Agricultural Society for the whole of Scotland. A society which claimed to represent the agriculture of Scotland had no mean pretensions; and if it acted up to these, as he thought they would all agree that the Highland and Agricultural

Society had done, it was entitled to no mean praise ; for by doing so it had conferred a national benefit. Let them look back to the shows the Society held at the beginning of its career, and compare these with what was being held this week in Edinburgh. There had been other exhibitions at which there had, perhaps, been more entries, but he did not think that a show ought to be estimated by numbers alone. It was the quality of the exhibits that ought to be the test. Even so far as numbers went, however, few shows had exceeded the present ; while in respect of quality, he thought they might congratulate the Society on having, perhaps, the best show that it ever had. Mr Gillon of Wallhouse proposed the National Agricultural Societies of England and Ireland, to which Jacob Wilson, a member of the Royal English Society, replied. Mr Walker of Bowland proposed The Exhibitors, which was responded to by David Riddell. The noble Chairman proposed the health of the Judges, to which Mr Yeoman, Marsk Hall, Yorkshire, replied. The Earl of Rosslyn, in giving the Tenantry of Scotland, said they were a body of men second to none. They took advantage of all modern appliances for the cultivation and improvement of their farms, and no one placed more complete reliance on their judgment than their own landlords. The toast was acknowledged by Mr Melvin, Bonnington.

The show of 1878 took place at Dumfries, which was visited for the sixth time. The exhibition was held, as in 1870, on the farm of Rotchell.

Of Galloways, which, as usual at the show on the Nith took the premier place, there was a larger muster than at any previous show, there being in all seventy-eight animals entered. The first premium in aged bulls was won by James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, with The Mackintosh 1009 ; in two-year-olds by James Little, Fauld, with Lord Walter 1024 ; and in yearlings by the Duke of Buccleuch with Sportsman 1157. The Duke of Buccleuch carried all the first premiums in the female classes—in cows of any age with Beauty 1755 ; in three-year-old cows with Countess

2621 ; in two-year-old heifers with Hannah 4th 2638 ; and in yearlings with Harriet 9th 2980. His Grace, besides the first, carried all the premiums in the heifer classes, leaving to other competitors only a 'commended' in the two-year-olds, and one 'highly commended' and two commended awards in the yearlings.

Of Polled Angus or Aberdeen, there were sixty-two entries. The first premium in aged bull class went to Thomas Ferguson, Kinnochtry, for Shah 680 ; in the two-year-olds, to William J. Tayler of Glenbarry for Sir Maurice 1319 ; and in yearlings, to T. L. M. Cartwright, Melville House, for Black Prince 1244. In cows, the first premium was won by George Reid, Baads, with Isla 1965 ; in two-year-old heifers, by Wm. M. Skinner with Sunshine 2nd 3333 ; and in yearling heifers, by Thomas Ferguson, Kinnochtry, with Princess 6th 3296.

Of Shorthorns, there were eighty-nine entries. In the aged bull class, William Linton, Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire, won the first premium and the Tweeddale gold medal for the best Shorthorn in the yard with Sir Arthur Ingram 32490 ; the first premium in two-year-olds going to Thomas Willis, jun., Carperby, for Vice-Admiral 39257 ; and in yearlings to William Handley, Greenhead, for Lord St Vincent 40239. In cows, James Beattie, Newbie House, took the first premium with Blooming Daisy ; in two-year-old heifers, George A. Ashby, Naseby Wooleys, Rugby, with Innocence ; and in yearlings, James Whyte, Aldborough Farm, Darlington, with Stanwick Rose.

Ayrshires numbered eighty-two. In the aged bull class, the first premium was won by Duncan Keir, Buchlyvie, with Borland. The Duke of Buccleuch won the first premium in the two-year-old and yearling classes, in the former with Morning Star 43, and in the latter with Douglas. In aged cows in milk, the first premium was taken by John Meikle, Seafield, Bathgate, with Cowbonnie ; and in three-year-old cows in milk, by H. D. B. Hyslop, Tower, Sanquhar, with Contentment. The Duke of Buccleuch won the first premium in cows in calf with Nora, and in the two-year-old heifers with Snowflake ; the first

premium in yearlings being carried by Andrew M'Dowall, Auchtralure, with Jean.

Of Highland cattle there were only twenty-five. John Stewart, Duntulm, won the first premiums, both in the aged and two-year-old bull classes, in the former with A'n Teileanach, and in the latter with Prionnsa Tearlach ; and also carried the first premiums in both the heifer classes ; in the three-year-olds with Maighdean Og ; and in the two-year-olds with Ribhinn Lurach. In cows, the first premium was won by the Earl of Seafield, with Countess.

Of horses for agricultural purposes there were 246 entries. The silver cup for best stallion for agricultural purposes was won by David Riddell, Blackhall, with Darnley 222, which carried the first premium at Edinburgh in 1877 ; the silver cup for best mare for agricultural purposes was awarded to Alexander Baird of Urie for Jess. The first premium for aged stallions was won by Peter Crawford, Dumgoyack, with Ivanhoe 396 ; in the class of three-year-old colts by John Hendrie of Larbert with Druid ; in two-year-olds by James Johnston, Lochburnie, with Roderick Dhu ; and in yearlings by the Earl of Dunmore with Blair Athole. In mares with foal at foot the first premium was won by Lawrence Drew, Merryton, with Sheba ; in mares in foal by Alexander Baird of Urie with Jess, the winner of the silver cup. John M. Martin, yr. of Auchendennan, won the first premiums both in the three-year-old and the two-year-old filly classes, in the former with Damsel, and in the latter with Effie Deans ; while the first premium in yearlings fell to Andrew Montgomery, Boreland, for Jeannie Sproat.

There was a good show of sheep. Of Cheviots, there were sixty-four pens. John A. Johnstone, Archbank, carried the first premium in the aged and two shear classes. In the shearling tup class, the first premium fell to James Brydon, Kinnelhead, who also won the first premiums in ewes and lambs ; the first prize in gimmers being taken by Thomas Elliot, Hindhope. Of Blackfaced, there were 100 pens. William Tod, Glenree, Lamdash, took the first premium in the aged tup class ; David Foyer, Knowehead,

Campsie, in two shear class; and Charles Howatson of Dornel in the shearlings; J. & J. Moffat, Gateside, the first premiums in ewes and lambs; and David Foyer, Knowehead, in gimmers. Of Border Leicesters, there were eighty-eight pens. Arthur J. Balfour of Whittingham, M.P., took the first premium for tups above one shear; the Marquis of Tweeddale for shearlings; and James Nisbet of Lambden, Dunse, for ewes and gimmers. Of Leicesters, there was a very small show, there being only one exhibitor, Eric Sutherland, Rosevalley, and he only entered four pens, two tups, a shearling tup, and a pen of five ewes—in all eight animals. Of Cotswolds, there was only one exhibitor, Francis Gibson, Woolmet, and he had only three entries, a tup, a pen of five ewes, and a pen of five gimmers—in all eleven animals. Of Lincolns, there were twenty-two pens. John Bell Irving of Whitehill carried first premiums in both the tup classes; and Thomas Wilken, Tinwald Downs, in ewes and gimmers. Though prizes were offered in four classes for Southdowns, there was not a single entry. Of Shropshires, there were twelve pens. The first premium in aged tups was won by Lord Polwarth; and Francis Gibson, Woolmet, took the first premiums in shearlings, ewes, and gimmers. First premiums for woolled tups were won by James Brydon, Kinnelhead (Cheviot); Charles Howatson of Dornel (Blackfaced); Thomas Ferguson, Kinnochtry, (Leicester); and John Bell Irving of Whitehill (Lincoln).

There was a good display of dairy produce. The first premiums for cured butter and for powdered butter were won by Donald M'Farlane, Balmuldy, Bishopbriggs; for fresh butter, by Donald M'Laren, Middleton of Mugdock; for Cheddar cheese, 56 lbs., by William Baird, Spittal, Creetown; and Cheddar cheese, 14 lbs., by William M'Master, Challoch, Dunragit; Dunlop cheese, by John Baird, Hall, Kirkconnel; cheese of other variety, by David A. Hood, Balgreddan; and cheese of flat make, by the Duke of Buccleuch, the specimens being shown from Drumlanrig, Thornhill.

The attendance was large, the receipts for admission

and for catalogues amounting to £3308 8s. 6d., or nearly double the sum obtained at the preceding show at Dumfries.

At the dinner which followed, the Earl of Galloway presided, and Mr Maxwell of Munches officiated as croupier. Among those present were Provost Smith, Dumfries ; Lord Herries, Sir Alexander Jardine, Sir Thomas Gladstone, Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Mr Vans Agnew, M.P., Mr Mark Stewart, M.P., Colonel Walker of Crawfordton, Captain Maxwell of Terregles, Mr Gillon of Wallhouse, Mr Jardine of Castlemilk. The Earl of Galloway, in giving the toast of the evening, congratulated the Society first on having come to a very picturesque neighbourhood ; secondly, on having been received in what he might say was a land of eternal sunshine ; and thirdly, on having received the welcome of what he might designate as Caledonia's southern metropolis. It was suggested to him that he was putting the congratulations the wrong way, and that he ought rather to congratulate Dumfries on having been honoured with the company of the Society. He was quite sure he spoke the sentiments of every Dumfriesian and Gallovidian when he said the oftener the Society honoured them by coming to see what sort of stock they kept, the better would they be pleased ; and from certain little facts that had been brought under his notice, he hoped that some encouragement had been given to the Society to return to Dumfries. Mr Vans Agnew gave the Judges of the show, to which Mr Gillon of Wallhouse replied, congratulating Dumfriesshire on having produced the best class of stud horses and roadsters that he had ever seen at a Highland Society's show out of Edinburgh or Glasgow. Mr Jardine of Castlemilk proposed the Successful and Unsuccessful Competitors. Mr Cunningham, Tarbreoch, replied, observing as to the Galloways that they were the best show of the class he had ever seen in any of the Society's shows. Sir Herbert Maxwell gave The Tenantry of Scotland, a body of men, he said, who had many difficulties to contend with, and he could testify to the patience, energy, and skill with which they overcame them. He knew not what the

future of agriculture might be ; but he looked forward with great confidence to the energy and skill of the Scottish farmer for keeping his head above water, come what may. Mr Sproat, Borness, whose name was coupled with the toast, in reply, said the tenant farmers had to thank the landlords very much for co-operating with them in their enterprises ; and one of the principal ways in which they were assisted was by the granting of long leases. With the continued co-operation of the landlords, the farmers still hoped to be able to meet the increased competition of America and other countries. Mr Mark Stewart, M.P., gave the Deputation of Directors of the Society, to which Mr Gillon of Wallhouse replied. Before sitting down, Mr Gillon proposed the health of the Local Committee of Superintendence, which was acknowledged by Mr Maxwell of Munches. The noble Chairman, in proposing the health of the Secretary, hoped the testimonial Mr Menzies received on a recent occasion was sufficient to acquaint him that the Society thoroughly appreciated his eminent services. Mr Menzies, in reply, said he had recently received a very substantial mark of the Society's favour ; and to know that, on this occasion, his services had given satisfaction was to him a very great gratification.

CHAPTER XLIV.

COMMITTEE AND CIRCUIT OF GENERAL SHOWS.

It is fitting to notice here at the close of the chapters on the General Shows the Committee by whom these shows have been conducted.

When the Society commenced to hold General Shows, there does not appear to have been a permanent Convener or Chairman of the Committee appointed to manage the shows, Sir John Sinclair, Mr Graham of Redgorton, Mr Swinton of Broadmeadows, Mr Fergusson of Woodhill, Professor Low, and others having acted as Conveners; while the Marquis of Tweeddale is mentioned as Chairman of the Society's Committee for conducting the show.

In 1835, a permanent or Standing Committee was formed, and George Macmikin Torrance of Threave was appointed Chairman. He acted till 1844, when William Scot of Craigmuic was named. Mr Scot was succeeded by Donald Horne of Langwell, who was nominated Chairman in 1847, and on his resignation the following resolution was passed, 7th November 1859: 'The Directors, in accepting Mr Horne's resignation, unanimously resolved to record in the minutes of the Society their deep regret for the cause, and their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr Horne since his appointment as a Director in 1832, and during the thirteen years in which he has so efficiently discharged the important duties of Chairman of the Standing Committee on General Shows.'

Mr R. B. Wardlaw Ramsay of Whitehill, who had for some time acted as Deputy Chairman, was named Mr Horne's successor in the office of Chairman. He was succeeded in 1862 by Sir Alexander Gibson Maitland of Clifton Hall, Bart., who resigned, on account of his absence from Scotland, the same year.

The Earl of Rosslyn was appointed Chairman in November 1862; and on his retirement from the office in 1866, the Right Hon. Mr Nisbet Hamilton thus referred to the cause of it: 'When we know that his resignation arises, not from any unwillingness on his part to discharge the duties of chairman of this committee, but is caused, I regret to say, from illness which incapacitates him from giving due attention to the objects and interests of this Society, I need not state, in the presence of so many gentlemen who are so well able to appreciate the merits of the Earl of Rosslyn, how deeply we feel, and how much we regret that we are to be deprived of his services, not only as an excellent man of business, but as one who, on all occasions, has come here as Vice-President to occupy the chair at our meetings. When we consider the cause of his retirement, and that the noble Earl is a pattern country gentleman, we must all deeply regret that he is not able any longer to attend to those duties in connection with the Society which he has discharged with so much satisfaction to the Society generally, and to all the individual members who have come in contact with him.' Lord Rosslyn died 16th June 1866; and at the General Meeting on 16th January 1867, Mr Kinloch, yr. of Gilmerton, in concluding his report on the General Shows, added like testimony to Lord Rosslyn's valuable services, remarking that he believed—and he said it advisedly—that to few men was the Society more indebted for its present prosperity and popularity than to the late Earl of Rosslyn. On Mr Kinloch's motion, seconded by the Duke of Buccleuch, it was resolved to enter in the minutes a record of the sense the Society entertained of the value of the services rendered to its interests by Lord Rosslyn.

At the General Meeting on 17th January 1866, the appointment of Mr Kinloch as Chairman of the General Show Committee was reported, and on his resignation, the following resolution was passed at the General Meeting, 17th January 1872: 'That the special thanks of the Society be tendered to Alexander Kinloch, Esq., yr. of Gilmerton, for the very zealous and efficient discharge of the duties

devolving upon him as Chairman of the Committee on General Shows since 1865.'

In the choice of its present Chairman—Andrew Gillon of Wallhouse—the Society has been most fortunate. Since his appointment in 1872, he has discharged the duties of his office with zeal and ability.

Another subject to be noticed is the circuit, or rotation, of the shows. The following have for many years been the recognised districts :

1. Edinburgh, for the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, and Linlithgow.
2. Dumfries, for the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown.
3. Perth, for the eastern division of Perthshire, the counties of Fife and Kinross, and western division of Forfar.
4. Kelso, for the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles.
5. Stirling, for the counties of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan, and the western division of Perthshire.
6. Inverness, for the counties of Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, Ross and Cromarty, Caithness, Sutherland, and Orkney, including Shetland.
7. Glasgow, for the counties of Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, Argyll, and Bute.
8. Aberdeen, for the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, and eastern district of Forfar.

The above may be regarded as the leading localities of Scotland, and the Society, as a national body, may fairly be expected to visit each, and to furnish the rural population with occasional opportunities of seeing within their own districts breeds of stock not common to them, and of inspecting a full collection of the most improved implements of agriculture.

The whole question of the circuit of the shows was fully discussed at the General Meeting in January 1879, when a committee was appointed to consider the subject. The report of the committee is not due till the General Meeting in January 1880; but the determination of the meeting was that none of the places the Society at present visits are to be discontinued.

The following table, showing the entries of stock, dairy produce, and implements, the premiums offered, and the

receipts at each of the fifty-one shows held by the Society, may appropriately close this chapter:

Locality.	Date.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.	Dairy Produce.	Implements.	Prizes offered.	Gate Money & Catalogues.
1. Edinburgh,	1822	58	...	8	2	...	...	...	£78	£51
2. Edinburgh,	1823	41	...	77	12	...	...	...	110	75
3. Edinburgh,	1824	62	...	89	5	...	...	30	105	59
4. Edinburgh,	1825	42	...	43	7	...	...	20	110	80
5. Glasgow, .	1826	226	49	148	24	...	...	50	186	275
6. Edinburgh,	1827	44	...	138	6	...	...	50	224	83
7. Glasgow, .	1828	314	42	112	69	38	...	30	277	400
8. Perth, . .	1829	192	53	199	13	...	...	14	357	119
9. Dumfries, .	1830	180	62	247	19	...	...	18	353	163
10. Inverness,	1831	198	77	129	11	...	...	4	318	71
11. Kelso, . .	1832	88	18	245	16	...	...	11	530	129
12. Stirling, .	1833	288	68	160	54	...	...	22	553	211
13. Aberdeen, .	1834	188	77	192	58	...	28	9	627	337
14. Ayr, . . .	1835	320	70	324	49	12	43	29	576	325
15. Perth, . .	1836	265	46	416	18	...	6	17	479	225
16. Dumfries, .	1837	181	77	512	15	...	31	36	650	382
17. Glasgow, .	1838	461	121	274	47	...	39	62	731	849
18. Inverness,	1839	302	93	445	43	...	...	24	744	211
19. Aberdeen, .	1840	269	80	126	69	...	46	30	781	586
20. Berwick, .	1841	175	96	658	33	...	...	60	1050	410
21. Edinburgh,	1842	295	179	487	53	...	38	200	1200	1373
22. Dundee, .	1843	317	73	324	30	34	31	101	990	900
23. Glasgow, .	1844	558	210	568	64	50	277	357	1600	1892
24. Dumfries, .	1845	297	75	537	62	101	88	143	900	440
25. Inverness,	1846	428	112	357	33	76	23	59	1050	254
26. Aberdeen, .	1847	361	105	230	24	102	42	49	920	510
27. Edinburgh,	1848	351	142	760	58	128	165	310	1153	1398
28. Glasgow, .	1850	484	164	639	85	172	316	577	1359	1909
29. Perth, . .	1852	313	135	662	50	186	123	339	900	926
30. Berwick, .	1854	179	141	771	86	264	...	357	1500	805
31. Inverness,	1856	248	131	469	43	156	...	231	1000	315
32. Glasgow, .	1857	415	240	669	112	429	234	610	1500	2415
33. Aberdeen, .	1858	450	189	590	79	366	...	802	1500	1229
34. Edinburgh,	1859	332	188	583	80	327	54	980	1500	2343
35. Dumfries, .	1860	298	166	558	54	216	195	911	1500	1275
36. Perth, . .	1861	335	155	616	77	360	91	850	1500	1328
37. Kelso, . .	1863	245	127	532	49	261	...	1101	1300	1423
38. Stirling, .	1864	397	181	614	76	252	...	973	1350	1729
39. Inverness,	1865	361	132	812	43	294	...	707	1300	920
40. Glasgow, .	1867	286	212	575	80	450	143	1344	1600	3005
41. Aberdeen, .	1868	373	139	632	57	480	...	1158	1600	1577
42. Edinburgh,	1869	310	212	764	42	717	...	1900	1600	4078
43. Dumfries, .	1870	374	171	817	76	402	130	1873	1600	1897
44. Perth, . .	1871	376	177	684	71	301	88	1948	1600	2270
45. Kelso, . .	1872	274	214	595	56	291	...	1777	1888	2171
46. Stirling, .	1873	406	297	622	96	534	...	1400	1860	3140
47. Inverness,	1874	391	175	477	48	451	...	1161	2030	1120
48. Glasgow, .	1875	411	405	628	58	665	152	2220	2665	6231
49. Aberdeen, .	1876	424	227	478	84	520	...	1812	2440	2899
50. Edinburgh,	1877	339	342	596	38	302	...	2292	2714	6734
51. Dumfries, .	1878	357	328	621	39	303	235	2578	2763	3308

CHAPTER XLV.

PRIZE ESSAYS AND TRANSACTIONS.

SO early as 1793, the Directors of the Society, on the motion of Dr Gregory Grant, took into consideration the propriety of publishing such of the prize essays and reports as were deemed worthy of being communicated to the public, but various circumstances occurred to retard the execution of the design. A committee, consisting of gentlemen of much information and learning, was afterwards entrusted with this branch of the Society's business; and after much deliberation, they resolved on employing a man of letters and science, conversant in most of the subjects of which the reports treated, to revise the papers and superintend the publication. Several of the earlier papers were sent by persons not in the habit of writing; but when the matter appeared useful, the Directors did not scruple, on the report of their committee, to award premiums to the authors. In publishing these, directions were given to the editor to re-write the papers entirely, but with careful attention to preserve the substance of the authors' ideas entire.

First Series, 1799-1824.

The first series was commenced in 1799. It was published at intervals, and six volumes (containing 128 reports, besides a number of official documents) were brought out between that date and 1824. As the first series has long been out of print, the following brief statement of the contents may be useful:

First Volume (1799): Making Kelp; Linen Manufacture; Inclosing; Green Crops; Working Horses and Oxen; Irrigation; Planting; Crops best adapted for the Highlands; Heath Burning; the Fisheries; Peat Fuel; Substitute for Coal; Gaelic Pronunciation; Canal between Inverness and Fort William.

Second Volume (1803): Peat Moss ; Composts ; Burning Lime with Peat ; the Cattle and Corn of the Highlands ; Black Cattle ; Corn ; Heath Burning ; Manufactures ; Inland Villages ; the Herring ; Dutch Fishery ; the Salmon ; the Fisheries ; Various Improvements in the Highlands ; the Culture of Potatoes ; Preserving Lives in cases of Shipwreck.

Third Volume (1807): The Herring ; Peat ; Frosted Corn ; Lime Kilns ; Improvement of Muir ; Grasses ; Irrigation ; Survey of Watered Meadows ; the Diseases of Sheep ; Sheep Farming in the Highlands.

Fourth Volume (1816): Stapling of Wool in Scotland ; Varieties of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, and Beans ; Distempers of Corn and other Pulse Plants ; Improvements in Agriculture ; Smut in Wheat and Barley ; Mildew in Wheat ; Veitch's Plough ; Hedges ; Converting Heath to Cattle Feeding, Tanning Leather, &c. ; Charring Peat ; Whin Hedges ; Constructing and Repairing Roads ; Culinary Salt ; Making Pure Salt from Sea Water ; Accounts of part of Wigtownshire ; Part of Ayrshire ; Part of Argyle and Inverness-shires ; Soiling Stock on Clover ; Best-managed Farms in Kintyre ; Advantages of a Law for Facilitating Drainage in Scotland ; the Grubber ; Preserving Potatoes from Frost ; Best mode of forming Savings Banks.

Fifth Volume (1820): Making Kelp ; Drilled Wheat ; Feeding Horses ; Fiorin Grass ; Mrs Love's Beads for ascertaining the Specific Gravity of Liquids ; the Grubber ; Woods and Plantations ; Manufacture of Turpentine ; Application of Timber to the construction of a Bridge.

Sixth Volume (1824): Railroads ; Experiments with Salt as a Manure, and in the Feeding of Stock ; Irrigation ; Sowing the Seeds of Forest Trees ; Drilled and Broadcast Wheat ; Fiorin Grass ; Calves reared chiefly on Fiorin Tea ; Farina of Potatoes ; Destruction of Vermin, and the Pickling of Seed Wheat ; Draining of Lochcoat Loch ; Draining Moss Lands ; Kelp ; Plantations ; Dairy Husbandry ; Reclaiming Drift Sand ; Report on Friendly Societies and relative Tables* ; Wedge Draining Clay Lands ; Zostera, or Sea Grass ; Sheep Husbandry in Orkney ; Odometer ; New Steam Vessel ; Apparatus for Boring or Sinking Pits ; Instrument for ascertaining the Composition, &c., of Strata ; Milk Churn Worked by the Impulse of Wind on Sails ; New Stove ; Machine for Sweeping Chimneys.

Second Series, 1828-1842.

The second series, begun in 1828, was published quarterly, along with the Journal of Agriculture, and comprised eight volumes, containing nearly 500 reports.

Third Series, 1843-1865.

The third series, commenced in 1843, was also a

* These Tables, though compiled with great care, and under the best professional advice that could at the time be obtained, were found by later experience to be in some respects incorrect, and unfit to be adopted as a safe standard. The Society consequently resolved to cancel the Tables, and intimated their withdrawal in the Transactions for October 1851. The subject was afterwards, at the request of the Directors, taken up by the Institute of Actuaries.

quarterly publication ; it was continued to be brought out along with the Journal of Agriculture till 1865, when its eleventh volume was completed. It contains above 550 reports.

Fourth and Present Series, 1866-1878.

The second and third series of the Transactions were published by Messrs Blackwood, and were sold to members at a reduced price. A feeling, however, had long prevailed that the Society should issue them to members without charge. This desire the Directors, in 1866, found themselves enabled to gratify, owing to the increased opulence of the Society. For the first six years, two annual numbers formed a volume. In 1872, the publication was changed to, and is still brought out as, an annual volume. The free issue of the Transactions to members has necessarily created a considerable increase of expenditure ; but as it is incurred to meet the generally expressed wish of the Society, it is regarded as a legitimate application of the funds.

In 1794, the Chairman or Convener of the Publication Committee was Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, Bart. From that date, various members of the Board have acted as convener, in particular, Mr Henry Mackenzie (author of 'The Man of Feeling'), who wrote the Introductions to the first six volumes ; Mr Graham Dalzell (afterwards Sir John Graham Dalzell) ; Mr John Francis Erskine of Mar (who had the family honours restored to him in 1824, and became the seventh Earl of Mar and twelfth Lord Erskine) ; Professor Low ; Mr Thomas Jameson Torrie, F.R.S.E. ; Professor Gregory ; Mr George Makgill of Kemback. In 1853, Mr Alexander Forbes Irvine of Drum was named Mr Makgill's successor, and he has now for a period of a quarter of century held the office of Chairman.

The editor of the first volume of the first series was the Rev. James Headrick ; and among others who held that office, or edited portions of the first series, are Dr Duncan Forbes and Mr Sheriff, aided by certain members of the Publication Committee, such as Mr Henry Mackenzie and Mr Graham Dalzell.

The first editor of the second series was Mr J. G. MacVicar, A.M., now the Rev. Dr MacVicar, minister of Moffat ; the second editor was Mr William MacGillivray, afterwards Professor of Botany in the University of Aberdeen ; the third was Mr Henry Stephens, who acted from 1836 to 1853 ; and the fourth Mr Robert Russell, Kilwhiss, who performed the duty from 1860 to 1866. During the interval between Mr Stephens' resignation and the appointment of Mr Russell, the editorship was undertaken by Mr Hall Maxwell. Since 1866, the post has been discharged by Mr F. N. Menzies, his successor, with the valuable assistance of Mr Irvine of Drum.

At the General Meeting of the Society, held on 15th January 1879, it was resolved, on the motion of the Rev. Mr Gillespie, Mouswald, to appoint a committee, consisting of directors and other members, 'to consider and report what improvements, if any, can be made on the Transactions of the Society, and especially whether any change in the present mode of procuring papers for publication can be introduced with advantage—the report to be made public before a General Meeting of the Society in January 1880, with the view of its being disposed of at said meeting.'

CHAPTER XLVI.

WOOL AND WOOL STAPLING, &c.

THE Highland Society, soon after its formation, directed its attention to the improvement of wool, and the introduction of woollen manufactures into the Highlands. In June 1790, a Committee was appointed, of which Sir John Sinclair was Chairman, to take into consideration the preservation of the Shetland breed of sheep, so remarkable for their fine wool. On the 2nd of July 1790, a report was submitted to the Directors by Sir John, containing very accurate and valuable information on the subject, obtained from Dr James Anderson and others.

From this report (which was published in pamphlet form, and extensively circulated), first arose the idea of establishing a society for the purpose of encouraging the native wool of Britain, on which Sir John Sinclair made a report to the Society on the 19th of November 1790. At a meeting held on the 31st of January 1791, a Society for the special object of improvement in wool was formed. Sir John Sinclair was named Chairman, and Sir Alexander Ramsay, Deputy-Chairman. The Directors were the Duke of Argyll, Earl of Dumfries, Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Sheffield, Lord Chief Baron, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir J. E. Swinburne, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir James Foulis, John Erskine of Mar, Robert Oliphant of Rossie, Robert Belsches of Greenyards, George Ramsay, yr. of Barnton, Gilbert Hamilton, of Glasgow. Sir William Forbes, Treasurer; and James Horne, Secretary. The subscription was one guinea per annum, or ten guineas at admission.

To this new institution—the BRITISH WOOL SOCIETY—the Highland Society not only transferred the care of that particular department—the wool and woollen manufactures of Scotland—but also the sheep of the Shetland breed it had

acquired, as well as of another uncommon and valuable kind presented to the Society by Lord Sheffield. In the course of a single year from its institution, the British Wool Society possessed by presentation or purchase above 800 sheep, natives of all countries. Of these 555 were distributed over Scotland and the north of England, being either sold or lent for the purpose of experiments. The remainder (245) were stationed as follows:—

At the Society's Park at Bowbridge,	...	...	101
At Dalkeith Park,	...	...	20
In Tweeddale, ...	...	...	30
On Cheviot Hills,	...	...	22
On Cramond Island,	...	...	70
At North Merchiston,	...	...	2
			—
			245

Mr Ramsay of Barnton gave the Society the free pasturage of Cramond Island, and the Earl of Moray offered the Island of Inchcolm for the same purpose, both islands being excellently adapted for the Shetland breed of sheep.

On Friday, 1st July 1791, the British Wool Society held a sheep shearing competition at Newhall's Inn, near South Queensferry, at which sheep of various breeds were exhibited, with specimens of their wool. In Sir John Sinclair's Life, it is stated that at this festival all the company wore pastoral decorations of various sorts; that the process of shearing was performed by rival clippers from all parts of the country; and that a collation followed, at which the Chairman's toast, 'The Royal Shepherd of Great Britain, and success to his flock,' was answered by a salute of twenty-one guns from the Hind frigate, then at anchor in the Frith.

Several farmers, as well as the Chairman, visited the pastoral districts of the south and north of Scotland, and the principal counties of England, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of sheep farming. On completing its mission, the British Wool Society was dissolved.

The dissolution of the British Wool Society induced the Highland Society to resume its attention to the im-

provement of the breed of sheep and the management of wool. In particular, it may be remarked that there being some risk of the ancient race of Shetland and Orkney sheep becoming extinct, the Society in 1823, and subsequent years, offered premiums to proprietors or tenants for reports on the management of their own flocks. By the offer of these premiums, greater attention was paid to this particular breed, and a report on Sheep Husbandry in Orkney was published in the Transactions in 1824.

Besides the offer of liberal premiums for wool at the General Shows of the Society from 1835 to 1842, both inclusive, and at the Inverness Wool Fair in 1841, at St Boswells in 1842, at the Perth Wool Fair in 1843, and again at Inverness in 1844, the Society, during the years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, offered extensive premiums, in a systematic form, for the improvement of the quality of wool, at general competitions for the whole of Scotland. These competitions were held in Edinburgh, and were conducted by eminent staplers and judges of wool. The first competition was for Leicester, the second for Cheviot, the third for Blackfaced, the fourth for Leicester, and the fifth for fleeces of pure-bred Cheviot, Cheviot crossed with Leicester, Highland or Blackfaced, and Blackfaced crossed with Leicester. Reports of the competitions of 1841 and 1844, and on the management of sheep, founded upon the reports of competitors who gained premiums at the competition in 1845, were published in the Society's Transactions.

In connection with this department, the Society has published numerous reports on the management and diseases of sheep, as well as on smearing and salving, and other relative subjects. The Society also appointed a Committee to enquire into the cause of the low price of British wool, and its proceedings are fully detailed in the Introduction to the Second Volume of the Second Series of the Transactions.

Stapling of Wool.

The Society, in the year 1806, offered a premium of thirty guineas for the best and most approved essay or

statement, giving a view of the advantages which might be derived from the general introduction of the stapling of wool into Scotland, with a proposal of an eligible method of accomplishing that object. Between that date and 1809, six papers were rewarded with prizes; and in 1810, the full premium was voted to an essay by the Rev. Dr Singers. The Directors instructed a digest of the whole to be prepared for the Transactions, and it appeared in the fourth volume of the first series. This duty was performed by Dr Singers. Besides an interesting introduction, the work was divided into three heads: 1. On the requisites for, and mode of, stapling or assorting wool; 2. On the present state of the trade in wool in Scotland; 3. On the best mode of introducing the stapling of wool into Scotland. Under the first head, the report stated that 'stapling, or sorting of wool, is of the greatest utility and advantage to the manufacture of woollen cloth, as it is the first operation. Wool grows upon the sheep in a regular degree of coarseness from the head to the hip; and in the finest parcel of wool, there is always some coarser than others. By stapling, the fleece is divided into five or six different parts, which ought all to differ in fineness by a regular gradation. According to this plan, every fleece gets its place according to its fineness; and every part of the fleece according to its quality.' After describing the process of stapling, the report proceeds: 'The first great advantage is the taking the fine wool out of the coarse; it is like taking silver out of lead. The coarse wool is nothing worse for the fine being taken out of it, but manufactures equally well. The fine, on an average, is worth five or six times the value of the wool out of which it was taken (pound for pound); and numbers one and two of assorted wool are worth more than all the rest. The consequence is, that the wool, by stapling, becomes more than doubly valuable.'

The Society, anxious to have the effect of this measure tried by practical experiment, offered in 1818 a premium of one hundred guineas to the wool-stapler who should first establish himself in Scotland, betwixt and the 1st day of January 1820, in a situation to be approved by the Direc-

tors. To the offer of the premiums it was added that the wool-stapler who intended to claim it must, previous to settling, intimate his intention to the Society, and produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications; the premium not to be awarded until January 1821, upon satisfactory evidence being produced to the Society of the exertions of the competitor, and the degree of success which had attended the establishment. The principal object of the Society in offering the premium was to evince its opinion of the advantages which would be derived from the introduction of wool-stapling into Scotland, and in the hope that proprietors of sheep farms and wool growers might adopt such measures as might secure that object.

Although no claim was ever put forward for the Society's premium, the subject excited much interest, not only in Scotland, but also in England.

A few years afterwards, namely, in 1824, an association was formed in Edinburgh called 'The Scottish Wool-stapling Company,' but it does not appear to have ever carried on actual operations.

Before closing our reference to this subject, it may be noticed that in the preliminary notice to the eighth volume of the second series of the 'Transactions,' published in 1843, it is stated that 'the profession of wool-stapling is not practised in Scotland, and it is understood that, in the general case, wool is sold in bulk, without the sellers being judges of the various qualities of the wools which they are thus disposing of. It is scarcely doubtful that much of the wool so sold in the mass might be found, by a proper stapling, or division of the fleeces according to quality, fitted for the various branches of the woollen manufacture in Scotland, without being carried to England, there sorted, and frequently returned to Scotland at a necessarily increased cost. The Society does not, however, propose to force a trade on the country; it desires to satisfy the wool-growers in Scotland that more good wool is to be found among their fleeces than they at present suppose, and to show them that, by a little attention, a knowledge of the qualities of the wool may be obtained, so that, when they

sell, they will know precisely what it is they are selling.' This article was followed by the offer of the premiums for wool for the whole of Scotland, already noticed.

Sheep-Shearing.

In 1842 the Society, with the view of promoting improvement in the shearing of sheep, agreed to give a silver medal to the best sheep shearer in each of the districts in which the premiums for sheep were in operation. Local Associations or others, who proposed to claim the medals, required to lodge a guarantee that money should be awarded at each competition to the amount of not less than £2. The following were the first awards:—

- 1842.—George Rae, Blanefield, Kirkoswald, Ayrshire; Alex. Cameron, Glenhurish, Argyllshire; Donald M'Kercher, Taymouth, Perthshire.
- 1843.—Donald Macpherson, innkeeper, Garrows, Perthshire; William Templeton, Tassfern, Fort William; George Laidlaw, Mervinslaw, Roxburghshire; William Thomson, Shepherd, Shar, Lanarkshire.
- 1844.—Donald M'Intyre, Shepherd, Ledchroisk, Perthshire; Walter Rutherford, Branhholm Braes, Roxburghshire.
- 1845.—Robert M'Callum, Kenmore, Perthshire; John Armstrong, Langburnshiels, Roxburghshire.
- 1846.—Wm. Dick, Genoch, Ayrshire; Robert Grieve, Morenish, Perthshire.
- 1847.—Thomas Grieve, Morenish, Perthshire; James Bell, Horsely, Auchincraw Mains, Berwickshire.

CHAPTER XLVII.

SEED COMPETITIONS AND MEDALS.

WE group in this chapter notices of the operations of the Society in connection with the improvement of seeds, and the arrangements for medals for local societies.

Seed Competitions.

In 1832, and subsequent years, premiums of £10 and £5 were offered to the person in Scotland who should save the largest quantity and the best quality of the seeds of certain specified natural grasses, the Society being satisfied that these seeds might be advantageously saved in Scotland. In 1833, and subsequent years, a premium of £8 was offered to the person who should collect, and afterwards raise, the greatest number of kinds of certain native leguminous plants. In 1835, with the view of increasing the cultivation of Italian rye-grass in Scotland, premiums of £10 and £5 were offered to the person who should save the largest quantity, of good quality, of seed, it being found that it may be equally perfected in Scotland, as in those parts of the Continent from which the chief supply had hitherto been obtained. Full information in regard to the cultivation of florin, tussac, and other grasses will be found in the Society's Transactions.

In 1842, the Society, with the view of aiding local associations and individuals in the improvement of the different varieties of grain, &c., best adapted for their respective localities, offered to give annually for four successive years, in each of six districts, the silver medal to the grower of the best seeds for corn and other crops raised in the districts in which the competition is held. The competitions were long in active operation in most of the counties of Scotland, and were merged in 1870 in the

general offer of medals given to local associations. The returns showing the produce per imperial acre, the altitude, exposure, and nature of the soil on which the crops were raised, together with the dates of sowing and reaping, and the weight per bushel, were published for several years in the Transactions, and form till this day a valuable source of reference.

Considerable disappointment and loss having been experienced for several years prior to 1843 by turnip growers in certain districts, from inattention to the proper selection and management of seed crops, the Society offered in 1843 gold medals with the view of directing attention to and encouraging the more careful growth of turnip seeds from selected and transplanted stocks of several varieties. The results were highly satisfactory, and induced the Society to continue the premiums up to 1854. They were offered in the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Sutherland, Caithness, Ross, Ayr, Orkney, Aberdeen, Banff, Kincardine, Elgin, Berwick, Roxburgh, Dumfries, Perth, &c.

Between 1842 and 1869, the sum expended on this class was about £450.

Saving Hay.

In order to draw the attention of practical agriculturists to the saving of hay, and to the papers on the subject which had been published in the Society's Transactions, it was resolved in 1838 to offer six honorary appropriate silver medals for three years successively to the farmer, land steward, overseer, or other person in the actual charge of a farm, who should in any one year have stacked not less than 500 stones of hay in the best condition, the produce of his own farm, or the farm of which he was in charge. By the regulations, there required to be three competitors in a district, and the competitors had to appoint a judge to decide upon the quality of the hay. In 1839, the medal was awarded to O. Tyndall Bruce of Falkland, Fifeshire, for having stacked hay, which was found to be the best in condition at a competition in terms of the regulations.

Medals in Aid of Premiums given by Local Societies.

The Society, being desirous to co-operate with and encourage local Associations in their efforts to promote improvement, offered in 1848 to give a certain number of medals annually to Societies not on the list for cattle or sheep premiums, in addition to the money prizes which might be awarded by such Associations. The subjects or articles for which the medals were to be given were at first limited to six ; but they have since been gradually extended till they now number twenty-two. The list is as follows :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Best Bull, Cow, Heifer, or Ox. | 16. Male Farm-Servant who has been longest in the same service, and who has proved himself most efficient in his duties, and to have invariably treated the animals under his charge with kindness. |
| 2. Best Stallion, Mare, or Gelding. | |
| 3. Best Tup, or pen of Ewes or Wethers. | 17. Female Servant in charge of Dairy and Poultry who has been longest in the same service, and who has proved herself most efficient in her duties, and to have invariably treated the animals under her charge with kindness. |
| 4. Best Boar, Sow, or Pig. | |
| 5. Best Coops of Poultry. | 18. Best Sheep Shearer. |
| 6. Best sample of any variety of Wool. | 19. Most expert Hedge Cutter. |
| 7. Best sample of any variety of Seeds. | 20. Most expert Labourer at Draining. |
| 8. Best managed Farm. | 21. Most expert Farm Servant at trial of Reaping Machines. |
| 9. Best managed Green Crop. | 22. Best Maker of Oat Cakes. |
| 10. Best managed Hay Crop. | |
| 11. Best managed Dairy. | |
| 12. Best Sweet Milk Cheese. | |
| 13. Best Cured Butter. | |
| 14. Best Collection of Roots. | |
| 15. Best kept Fences. | |

It is left to the local Society to choose out of the foregoing list the classes for which the medals are to be competed. The medals are given for five consecutive years.

The number of Associations which avail themselves of these medals is sometimes very considerable. In 1874, the number was ninety-eight, in receipt of above 350 medals. In 1879, the number was 52 in receipt of about 150 medals.

The sum awarded during the last thirty years is above £1400.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE HAINAULT SCYTHE—REAPING MACHINES.

UPWARDS of half a century ago the attention of the Society was called to the advantages of the mode of reaping practised in Flanders and other parts of the Continent, by means of the Flemish or Hainault scythe ; and an arrangement was made by the Directors with John B. Dupré and Louis Catteau, two respectable and intelligent young farmers of Flanders, who agreed to come over for the purpose of exhibiting its use in different districts of Scotland during the harvest of 1825. In effecting this arrangement, the Society was greatly aided by M. le Chevalier Masclet, Consul General of France, who consented to accompany the Flemings on their tour. The first experiment made was on the 15th of August, upon the farm of Lochend, near Edinburgh, occupied by the late Thomas Oliver. Arrangements were made with various local associations (which most readily contributed towards defraying the expense) ; and between 15th August and 13th September the Flemings exhibited the operation of their scythe in thirteen counties—namely, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, Lanark, Renfrew, Stirling, Fife, Perth, Forfar, Aberdeen, Elgin, and Inverness ; and the newspapers of the day contain interesting reports of the proceedings. In the report of the Society's Committee it is stated that a reaper with the Flemish scythe can cut a quantity equal to that cut by two good reapers with a sickle in the same time ; and the saving by the use of the implement is assumed at from one-fourth to one-third of the ordinary expense of reaping by the sickle. But, notwithstanding the favourable nature of the report, and the offer of premiums by several local associations for its introduction, the Flemish scythe never came into general use in Scotland. A drawing of the scythe and hook will be found in the Transactions—

Vol. I. of the Second Series. The two parts are thus described in the newspapers of 1825 :—

The scythe is a short blade of twenty inches, or nearly like the point half of an ordinary hay scythe blade. It has a handle of the same length. The blade during cutting is quite level, both from point to heel, as well as from edge to back. The handle stands in a position nearly upright, or inclines forward at the top, so as to form with the blade an angle of eighty degrees. That portion of it held in the hand is turned back a little, or nearly to forty-five degrees, and is longer than the breadth of the hand, on which over length the arm rests, and is strengthened during the cutting. In the left hand the operator holds a staff of three and a half feet long, at the extreme end of which is a hook ; while cutting, this is used in pressing back the corn about mid way up, at the time the scythe strikes the bottom. At each stroke the scythe cuts the length of itself, and a foot or more deep, which cut corn it leaves standing quite upright in front of the uncut corn. As soon as the operator has proceeded as far as he wishes across the ridge, he turns, and with the hook pulls the corn towards the open side, cutting a little more at the same time, so that in going and returning, about five feet may be cut.

The subject of abridging the labour of the harvest by reaping the crops by machinery early engaged the attention of the Society. In consequence of the offer of a premium by the Society, intimation of intention to compete for it was made by several parties, and a variety of models were lodged, to which various degrees of encouragement were given. Of these, five may be noticed. Mr John Gladstones, Castle Douglas, sent a model which is fully described in the seventh volume of the *Farmers' Magazine* for 1806, and is said to have possessed great ingenuity of contrivance. Mr Archibald Kerr, Edinburgh, also sent an ingenious method of working a revolving circular cutter. Mr James Smith, Deanston, invented, in 1812, a machine for which the Society awarded a premium of £50. It was tried in actual operation on a field near Dalkeith before a joint committee of the Highland and Dalkeith Societies, and again in 1835 on the occasion of the Society's show at Ayr. Mr Jos. Mann, Raby, Cumberland, brought out, about 1820, a machine which was exhibited at the Kelso show in 1832.

The most celebrated machine was the reaper invented by the Rev. Patrick Bell of Carmyllie. The Society's premium of £50 was voted to the inventor in 1827. The reaper was afterwards used for some years principally in Forfarshire. Four of the machines were sent to the United

States of America ; and this circumstance renders it highly probable that they became the models from which the numerous inventions of the American reapers have since sprung.

It is gratifying to be able to record that a fitting acknowledgment of the service rendered to agriculture was made to Mr Bell. The acknowledgment was late, but it was not too late, though it came forty years after the prize accorded to his invention by the Society. In 1868, at the close of a general meeting of the Society held at Edinburgh on the 15th January, Mr Bell was presented with a sum of a thousand pounds. The late Marquis of Tweeddale presided. Mr Scot-Skirving, Camptown, convener of the committee for the testimonial, stated that the presentation consisted of a gift of money and a piece of silver plate, bearing an inscription that it was presented to Mr Bell 'by a large number of his countrymen in token of their appreciation of his pre-eminent services as the inventor of the first efficient reaping machine.' Mr Scot-Skirving said that Mr Bell had stated that on coming home one day from seeing his father's reapers at work on the farm of Inch-michael, a strong wish seized him to invent something to lighten the labour of his countrymen. His eye lighting on a pair of garden shears hanging near, suggested to him the first idea of clipping corn by machinery. The Marquis of Tweeddale said he understood that the sum of £970 had been subscribed, and he was so grateful for the invention, that he would himself add the £30 required to make the sum £1000.

Mr Bell made an appropriate acknowledgment. 'My feelings,' he said, 'are very different this day from what they were forty years ago—when I left my father's house on a cold winter morning, took my seat on the top of the Edinburgh coach—(there were no railways in those days)—wended my way to the capital of Scotland, for the purpose of making my first bow before this honourable Society. On that occasion I was full of fears and trembling—afraid that my invention should turn out a mere chimera, and trembling when I thought of coming before learned and

scientific men. I had a small wooden model of the machine under my arm, which looked like anything rather than a design for cutting corn. As my friends advised me before I started, I waited upon the Secretary of the Society, the late Sir Charles Gordon, to hear what he would say about it. Sir Charles looked over it, and after examining it attentively, declared he was no mechanic, and, consequently, could give no opinion upon the matter; but added, he would be glad to give me an introduction to a celebrated mechanic who lived in the town—he alluded to the late Sir John Graham Dalyell, a well-known and much respected gentleman in his day. He accordingly gave me an introduction to Sir John, and I went to his house and showed and explained the model to him, which looked liker a rat-trap than anything else I know of. Sir John looked at it and said it was a very difficult thing to give a decided opinion upon the model of any contrivance that would be able to cut a standing crop of corn in an efficient manner; but, so far as he was able to judge, the model looked like a thing that would do so, and he recommended me to get a machine constructed upon the large scale after the pattern of my model, and try it next harvest. This was the first encouragement to prosecute the idea I had formed that I had received. The horizon of my imaginings grew brighter, and I was able to speak, even to Sir John, in more confident terms. When I got home, a large machine was immediately set about being constructed; it was finished before harvest, started amongst the standing corn before it was ripe, and it worked very well, and I was obliged to Sir John for the friendly advice he gave me. Had he condemned the principle, it might never have gone a step further. You are all as well acquainted with the machine as I am, so that it is quite unnecessary for me to take up the time of the Society by continuing its history. Sir John Graham Dalyell gave it the first push, and you, to-day, have put on the capstone.'

A small model of the reaping machine made by Mr Bell was exhibited on the table in the room in which the meeting was held.

CHAPTER XLIX.

STEAM CULTIVATION.

GEORGE, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale, was the first to call the attention of the Society to the subject of steam cultivation. At the General Meeting on 7th July 1834, the Earl of Buchan stated that a letter had been received from the Marquis, suggesting that the Society should offer a liberal premium for a steam plough, which should be effective. In a former letter, the noble Marquis mentioned that he had seen, in the neighbourhood of London, a machine of this kind. Every communication from Lord Tweeddale relating to the agriculture of the country received, as it always merited, the best consideration of the Society, and his Lordship's letter was remitted to the attention of the Directors.

After a prolonged and careful consideration, the Society in 1837 offered a premium of £500 for the successful application of steam power to the cultivation of the soil. By the cultivation of the soil was to be understood the operations of ploughing and harrowing, or preparing the soil in an equally efficient manner, and the other purposes for which animal power was then used. The success of the invention was to be judged of in relation to its applicability to the above purposes in the ordinary situations of farms in this country, and to the saving in time, labour, and outlay which it might possess over animal power as then generally employed in the cultivation of the soil.

In the same year, the attention of the Society was directed to the steam plough invented by the late John Heathcoat, M.P., and a deputation proceeded to witness a trial of it at Red Moss, near Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire. It succeeded perfectly in the moss in which it was tried, but was not adapted to the ordinary culture of the farm.

It was afterwards resolved, at an expense estimated at nearly £300, to bring down Mr Heathcoat's steam plough and connected machinery to Dumfries, on the occasion of

the Society's show there in 1837. It was tried on the Lochar Moss, about four miles from Dumfries, on the Annan Road, under the superintendence of Mr Parkes, the engineer of Mr Heathcoat, assisted by three practical persons. The machine was in operation for three days, and there were many visitors. After the exhibition, the machine disappeared during the night, having sunk in the moss ! It has been said that portions of the machine may have been recovered, but that, as a whole, it has not yet been brought to the surface. A description of the machinery and plough was published in the sixth volume of the second series of the Society's Transactions. Mr Heathcoat was elected an honorary member of the Society in 1837.

The premium of £500 was repeated in the list till 1843, when it was withdrawn. In 1851 and 1852, the Society offered a premium of £200 to the person who should succeed in the practical application of steam power to the ploughing or digging of land. The merits of the invention were to be judged of by a committee, and its success was to be tested by its general applicability, by the character of its work, and by its saving in time, labour, and outlay, as compared with animal power. Intimation of intention to compete was made by several inventors, but ultimately only two parties came forward. These were the late Mr Jas. Usher, Edinburgh, and Messrs Fiskien, Gellyburn, Strathearn, Perthshire ; and trials of their different systems took place.

Mr Usher's steam plough was exhibited at work on the farm of Niddrie Mains, near Edinburgh ; and Messrs Fiskien's apparatus (which was adapted for either water or steam) was shown in operation at Gellyburn and Drumphin, Perthshire. Although the committee did not feel justified in recommending the premium to either, they were both considered entitled to high praise for the ingenuity displayed by them, and sums were voted to each.

In 1857, the Society again offered a premium of £200. On this occasion, it was for the practical application of steam or water power to the ploughing or digging of land, the merits of the invention being tested, as was stated in the specification for 1851. Although great pains were taken to

make the premium known, the late John Fowler, junior, 28, Cornhill, London, was the only competitor. The trial took place on the 20th of October 1857, on the farm of Stewart Hall, near Stirling, possessed by William Forrester, and it was resolved that, previous to the public being admitted to inspect the operations, they should be privately conducted for at least three days in the presence of the judges exclusively. After careful trials, the judges were of opinion that Mr Fowler had satisfactorily established that land of a certain description can be well and economically ploughed by steam ; and they thought it due to him to say that he highly merited the approbation of the agricultural public, for the ability, energy, and ingenuity brought by him to bear on the all-important question of turning the soil. In these circumstances, the judges recommended, and the Society awarded, the premium of £200 to Mr Fowler. A detailed report by the judges was published in the eighth volume of third series of the Transactions.

In 1866, it was suggested to the Society that as the various systems of cultivating by steam were then to be found in East-Lothian, a careful inspection of these, and a report on their work by a committee, would secure a more deliberate decision, and furnish the public with more complete and accurate information than could be commanded by a couple of days' competitive trial on prepared land. With this view a committee was appointed, and various inspections at different periods took place. In 1869, the committee received the approval of the Directors for having a discussion on the comparative advantages of steam and horse power. The discussion took place on 24th March 1869 in the Society's hall, when the Marquis of Tweeddale, who was chairman of the committee, and then President of the Society, introduced the subject by reading a paper on the advantages to be gained by the deeper cultivation of the soil, and the comparative cost of doing so by steam or horse power. The committee, in the earlier stage of this inquiry, prepared sets of queries to be answered by the manufacturers of steam ploughs, and also by farmers and others using them, which were issued to various parties in

England and Scotland. Answers were received from six manufacturers, and a hundred farmers and others. Only four answers were received from gentlemen in Scotland, and only one from East-Lothian—Mr Hope, Fentonbarns. They also received answers from twenty-three gentlemen in various parts of Scotland to queries as to the cost of cultivating land by horse power. These answers were so various, that the committee were not able to draw from them such information as they would feel justified in laying before the Society. The committee's report was published in the third volume of the fourth series of the Transactions. Of the conclusions at which the committee arrived, some have still a practical value :

The committee were of opinion that before a steam plough can be advantageously employed, the land should be thoroughly cleared of all large stones and other impediments to the free action of the plough, and that this can be most effectually done by having the land previously ploughed by horses to the depth of fourteen inches. They were farther of opinion that where deep cultivation is desired (that is, not less than from twelve to fourteen inches), the double engine system of Fowler appeared to be best suited, as the action of the engine is more direct, and a much less extent of rope is required. Where a shallow furrow (that is, not exceeding eight inches on ordinary soil) is all that is required, the single engine and movable anchor system of Fowler, or the roundabout system of Howard, but with Fowler's balance plough, seem well adapted. Finally, the committee were of opinion, that on a large farm having a comparatively flat surface, with fields of not less than twenty acres, as nearly square as possible, and free from stones or other obstacles, and where three or four pairs of horses can be dispensed with, steam cultivation will probably be highly beneficial as an auxiliary to horse power, as the work can be done with greater celerity, and the ground cropped at proper time, whereby an increased return would be likely to ensue. On a smaller extent of land there does not seem to be sufficient scope for the profitable employment of a steam plough.

At a subsequent date, it was resolved to renew the committee, and various members attended subsequent trials at Yester Mains, Dunmore Park, and Offerton Hall, the results of which have all been reported in the Transactions.

In 1874, the Society endeavoured to get up an exhibition of steam cultivation, to be held in the vicinity of Edinburgh ; but the committee did not succeed in getting a single entry, although schedules were sent to all the makers of steam cultivators known to the Society.

In 1875, the Special Committee was added to the list of standing committees of the Society.

CHAPTER L.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND STATIONS.

THIS subject has been frequently under the consideration not only of the Directors and special committees, but also of General Meetings of the Society.

At the Anniversary General Meeting in January 1821, Sir John Sinclair mentioned that he had for some time been of opinion that the establishment of an experimental farm in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, upon a proper plan, and under skilful management, would be productive of material advantages to agriculture, as affording a ready and satisfactory means of ascertaining, by experiment, such points connected with cultivation, upon which doubts were known to exist, or might arise; and that he proposed, by next General Meeting, to mature a plan for such an establishment, which, he hoped, the Society might consider as meriting its countenance and patronage. The proposed plan does not appear to have come before the Society.

In 1830 the Directors, and afterwards the committee for reporting on communications, had the subject under consideration. The impression of the Directors was that such an establishment (which had frequently before been suggested and considered inexpedient) would involve a large expenditure and be a very inadvisable application of the Society's funds, it being understood that similar establishments by institutions elsewhere had led to no satisfactory result. The report of that committee was to the effect that the communication contained nothing new to recommend a measure which had long been viewed as quite inexpedient.

In 1835 the Duke of Gordon, then President of the Society, sent a communication, transmitting copy of a printed letter, addressed to the Society by Mr Lewis, an eminent farmer in Fife. The Directors, after a very deli-

berate consideration of the suggestions in that letter, made a unanimous report against the measure proposed, as being in itself inexpedient, and as one which would speedily absorb every shilling of the Society's capital. Their report was, with the like unanimity, approved of by the following General Meeting (6th July 1835).

Mr Lewis subsequently published his views more at large, and Mr Nairne of Claremont, at the General Meeting on 10th January 1837, moved the appointment of a committee to re-consider the subject. On receiving Mr Nairne's notice of motion, the Directors, who had not seen the second pamphlet, ordered copies of it to be circulated to every member of the Board, preparatory to giving their opinion. At a meeting subsequently held, they again came to the unanimous resolution that, although Mr Lewis deserved every credit for the zeal and talent with which he illustrated his views, there was nothing in the additional suggestions to induce them to recommend a decision different from that taken by their predecessors in 1835.

Mr Nairne was heard at considerable length in support of his motion. He thought such a farm would be attended with many advantages, and would be an excellent appendage to the professorship of agriculture. Instead of five hundred acres, perhaps one of one hundred, or of fifty or sixty acres might be sufficient in the first instance. After expressing his acknowledgments for the courtesy he had received from the Directors in his communications with them, and thanking the meeting for their attention, he concluded by moving for a committee.

Professor Low said that he could not look to the project of forming what was termed an experimental farm, under the auspices of the Society, with any hope of a favourable result. Experimental farms had been tried in many countries in Europe; and experimental farms had, one and all, ended in disappointment. Nor could any other result be anticipated. Good husbandry does not consist in a set of experiments, but in the wise application of knowledge already acquired. Experiments were the exception, and not the rule, of successful tillage, and a farm conducted

on a system of experiments must be an ill-managed farm. Besides, did there exist any difficulty in getting experiments performed on the farms of this country? He did not know one fitting subject for trial which they would not find farmers ready and eager to put to the proof. Nay, what were the farms of many gentlemen present but experimental farms, and of the best kind—farms where tillage was carried into extensive effect, and where every beneficial improvement would be adopted? Our true experimental farm, then, was the country; and the way to get experiments performed with effect was to *attach our landed gentlemen to their country houses, and to make our tenantry enlightened and prosperous*. We were told that there were many improvements yet to be made in agriculture. True, but how were these desiderata to be supplied? Was it by a numerous body like this establishing and carrying on a farm? Could we believe that on such a farm more was likely to be done than by all the practical skill, enterprise, and capital of the farmers of this country? In what respect would such a farm be superior to others, either with respect to more skilful cultivation, or the means of effecting useful improvements? Who were to be the managers of such a farm? It could not be the Board of Directors. They, like other gentlemen farmers, must resolve to farm by proxy, and get a gentleman steward to manage their hopeful concern. And where was a person to be found so superior to others that he would make this farm of his a model for all others, and effect improvements which had not yet been made? And, granting that a manager was at length to be found, and duly installed, possessing all the qualifications required, what account was he likely to give of his stewardship where humble matters of profit and loss were concerned? What kind of spectacle was their balance-sheet likely to present when rent-day came? After some further remarks, tending to show that the one kind of farm proposed would be a mere garden, and that the other would be destructive to the funds of the Society, Professor Low expressed his decided opinion against the adoption of such a plan by the Society.

The Duke of Buccleuch was opposed to the measure being attempted by the Society, for the reasons assigned in the report adopted in 1835. Proprietors should undertake such experiments as may be too expensive for tenants. Lord Tweeddale observed, with reference to what was said by Mr Nairne, of proprietors carrying the premiums at general shows, they, no doubt, did so in the first instance, for males and females of superior breeds, brought into the country at great expense ; but the tenants generally carried the other premiums ; and, getting the produce of the breeding thus introduced, they in a few years beat the landlords in these also.

The feeling of the meeting being decidedly against an experimental farm being attempted by the Society, Mr Nairne, by leave, withdrew his motion.

In 1840 the Wester Ross Farming Society presented a petition praying that the Highland Society would establish an experimental farm. The application was referred to a committee, and in their report it is stated that, in considering the petition, the committee did not allow their minds to be influenced by the fact of similar applications having been, on former occasions, deliberately weighed and rejected. They considered the question on its own merits. After stating their reasons for thinking that a model farm, in the proper sense of the term, would be attended with no great practical benefit to agriculturists, and would, if conducted or superintended by the Directors, be attended with great difficulties and ruinous expense, the committee remark that 'much more advantage results from the examples which abound in all parts of the country of well-conducted farms, in the hands of intelligent individuals ; for the operations on such farms are far more likely to be the subject of imitation than those of one farm situated in a favoured district, and conducted by a public body who would be supposed to manage it without much economy of means.' With regard to an experimental farm, it appeared to the committee 'that, though advantages might result from it by the performance of experiments on a great scale, which individuals have not the means to execute, there is

not that necessity for it, and there is not the probability of even any practical utility from it, which seems to be expected. There is scarcely a useful experiment which there are not agriculturists in the country ready to make. Indeed, there is scarcely any extensive and intelligent farmer who is not engaged in experiments of some kind or other; and these experiments, it is to be observed, are performed under circumstances the most favourable for leading to useful results, and ultimately to general imitation. When the results are successful, there are innumerable channels by which they can be communicated to the country; and there are near all such farms agriculturists sufficiently observant of what is going on, who will avail themselves of what is good, and reject what seems to be erroneous.' In regard to the funds required for an experimental farm, the committee stated that the late Sir John Sinclair calculated that a sum of £5000 a-year would be required to carry it on; and that the late Mr Henry Stephens calculated that not less than five thousand acres of arable and pasture land would be required to carry on experiments in merely the ordinary branches of agriculture, the ground rent alone being at least £5000 a-year, and the capital necessary for stocking it £20,000. Both Sir John and Mr Stephens were strenuous advocates for experimental farms.

The committee added their opinion that they could not believe 'that the Society can so advantageously employ the funds at its command, in endeavouring to set an example of good farming to others, or in making experiments with a view to discovery and improvement, as by encouraging the agriculturists of the country to afford these examples and make these experiments. This has been the course which the Society has pursued ever since its institution, and no sufficient reason has yet been assigned to show that it would be wise to abandon a course thus sanctioned by experience.' Before closing their report, the committee made certain suggestions in regard to the premiums offered and the subjects proposed by the Directors for scientific investigations. The Directors, on 16th December 1840,

unanimously approved of the Committee's report, and ordered it to be printed in the Transactions for 1841.

Field Experiments.

The expediency of establishing agricultural experiments has been frequently discussed by the Chemical Committee, during the whole of its existence. The discussions, however, led to no definite course of action until 1865, when a special committee was appointed to consider the subject. This committee reported in favour of such experiments being made, under the auspices of the Society, on a strictly identical plan, in several districts. They were begun in 1866, and are fully described in the first and second volumes of the present series of the Transactions. They were not carried out under the immediate superintendence of Dr Anderson, but by several eminent agriculturists, on their own farms, and were conducted with as great care and precision as could be obtained under such an arrangement. The experiments lasted over a rotation of four years, and were instituted with the view of ascertaining what portion of the effects of the more common artificial manures are expended on the crops to which they are applied, and how much remains over for subsequent crops. A series of peculiarly unfavourable seasons interfered with the success of the experiments, and owing to Dr Anderson's ill health and subsequent retirement, they were not continued, so that the questions proposed were not solved.

Experimental Stations.

Agreeably to a very generally-expressed desire, the Society again, in 1877, took up the subject of experimental agriculture, and has obtained a lease of two stations, one at Harelaw, near Longniddry Station, East-Lothian, on the Home Farm of the Earl of Wemyss; the other at Pumpherstons, near Drumshoreland Station, West-Lothian, on the estate of Peter M'Lagan, Esq., M.P. At each of these stations there are ten acres under cultivation, and a series of experiments were begun with last year's season

(1878), principally with the view of determining the agricultural value of the various forms of the most important manures, so as to ascertain under which form manures may be most advantageously and economically applied to the soil. Each station has been divided into forty plots, so arranged as not to interfere with the ordinary methods of farming, and the cropping is to be a four years' rotation of turnips, barley, grass, and oats. The experiments are under the direction of Dr Aitken, the Society's Chemist, and are fully described in the tenth and eleventh volumes of the present series of the Society's Transactions.

CHAPTER LI.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

An admirable *résumé* of the labours of the Society in the promotion of the teaching of veterinary surgery, is given in the Transactions for 1879. The first attempt at the establishment in Scotland of regular instruction in the veterinary art was made by the Lord-Provost of Edinburgh in 1816 (the Right Hon. William Arbuthnott), who sought to induce the Senatus of the University to appoint in the University a Chair of Comparative Anatomy, embracing veterinary physic and surgery. The Senatus declined, alleging that a veterinary school implied adjuncts scarcely compatible with university life, but suggested that such an establishment, which it would be most desirable to have in Edinburgh, might fitly be founded in connection with some other institution, such as the Highland Society. At the time that these communications were passing between the Lord-Provost and the Senatus, there was in attendance at the Medical and Surgical Schools in Edinburgh Mr William Dick, who, in the next session, 1817-1818, attended the Veterinary College of London, where, on the 27th of January 1818, he obtained his certificate. In three succeeding sessions Mr Dick delivered lectures in Edinburgh, first in the Free Mason's Hall, Niddry Street; then on the South Bridge; and afterwards in the School of Arts. These lectures were useful; but they served to help to the conclusion that it was eminently desirable that instruction in veterinary science should be given in connection with some permanent and public institution. In the spring of 1823, the subject was brought under the notice of the Highland Society by Mr Robert Robertson, merchant, Edinburgh. The Board took up the matter at once, and a committee was appointed to report as to the best means of effecting the object in

view. At the General Meeting of the Society in June 1823, a sum of £50 was placed at the disposal of the Directors, for the purpose of furthering, for that year, instruction in veterinary science. The committee came to terms with Mr Dick, and that gentleman, 'furnished with a forge and other appendages for the practical instruction of country farriers, accordingly began his first course of lectures on the diseases of horses, black cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals, illustrated by the necessary anatomical demonstrations.'

Mr Dick's lectures continued to be well attended, and an annual sum—in 1824 £30, and in subsequent years twenty-five guineas—was regularly granted to the veterinary lecturer or professor. The first public examination of students was on 23rd April 1828, and was conducted by six eminent medical practitioners of Edinburgh, and resulted in a certificate being conferred on seven students. The certificate set forth that it was granted by the examiners, who had been present at the examination of the students of Mr Dick in the veterinary school, under the patronage of the Highland Society of Scotland, and that the person receiving the certificate was considered 'qualified to practise the veterinary art.' The school prospered, and in 1838 an application, made by the Society, to obtain a recognition of the eligibility of the graduates for commissions as veterinary surgeons in the Queen's army, and in the army of the East India Company, was successful, through the exertions of the late Duke of Sutherland, then President of the Society. In 1839, on a petition from the students, forty-five in number, the titles of College and Professor were conferred on the school and lecturer. The examinations at the college were continued without interruption till 1844. In that year, there was granted to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, a charter investing that body with the sole right to confer diplomas on persons to be distinguished as veterinary surgeons. Mr Dick had, without the knowledge of the Society, signed a petition in favour of the granting of that charter. The Society remonstrated with the Government against

the arrangement; but the result was that, 'while the Government were made fully aware that a wrong had been done to the profession in Scotland, they declined to revoke the charter.' For some time after the granting of the charter to the English College, the Highland Society suspended its examinations, and during that period the examinations of Mr Dick's students were conducted by examiners from London. Owing, however, to dissatisfaction expressed by those who took an interest in the Edinburgh College, and the veterinary profession in Scotland, and on the request of the students, the directors reconstituted the Board of Veterinary Examinations in 1848, from which date they were continued annually. The number of certificates granted up to the close of session 1878-1879 amount in all to 1127.

The Society has made various efforts to obtain a veterinary charter for Scotland. This has always been defeated, and in 1879 a definite arrangement was concluded between the Society and the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, under which the holders of the Society's veterinary certificates are to be admitted members of the Royal College, and the Society is to cease holding veterinary examinations after April 1881.

Since the institution of the veterinary department, in 1823, six gentlemen have occupied the post of Chairman. Their co-operation, and the invaluable assistance of the medical faculty, have given a weight to the examinations, and a value to the certificates, which they would not otherwise possess. The names of the different Chairmen and the periods for which they acted, are as follows:—Dr Barclay, Professor of Anatomy, 1823 to 1826; Mr Adam Fergusson of Woodhill, 1826 to 1833; Mr John Burn Murdoch of Gartincaber, 1833 to 1850; Mr John Goodsir, Professor of Anatomy, 1850 to 1867; Mr Andrew Gillon of Wallhouse, 1867 to 1872; and Captain Tod of Howden, 1872, till his death in 1879.

It is fitting here to notice the gentlemen who have filled the posts of Professors of Veterinary Surgery and

Cattle Pathology. The first Professor of Veterinary Surgery was, as we have seen,

Mr WILLIAM DICK, who obtained the diploma of the Veterinary College, London, on 27th January 1818, and was in 1823 appointed by the Society to deliver a course of lectures on veterinary surgery and the diseases of live stock. The first lecture, under the auspices of the Society, was delivered on the evening of Monday the 24th of November 1823, in the Calton Convening Room. The course, consisting of forty-six lectures, continued to be delivered every Monday and Thursday evening during the season. In 1828 a forenoon set of lectures was commenced for gentlemen. In 1833 the hall in Clyde Street was first opened. In 1839, Mr Dick was named Professor to the Society, and the title of School was changed to College. Year after year it was reported to the General Meetings of the Society that, under the Professor, the College continued to maintain its name, and to attract an increased attendance from almost all parts of the world. The success attending the Professor's teaching continued till his death, which occurred on the 4th of April 1866. He was born in White Horse Close, Canongate, Edinburgh, in May 1793, and consequently was in his seventy-third year. His parents went to Edinburgh from Aberdeenshire when both were about eighteen years of age. At the General Meeting on 6th June 1866, Sir Alexander Gibson Maitland, in giving in the annual report on the veterinary department, said that the examinations that year had a melancholy interest. The moving spirit in the class-room had passed for ever from among his pupils and friends. He felt certain that he expressed the feeling of every member when he said that every one regretted the loss the Society had sustained by the death of Professor Dick ; and when he said, further, that the Professor was the first educated person in Scotland who made the attempt to rescue the veterinary science from obscurity, he was quite sure the Society might take the whole public with them as sharers of that regret. At this meeting the Society resolved to put on their minutes their deep regret at the loss sustained by the death of Professor Dick.

Mr J. H. B. HALLEN was elected to succeed Professor Dick at the General Meeting on 16th January 1867 ; but he was under the necessity of resigning the appointment at the close of his first session, in consequence of his being required to return to his duties under his commission in Her Majesty's Indian Service. The Directors, on 1st May, passed a resolution, in which they recorded that they 'cannot accept Professor Hallen's resignation of the appointment of Professor of Veterinary Surgery to the Highland and Agricultural Society without recording in their minutes its sense of the value of his services as Professor of Veterinary Surgery in the Edinburgh Veterinary College, and the great regret with which his resignation of that office has been received.' Mr Hallen has been for several years Staff Veterinary Surgeon to Her Majesty's Bombay Army.

Mr WILLIAM WILLIAMS was appointed Professor Hallen's successor at the General Meeting, 19th June 1867. He was then at the head of the Dick College ; and is now Principal of the new Veterinary College, and President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

Mr JOHN ADAM M'BRIDE was in 1867 appointed Professor of Cattle Pathology to the Society, the Directors having that year resolved, with the sanction of a General Meeting, to give an annual vote of £100 for five years towards the establishment of a Chair of Cattle Pathology in connexion with the Dick College—then the only Veterinary School in Edinburgh. He held the office for one year ; and was succeeded by

Mr WILLIAM E. DUNS, whose election did not take place till 1869, the chair having been for some time vacant. At his death in 1871, he was succeeded by

Mr THOMAS WALLEY, who was nominated 1st November that year. The term for which the grant was voted expired in 1874, and the appointment is now an honorary one. Mr Walley was subsequently elected Principal of the Dick College.

CHAPTER LII.

CHAIR OF AGRICULTURE.

IN 1789, a course of lectures on agriculture and other agrestic subjects was proposed to be delivered by the Rev. Dr John Walker, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh (who was elected an honorary member of the Society in 1789), under the countenance and encouragement of the Highland Society; and at the General Meeting on 12th January 1790, it was resolved to recommend to the members to attend the Professor's lectures.*

Soon thereafter, the Chair of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh was instituted, and was endowed, by the gift of a private individual—the late Sir William Pulteney, Bart., M.P.†—with £50 a year; since which period a class of agriculture has been regularly taught.

In 1829, Mr Sinclair, yr. of Ulbster, suggested to the Society the expediency of patronising a series of lectures on subjects connected with agriculture and rural economy, such as used to be given occasionally at the Board of Agriculture in London, by Sir Humphrey Davy, Mr Arthur Young, and others. The intention was to endeavour to induce Dr Coventry to give a course of lectures beyond the walls of the College, the feeling being entertained by many

* Evidence that lectures had been delivered about 1790 is furnished by a letter in the *Farmers' Magazine*, vol. ix., published in 1808, where a writer says, 'The late Dr Walker, Professor of Natural History, read lectures on Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, which I attended more than twenty years ago.' The date in the Society's records is, as above, 1790.

† Sir William Pulteney (then Mr Johnstone) was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1751, and practised at the Edinburgh bar, but afterwards went to England, where he married Miss Pulteney, niece of the Earl of Bath, by whom he acquired a princely fortune, and changed his name from Johnstone to Pulteney. He had a seat in seven successive Parliaments, and died member for Shrewsbury on 30th May 1805, aged seventy-six.

gentlemen that the labours of a College are only calculated to form the occupation of early years; but consideration of the matter was delayed until it was seen what might be done by the Royal Commissioners (then named to inquire into the state of the Universities in Scotland) in regard to the agricultural class in the College in Edinburgh. It was also not known how far it might be consistent with the rules or practice of the University that a Professor should give a popular course of lectures beyond the walls of the College.

The subject of giving a grant to the Agricultural Chair has been on several occasions under the consideration of the Society. The matter was fully considered in 1862 when the Universities Commission was sitting, and it was thought that that was a suitable opportunity to contribute a sum from the funds of the Society, provided the Commissioners would contribute from the funds at their disposal a like sum. To the regret of the Directors, an unfavourable reply was ultimately received from the Commissioners, in consequence of the sum placed at their disposal being so limited, considering the many claims they had to take into consideration. At the General Meeting on 16th January 1867, Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee brought before it the better endowment of the Chair of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. Much had been done recently by the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Universities in Scotland, and the changes they had proposed had all been agreed to, but the Chair of Agriculture had been omitted. He observed that, amongst other endowments, they had one in the University of Edinburgh for a chair for the study of Sanscrit Literature, which had been mainly endowed by the liberality of a private gentleman. He could not help feeling that a Chair of Agriculture ought to have found more supporters than that of Sanscrit. On Sir Walter's motion, it was resolved to second an effort being made to obtain from the Government an efficient endowment for the Chair of Agriculture. The subject was subsequently fully considered by the Directors, and at the General Meeting in January 1868, on the motion of Mr

Campbell Swinton, the Society resolved to offer a grant of £150 a year from its funds for ten years, if the Government would give a like or larger sum. The Government were pleased to vote a sum of £150 for ten years, the first grant being placed in the estimates for 1868, it being understood that the grant from both sources would be continued if the chair on its new footing proved successful.

Since session 1864-65 the Society has annually voted the sum of £10 (given in two sums of £6 and £4) to the students who pass the best and second best examination in the Agricultural Class. These prizes are always taken in books by the students.

The first occupant of the Chair of Agriculture was Dr ANDREW COVENTRY. He was admitted a member of the Society in 1793, and took an active share in its affairs. We find that, in 1794 he was elected a director, and acted as convener of a committee named to inquire into a supposed discovery of limestone gravel in the Highlands, besides serving on various committees. In 1808 Professor Coventry published 'Discourses explanatory of a Course of Lectures on Agriculture.' Among other works, he published 'Remarks on Live Stock.' Shortly before his death, Dr Coventry proposed that the Society should have (1) a museum of specimens and models, with exact measurements of the several pure breeds of the different species of our domestic animals; (2) a teacher or professor, named or appointed by the Society for giving instructions or lectures on live stock. If this measure had been carried out, Professor Coventry would have promoted it by limiting his own lectures to what relates to agriculture strictly so called, namely, the treatment of lands. So far as we are aware, no further action was taken in the matter, perhaps owing to Professor Coventry's death, which occurred in 1830.

Mr DAVID LOW of Laws, Berwickshire, was appointed to succeed Dr Coventry in 1831. He joined as a member of the Society in 1825, and was elected a Director in 1826. When he became a candidate for the chair, he requested an expression of the opinion of the Board as to his fitness for the charge. The Directors thereupon passed a minute,

24th December 1830, in which it was stated 'that the aid they have derived from Mr Low as a Director of the Society, and the zeal, intelligence, and practical knowledge which he has displayed in promoting every measure connected with the rural economy of the country, combined with his scientific and literary attainments, justify the Directors in giving their unqualified testimony in favour of his high qualifications, and expressing their conviction that no one can be found more eminently fitted to follow out the example of the late lamented Professor of Agriculture ; and that, should Mr Low succeed in obtaining the vacant chair, the study of this branch of science will acquire fresh interest, and will be prosecuted with an increasing zeal, tending highly to promote the improvement of agriculture.' Professor Low was the author of 'The Breeds of the Domestic Animals of the British Islands,' 'Elements of Practical Agriculture,' 'An inquiry into the nature of the simple bodies of Chemistry,' and a valuable work on 'The Management of Land Property.' He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Member of the Royal Academy of Agriculture of Sweden, and numerous other societies at home and abroad.

Professor JOHN WILSON, who was elected to the Professorship of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh in 1854, received the appointment of Honorary Professor of Agriculture to the Society in 1868. Professor Wilson has been chosen on different occasions to fill the post of Director ; is a member of the Society's Council on Agricultural Education, and acts as an examiner in that as well as in the Forestry Department. He has published 'Our Farm Crops.' He is a member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and member of several foreign societies.

CHAPTER LIII.

GEOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, FORESTRY, &c.

IN this chapter we group together notices of the Society's operations in connection with Geological Reports, Chemistry, Agricultural Education, and Forestry. We also include notices of the Chemists, and the Professor of Botany.

Geological Reports.

In 1833 a Committee was appointed on Geology, and liberal premiums were afterwards offered and awarded for Geological Surveys and Reports. Numerous valuable papers were received, and several of them were published in the Transactions. In 1843 it was deemed proper to suspend this class of premiums, the Society having then on hand various unpublished reports.

The first Chairman of the Committee on Geology was Lord Greenock (afterwards Earl Cathcart), who acted from 1833 till 1837, when David Milne, yr. of Milnegraden (afterwards Mr Milne Home of Wedderburn) was appointed. In 1845 the name of the Committee was changed to Geology and Chemistry, and stood in the official lists under that title till 1849, when, on the appointment of a separate Committee on Chemistry, it was again limited to Geology. After 1855, the Committee ceased to exist.

Chemical Department.

Previous to the establishment of the Society's Chemical Department there existed in Edinburgh a body called the Agricultural Chemistry Association. It was instituted in 1843, with the sanction and assistance of the Society. It originated with some farmers in Mid-Lothian, the first mover in it being the late John Finnie, Swanston. In July 1843,

the late Professor JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON of the University of Durham, was elected Chemist, although it was not till Martinmas following that he entered on his duties. The meetings of the Association took place in the Upper Hall of the Society's Museum, and the Society gave an annual vote of money towards its support. In return, the Society was entitled to elect a certain number of members of the Committee of Management, and the proceedings were published in the Society's Transactions. The Association's term of duration was limited to five years, and its proceedings were brought to a termination in 1848. As that period approached, it became necessary for the Directors to determine whether the Society should continue to give its pecuniary support and patronage to a separate body, or establish within itself a Chemical Department. After careful deliberation, it was conceived that the advancement of agriculture could be promoted with greater efficiency by one than by two Associations. These views were submitted to successive General Meetings in April and July 1848, and it was ultimately agreed to organise a Chemical Department in connection with the Society.

Professor Johnston published no fewer than 69 articles in the Society's Transactions, under the title of 'Proceedings of the Agricultural Chemistry Association.' He was besides the author of 'Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.'

When the Directors proceeded to appoint a Chemist, their choice fell on Dr THOMAS ANDERSON, whose services will be afterwards noticed.

The affairs of the Chemical Department have always been under the charge of a Standing Committee.

The first Chairman of the Committee was the late Dr William Gregory, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, who acted from 1849 to 1859, when Dr Anderson was named Chairman. He acted till 1874, when Sir Thomas Buchan Hepburn of Smeaton Hepburn, Bart., was appointed.

On Sir Thomas Buchan Hepburn resigning the chairmanship in 1876, the Directors were unanimous in request-

ing him to reconsider his resignation ; but as he adhered to it, the Directors were reluctantly obliged to accept it. The committee, at their first meeting thereafter, passed the following resolution: 'The committee cannot commence their report without expressing their regret at the loss of the valuable services of Sir Thos. Buchan Hepburn, who took so lively an interest in the chemical department, and who has for many years devoted so much time to the duties devolving upon him, first as a member, and latterly as convener of the committee.' The resolution was cordially approved of by the Board, and also at the General Meeting on the 14th June 1876.

The Directors have been eminently fortunate in their selection of the present convener, Mr Colin James Mackenzie of Portmore, who, since his appointment, has evinced a degree of zeal and attention to the duties devolving upon him which merit the approbation of the Society.

Chemists to the Society.

In 1849, Dr THOMAS ANDERSON, then resident in Edinburgh, was appointed chemist to the Society. In 1852, Dr Anderson received the additional appointment of Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow. Owing to failing health, he resigned both appointments in 1874. At the General Meeting on 17th June of that year, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing regret at Dr Anderson's retirement and its cause, and recording that 'the Society in the fullest manner recognises the importance of the services which Dr Anderson has rendered to the science of chemistry by his original researches, and to the Highland Society's chemical department by the fidelity and accuracy of the work executed on its behalf by him.' Dr Anderson died on 2nd November 1874 ; and at the Directors' meeting, held on the 4th of that month, resolutions were passed expressing sincere regret at his death, and repeating the testimony borne in the former minute to the fidelity and accuracy of the work which he had for twenty-five years executed for the Society.

Mr JAMES DEWAR, F.R.S.E., was nominated assistant

chemist to the Society at a meeting of the Directors on 5th March 1873, which office he held till his appointment to the Jacksonian Chair in the University of Cambridge. On 5th May 1875, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the Directors that they could not accept Professor Dewar's resignation of the office of assistant chemist without recording in their minutes their sense of the value of his services, and their regret at the loss to the Society of such a distinguished chemist. At the same time, the Directors congratulated him on his appointment to such an honourable position. The resignation of Professor Dewar did not take effect till November 1875, and the Society had the benefit of his services till then ; but from that period till the beginning of 1877, the office of chemist was in abeyance.

In terms of authority given at the General Meeting, 17th January 1877, to appoint a chemist, the committee in charge of the Chemical Department, after very deliberate consideration, agreed to recommend to the Directors Dr ANDREW P. AITKEN as in every way well qualified for the post of chemist to the Society, and the Board unanimously approved of the recommendation. Since his appointment, Dr Aitken has proved that the Committee were not wrong in selecting him as chemist. The zeal, energy, and talent he has displayed in carrying out all the arrangements connected with the inauguration of the Society's Experimental Stations, are such as to augur well for the manner in which they will be conducted.

Agricultural Education.

In 1856, an application was made to Government for a Supplementary Charter, authorising the Society to take steps for directing and promoting the education of young agriculturists, by laying down a defined curriculum of study, and by granting diplomas to those who, on examination, should be found qualified in the science and practice of agriculture. The application received the favourable consideration of the then Lord Advocate (now Lord Moncrieff), and it was mainly owing to his support that the charter was granted. The first examination took place in 1858, and

since that period the diploma has been conferred on forty-six candidates, while seventeen first class and ten second class certificates have been issued. According to the Bye-Laws enacted in 1873, each successful candidate for the diploma is eligible to be elected a free life member of the Society. The Council on Education consists of sixteen members—nine nominated by the Charter, and seven elected by the Society. The Board of Examiners consists of ten members. The subjects are—the Science and Practice of Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry, Natural History, Veterinary Science, Field Engineering and Book-keeping.

In order still further to promote the subject of agricultural education, it was enacted by Bye-Law in 1875 that the Society should grant annually ten bursaries of £20 each and five of £10 each, to be competed for by pupils of schools to be approved of by the Directors. The first Bursary Examination took place in November 1875, when Mr Alexander Sutherland, Rampyards, Watten, Golspie, obtained a bursary of £20.

Forestry Department.

In 1870, with the view of encouraging the study of scientific and practical forestry in Scotland, the Society resolved to appoint a Board of Examiners, and to grant first and second class certificates in forestry. By the regulations, candidates must possess—first, a thorough acquaintance with the details of practical forestry ; second, a general knowledge of the following branches, so far as these apply to forestry : The outlines of botany ; the nature and properties of soils, drainage, and effects of climate ; land and timber measuring and surveying ; mechanics and construction, as applied to fencing, draining, bridging, and road-making ; implements of forestry ; book-keeping and accounts. Since the establishment of the Board of Examiners, only five candidates have passed. They have all received first class certificates.

Selected candidates for forestry appointments in India being required to proceed to the German or French Forest

Schools to obtain special and technical education, the Society in 1870 memorialised the Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State for India, praying that the selected candidates for all Government forestry appointments might be allowed to acquire their special technical education, without any restriction, in the hope that Forest Schools might be established in this country, where candidates would have an opportunity of being instructed by persons skilled in the general land laws of India ; but the application was, much to the regret of the Society, unsuccessful.

Professor of Botany.

Dr JOHN HUTTON BALFOUR was nominated to the honorary office of Professor of Botany to the Society in 1873. He joined the Society in 1839; was elected Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow in 1841, which he resigned on his appointment to the Chair of Botany in the Edinburgh University in 1845. He still holds the position of Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, and is well known as one of the most distinguished botanists of the day. Besides serving as a Director, Dr Balfour is a member of the Society's Council on Agricultural Education, and has acted as an examiner in that, as well as in the Forestry and Veterinary Departments.

CHAPTER LIV.

RELATIONS WITH THE TENANTRY.

FROM a report by the Directors to the General Meeting held on the 8th of January 1850, it appears that, for some time previously, the attention of the Board had been directed to the propriety of reducing, to tenant farmers, the annual and life subscriptions then paid by members of the Society. With this view, the Secretary was authorised to communicate with some of the leading tenants in different parts of the country. The result of these inquiries was such as to satisfy the Directors that, if the proposed alteration was sanctioned by the Society, its object would not be misinterpreted by the tenantry.

It was remarked in the report : 'The list of the Society's members at present (1850) comprises 2707 names, of which only 239 are those of tenants. This is, unquestionably, a very small proportion, and does not indicate that amount of support which might be looked for from a body so numerous and so intelligent as the farmers of Scotland. It indeed might induce a casual observer to infer that the Society does not command their confidence, or that, uninterested in its prosperity, they purposely stand aloof from it. That this is not the case the Directors are well aware. They have ample evidence of the interest which is taken in the Society by agriculturists of all classes ; and through the medium of local associations and local shows, there is constantly maintained, between it and the farmers generally, a friendly intercourse and connection. The Directors are disposed to attribute this comparatively small number of tenant members to an idea which at one period was prevalent, and is not yet altogether exploded. The Society was too much regarded as exclusively a landlords' body ; it was conceived by many that tenants were inadmissible to a

share in its direction, and that, although not debarred from becoming members, they were scarcely expected to do so. It is unnecessary now to explain that this feeling was unfounded ; it is the boast of the Society, as a national body, that it represents every class connected with the agriculture of the country, and it is evident that, without the co-operation and aid of all, and more particularly of those practically engaged in farming, it cannot command that position which is so requisite for the furtherance of its important objects. Within the last few years, several tenant farmers have become Directors of the Society, and, independently of the advantages afforded by their knowledge and experience, their presence at the Board has tended to dispel the impression which has been alluded to, and to induce their brother farmers more generally to rally round the Society. The Directors think that this would still farther be promoted were the present subscription reduced, as the Society could not more emphatically express its desire to include in its ranks the farmers of the country, than by inviting their adhesion on terms more favourable than those accorded to other parties. Such an advantage, besides, would be but reasonable, and no more than what the tenantry have a right to expect. Their connection with land generally is neither so extensive nor so permanent as that of a proprietor ; and they should not, therefore, be called upon to contribute in an equal degree to the support of the Society. It seems somewhat incongruous that a tenant, paying perhaps a rent of moderate amount, should not have it in his power to become a member on terms more favourable than those imposed on the largest landowner in the country.'

The amount of the reduced subscription was fixed at 10s. annually, in place of £1 3s. 6d., with the power of purchasing a life subscription for £5 5s., instead of £12 12s.

The Report was unanimously agreed to at the General Meeting on 8th January 1850, and was, in terms of the Charter, confirmed by the General Meeting in June 1850. To show that the privilege was properly appreciated by the tenantry, it may be mentioned that above 300 of this class joined at the election of members in July 1857.

As stated above, the number of members in 1850 was 2707, of which only 239 were tenant farmers. The number is now (1879) above 4900, of whom about 2000 belong to the tenantry.

The following Tenant Farmers have acted as Directors :—

- 1838 Thomas Oliver, Lochend, Edinburgh.
- 1843 Thomas Oliver, Lochend, Edinburgh.
- 1847 John Finnie, Swanston, Mid Lothian.
- „ Alexander Scott, Craiglockhart, do.
- 1848 John Dickson, Saughton Mains, do.
- 1850 John Brodie, Abbey Mains, East Lothian.
- 1851 John Gibson, Woolmet, Mid Lothian.
- 1852 John Dudgeon, Almondhill, West Lothian.
- 1854 John Finnie, Swanston, Mid Lothian.
- 1855 Alexander Henderson, Longniddry, East Lothian.
- 1856 George Hope, Fenton Barns, East Lothian.
- 1857 James M'Lean, Braidwood, Mid Lothian.
- 1858 George Harvey, Whittinghame Mains, East Lothian.
- „ Thomas Sadler, Norton Mains, Mid Lothian.
- 1859 James Douglas, Athelstaneford, East Lothian.
- „ James Melvin, Bonnington, Mid Lothian.
- „ John Gibson, Woolmet, do.
- 1860 John Curror, Coniston, do.
- „ Robert Scot Skirving, Camptown, East Lothian.
- 1861 Archibald Paterson, Meadowfield, Mid Lothian.
- „ Andrew Mitchell, Alloa, Clackmannanshire.
- 1862 Alexander Dickson, Hermiston, Mid Lothian.
- „ Thomas Begbie, Queenston Bank, East Lothian.
- „ James Hope, Duddingston, Mid Lothian.
- 1863 William Dingwall, Ramornie, Fifeshire.
- „ John Dudgeon, Spylaw, Roxburghshire.
- „ George Hope, Fenton Barns, East Lothian.
- 1864 William Gray, Southfield, Mid Lothian.
- „ William Sadler, Ferrygate, East Lothian.
- „ James Wilson, Wester Cowden, Mid Lothian.
- 1865 John Dudgeon, Almondhill, West Lothian.
- „ William Goodlet, Bolshan, Forfarshire.
- „ James Robertson, Ladyrig, Roxburghshire.
- 1866 Thomas Park, Stoneyhill, Mid Lothian.
- „ Walter Reid, Drem, East Lothian.
- 1867 Robert Elliot, Laighwood, Perthshire.
- „ James Geddes, Orbliston, Morayshire.
- „ Robert Russell, Pilmuir, Fifeshire.
- 1868 Alexander M'Dougal, Granton Mains, Mid Lothian.
- „ Thomas Mylne, Niddrie Mains, do.
- „ John Wilson, Edington Mains, Berwickshire.
- 1869 Robert Binnie, Seton Mains, East Lothian.

- 1869 John Dickson, Saughton Mains, Mid Lothian.
- 1870 Adam Curror, The Lee, Edinburgh.
- „ Wm. Ford, Hardengreen, Mid Lothian.
- „ Andrew Mitchell, Alloa, Clackmannanshire.
- 1871 Thomas Elliot, Hindhope, Roxburghshire.
- „ Robert Scot Skirving, Camptown, East Lothian.
- 1872 William Aitchison, Linhope, Roxburghshire.
- „ George Harvey, Whittinghame Mains, East Lothian.
- „ John Munro, Fairnington, Roxburghshire.
- 1873 John Gibson, Woolmet, Mid Lothian.
- „ Arthur Glennie, Fernyflatt, Kincardineshire.
- 1874 George Brown, Westertown, Morayshire.
- „ John Dove, Crosshall, Berwickshire.
- „ Bryden Monteith, Liberton Tower Mains, Mid Lothian.
- „ Robert Wilson, Durn, Perthshire.
- 1875 James Johnstone, Capplegill, Dumfriesshire.
- 1876 James Cochrane, Little Haddo, Aberdeenshire.
- „ Robert Copland, Mill of Ardlethen, do.
- „ Thomas Ferguson, Kinnochtry, Forfarshire.
- „ Adam Smith, Stevenson Mains, East Lothian.
- 1877 Thomas Mylne, Niddrie Mains, Mid Lothian.
- „ Charles Smith, Whittinghame, East Lothian.
- 1878 John H. Dickson, Saughton Mains, Mid Lothian.
- „ James Hope, Duddingston, Mid Lothian.
- „ James Kennedy, Brandleys, Dumfriesshire.
- 1879 William Dingwall, Ramornie, Fifeshire.
- „ Thomas Ross, Bachilton, Perthshire.

As 'The Tenantry of Scotland' forms a toast at the dinners on the occasions of the general shows, a few of the speeches made to that toast at some of the earlier meetings are here inserted :

At the general show held at Ayr in 1835, the Marquis of Tweeddale, in proposing the 'Tenantry of Scotland,' paid a high compliment to their industry, intelligence, and independence. Mr Aitchison of Menzion acknowledged the toast, and while he yielded to no one in his respect for the tenantry, yet he was not vain enough to suppose that they could advance except with the countenance and support of the landed interest. He then referred to the vast improvements made in the cultivation of the soil of late years, and expressed his conviction that these could never have been executed but for the co-operation of the landlords. Mr Aitchison then, in a spirited style, and with a fluency and choice of expression which awakened the earnest attention of the company, took a retrospective view of the position of landlord and tenant, and of the improved condition of the country, which he acknowledged had naturally little to boast of, either in point of soil or climate. This change he attributed to a good understanding between landlord and tenant, whose interests were united, and who must either sink or swim together. He could give the Chair the assurance that the tenantry of Scotland were feelingly alive to the benefits

which arose from the existence of a kindly feeling between their landlords and themselves, and would ever give honour to whom honour was due. The Chairman said he had fancied he knew the tenantry of Scotland; but the appearance which the last speaker had made had tended considerably to elevate them in his eyes in point of ability and intelligence. After stating his high admiration of the eloquent powers of Mr Aitchison, which in point of taste, judgment, and expression, his Lordship was pleased to say he had never heard surpassed in the Society, his Lordship kindly invited him to call upon him, should he ever pass near his dwelling, as he should wish to cultivate the acquaintance of one whom he considered an honour to the class to which he belonged, his Lordship concluding by proposing Mr Aitchison, and may he exercise the influence of his intelligence among the tenantry of Scotland.

Mr Aitchison, after returning his thanks, alluded to the peasantry of Scotland, and particularly to him who had wedded the music of his country to immortal verse. He then, in glowing language, pointed out the beauties of Burns, on which he made some comment in a highly poetic strain, and concluded by proposing the 'Memory of the unapproached, and seemingly unapproachable bard of Ayrshire,' not in dumb silence, for the days of mourning had gone past, but with all the honours. The toast was drunk accordingly with much enthusiasm.

At the banquet on the occasion of the show at Glasgow in 1838, Mr Macdonald Lockhart, M.P. for Lanarkshire, said, in the course of a speech of some length: When I contemplate the high position Scotland maintains among the nations, in respect of her agriculture, I cannot but give much of the credit to the exertions of the Highland and Agricultural Society; and I trust that the time is not far distant when we shall witness sister Societies springing up in sister kingdoms. But while I admit that the prosperity of our Society has been much indebted to the countenance and support of those in high station, I must remind you of a large and influential class among us to which we also owe a debt of gratitude. In this county alone—in Lanarkshire—there are in active operation eight or ten Agricultural Societies, at some of which stock is exhibited but little, if at all, inferior to that shown to-day. These Societies are upheld chiefly by the tenantry; and I am proud to think that there is not to be found in Europe a class of men more intelligent, more respectable, more enterprising than the agricultural tenantry of Scotland. Thinking, then, in this manner, I would beg leave to propose as a toast 'The Tenantry of Scotland.'

After some other toasts had been proposed, the croupier (Marquis of Tweeddale) requested to observe that no reply had been given to the toast proposed by the honourable representative for Lanarkshire, although there was at least one gentleman present belonging to the tenantry who was able to address the meeting. He would now take the liberty of calling on Mr Aitchison of Menzion, Peeblesshire.

Mr Aitchison rose from his seat in the front gallery. He said: I have now the honour to address the largest assembly in the presence of which I have ever before stood, and not only this, but the largest assembly, I believe, ever brought together under the auspices of the Highland and Agricultural Society. Political feelings are here in abeyance. We have among us gentlemen from all parts of the country—from the remotest solitudes of the Highlands—from the

hills on which the pennons of liberty have ever floated in the breeze—from the deep valleys which no foe has ever been able to subdue—and these are now joined by the merchants and manufacturers of this great city, in the work of agricultural, or rather, I may say, of national improvement. I do not rise to return thanks for the toast in a spirit of undue humility, for, however unworthy I may be as an individual, the class to which I belong deserve well of their country and of their fellowmen. By none are they surpassed in loyalty to the Sovereign, or in obedience to the laws. The Scottish system of agriculture is now followed throughout the island, and in the land with which your Grace (the chair was filled by the Duke of Sutherland, President of the Society) is connected by ancestral ties, and where a Sinclair led the way in agricultural improvement, the cry of the bittern and of the moorcock has given place to the ploughboy's whistle and the milkmaid's song. How short is the time since we sent our lean cattle to England, in order to be fattened on the rich pastures of Kent; now that trade is nearly at an end. The steam engine has become our Highland drover; and we are enabled to carry our cattle to the great metropolitan mart of trade in nearly as good condition as those that have luxuriated on the banks of the Thames. How gratifying is it to witness not only the kindly feeling existing between proprietor and tenant, but the perfect impartiality with which these parties are treated in their exhibitions of stock. They compete on the terms of most perfect equality, and justice is at all times impartially administered. There is no lordly domination exercised on the one hand, or base and humiliating dependence shown on the other. The one party endeavours to prove their nobility by the amount of good they confer on their friends and neighbours; the others yield a willing homage to rank and power, when these are ennobled by great and good actions. Mr Aitchison concluded an animated speech amid much applause.

At the Inverness Show Committee dinner in 1839, the Duke of Richmond said there was one toast which he invariably heard given at all such meetings, and which came best from the individual holding the situation he did. No assembly of the Highland Society of Scotland could part without giving as a toast that great, influential, and respectable body of the people—the Tenantry of the country. As a landlord, he felt that they would not accuse him in giving the toast of any desire to acquire undue or high rents; but as a landlord, and as a subject of the Queen of England, he felt that there was no class of society more valuable than the tenantry of the country. He would give them 'The Tenantry of the Northern districts of Scotland,' with many of whom he had the honour of being personally acquainted, and he would combine with it the 'Tenantry of the Empire at large,' and he hoped they would never forget the union which ought to exist betwixt the landlord, the tenant, and the labourer—that bond which ensured the happiness of all classes of the community, and bound them in friendly compact together in times of danger and of war. As a landowner in the north of Scotland, and a Highlander, he especially wished prosperity to the tenantry of these districts, and he hoped to meet many of them at the show of to-morrow, and to reap equal, or more, if possible, pleasure from the proceedings than he had already done, great as that had been.

CHAPTER LV.

THE FARM LABOURER—COTTAGES AND GARDENS, &c.

THE condition of the Labourer on the farm has not escaped the notice of the Society. In the second volume of the present series of the Society's Transactions was published a valuable paper on the dietaries of Scotch agricultural labourers. In the third volume, an equally interesting report is given on the economic condition of the English agricultural labourer in relation to his food and its mode of cooking, considered in contrast to the dietary of the Scotch agricultural labourer. Both papers were by Mr Robert Hutchison of Carlowrie—one of the most successful competitors for the Society's premiums for essays and reports.

In the list of premiums for the current year (1879), the Society offers a premium of £30 for a report on the physiological distinctions in the condition of the Scottish peasantry in different districts. The reporter is required to furnish statistics of the longevity of the peasantry, as contrasted with other classes, and also to give suggestions for the amelioration of any causes which affect them injuriously.

At the dinners on the occasions of the general shows, the toast of 'The Peasantry of Scotland' is frequently given. We are tempted to give some of the speeches, but space forbids.

Cottages and Gardens.

The bearing of the Society on the cottars and farm labourers has chiefly been in connection with the improvements of cottages and gardens. The Society in 1824 first offered silver medals for the cleanest kept cottages. To the offer of medals, money premiums were afterwards added ; and the premiums were extended in 1837 for the best kept cottages and gardens. From that period, the premiums have been in active operation in different parishes

in Scotland, and there is not perhaps a county in Scotland that has not benefited in some degree by the offer of these premiums. At first, the fund from which the money premiums were paid was not all advanced by the Society, but a guarantee had at one time to be given from each parish to the extent of one-half, as a proof of the interest which the gentlemen connected with the parish took in the matter. In 1867, to encourage still further the competitions, the Society undertook to defray the whole premiums, both medals and money.

In connection with this branch of the list of premiums, the Society has from time to time offered rewards for (1) Promoting dexterity in the use of the spade ; (2) Improving the cultivation of small possessions by the introduction of green crops ; (3) Promoting attention to the cultivation and management of bees ; (4) The most effectual and economical mode of heating cottages. Besides these, the Society in 1840 offered a premium of £10 for the best and most approved cottage window ; a figure and description of the window for which the prize was awarded was published in the Transactions (vol. vii., second series), along with an interesting report by a committee of the Society appointed to consider the means of improving the lodging of the peasantry.

According to the system which is at present in operation, premiums for the cleanest and neatest kept cottages and gardens are given to the amount of £3 and four silver medals in each parish, and continued for five consecutive years. The Society also gives, for the same period, two silver medals to local Associations or individuals, who, at their own expense, establish premiums for cottages or gardens. The premiums continue to be productive of great improvement in the habits and comfort of the peasantry in the districts where they are in operation.

Gold medals have since 1839 been offered to proprietors for erecting new, and since 1844 for improving existing, cottages ; and since 1847 similar premiums for erecting farm buildings in reference to the proper accommodation of farm servants.

In the Society Transactions, the following have been published: Description and specification of cottages built on the estate of the Earl of Rosebery; Report by a committee of the Society on Cottages; on the construction of cottages suited for labouring classes, and adapted to the climate of Scotland, by George Smith; plans and specifications of those built by the Marquis of Breadalbane in the Breadalbane district; of those built by Mr Butter of Faskally; of those built by Mr Hope Johnstone on the Annandale estates; on Lord Blantyre's improvements on cottages at Abbey Mains; plans and specifications of cottages erected by Mr Mitchell Innes at East Barns; by Captain Sandilands at Barneyhill; by Colonel Lindsay at Balcarres; by Mr Dundas of Arniston at Yorkstone; by Mr Wauchope of Edmonstone at Cauldcoats; by Mr Torrance at Threave; and an account of the cottage accommodation in the district of Buchan.

From 1824 to 1879, the Society has expended a sum of above £2000 in premiums in its Department of Cottages and Gardens.

Prior to 1840, a separate Committee on Cottages and Gardens was named, when the office of chairman was conferred on Mr William Grierson Yorstoun of Garroch. At his death in 1843, the committee recorded in their minutes their regret at the loss of the valuable services of Mr Yorstoun, who had taken so lively an interest in cottage competitions, and who had for many years devoted so much time to the improvement of the condition of the peasantry.

Mr Robert Granberry Baillie of Culterallers was appointed Mr Grierson Yorstoun's successor in 1843; and on his resignation in 1860, the following resolution was unanimously adopted at the General Meeting in January 1861: 'That the Society desires to record its sense of the long and valuable services rendered by Mr Baillie of Culterallers, as chairman of the Cottage Committee over a period of seventeen years, and the regret with which it regards his resignation of that office.'

In 1861, the present chairman, Mr Harry Maxwell Inglis of Loganbank, was nominated.

With the view of improving the cultivation of small possessions, by the introduction of green crops, the Society in 1842 offered premiums to the amount of four sovereigns in each of four districts, comprehending at least one parish in each, provided a satisfactory guarantee from each of such districts for the application of an equal sum to the same purposes was lodged. These premiums were long in operation. The following awards were made from 1843 to 1847 inclusive :

1843—*Kenmore and Killin*: 1 Duncan Haggart, £3; 2 Duncan Mackay, £2 10s.; 3 Hugh M'Dougall, £1 10s.; 4 Donald Campbell, £1.

1844—*Kenmore and Killin*: 1 Duncan Mackay; 2 Donald Campbell; 3 Peter Campbell; 4 John Macdougall. *New Pitsligo*: 1 James Cardus; 2 John Sharp; 3 George Webster; 4 George Murray.

1845—*Kenmore and Killin*: 1 Donald Campbell; 2 Peter Kennedy; 3 John Macdougall; 4 John M'Naughton. *New Pitsligo*: 1 George Murray; 2 John Park; 3 George Alexander; 4 Alexander Craighs.

1846—*Kenmore and Killin*: 1 Mrs Thomson, Balinaw; 2 John Macnaughton, Remony; 3 Peter Stewart, Cuilteand; 4 Donald Robertson, Moir-lanich. *New Pitsligo*: 1 James Bengie; 2 George Henderson; 3 Peter Cadger; 4 William Horn, all residing at Cairnywhing.

1847—*Kenmore and Killin*: 1 Donald M'Arthur, Alleckich; 2 Hugh M'Dougall, Kingallin; 3 Archd. Walker, Blarmore; 4 John M'Diarmid, Duallin. *Glenkens*: 1 Robert Walker, Gateside; 2 Joseph Black, Balmacellan; 3 Rev. Mr Wilson, Balmacellan; 4 W. S. Andrews, Craig. *Fettercairn*: 1 William Ley, Whitemire; 2 David Milne, Braeside; 3 James Coutts, Monboddo; 4 David Thomson, Park; 5 James Bertie, Flatnadreich; 6 James Edward, Bankhead.

In order to encourage improvement in the management of turnip and potato cultivation on hill farms, the following premiums were introduced in 1845, one half the amount being contributed by each association claiming the premiums: For the best managed crop of potatoes or turnips in respect to the cleaning of the land, and the general good working of the crop, £3; second best, £2; third best, £1. The first premiums awarded were as follows :

1845—*Glenkens*: 1 James Hyslop, Glenlee; 2 Mr Sproat, Trolane; 3 Wm. Gray, Ironlosh.

1847—*Glenkens*: 1 Robert M'Michael, Fauld o' Wheat; 2 John Shaw, Park; 3 Wm. Gray, Ironlosh.

We may in this connection mention encouragement

given by the Society to bee husbandry. In 1828 a premium of five sovereigns was voted to Alexander Young, Garmouth, for a bee-hive of improved construction, which was adapted both for observations and to promote the collection of honey. In the same year premiums were offered to cottagers for raising the greatest number of hives of bees, and the following awards have since been made :

1829—*Perth and Forfarshires* : £5 to Gregor Macgregor, Craichain, Aberfoyle.

1831—*Banff, Moray, and Nairnshires* : £5 to Peter Stewart, Priestwell.

1832—*Fife and Kinross-shires* : 1 £5 to Robert Lawrie, Borland ; 2 £3 to John Deas, Pitlessie.

1834—*Linlithgow and Stirlingshires* : 1 £5 to Robert Glen, shoemaker, Grahamston ; 2 £3 to Robert Gray, papermaker, Bridge of Allan.

1835—*Caithness-shire* : £3 to Robert Tait, Banniskirk.

1836—*Edinburgh and Haddington* : 1 £4 to William Brown, Howgate, Glencorse ; 2 £3 to Robert Bathgate, Hailes Mains, East-Lothian.

1837—*Edinburgh* : Extra Premium of £2 to Hugh Cleland, Craigleith.

1842—*Berwick and Roxburgh* : £4 to Robert Lawrie, Yetholm, for having produced the largest quantity of honey of persons in the above counties reported to the Society.

CHAPTER LVI.

MUSEUM—MACHINERY—ENGINEERS.

TOWARDS the close of last century the Society commenced to establish a museum, by forming a collection of models of agricultural implements and other articles. In 1831, it was resolved to place in it a series of the most approved implements in use on the farm, as well as those for which the Society awarded premiums. By 1838, the collection in Albyn Place had become so extensive and valuable, that it was resolved to obtain a building of much larger dimensions, and on a scale worthy alike of the importance of the object contemplated and of the Society.

A site on George IV. Bridge was selected. The building was erected during the years 1838-1840, and was opened to the public in 1841. The architecture is of the Old English or Elizabethan. On the first floor there was a handsome and spacious hall, on each side of which were projecting galleries for cases and cabinets, which contained specimens of cereal grasses, samples of grains, and other vegetable productions. The body of the room was occupied by models of agricultural implements and machines. The hall on the second floor was partly occupied with specimens of soils, ores, and rocks, illustrative of the mineral products of Scotland. It also included a conservatory, which was occupied by growing specimens of trees, shrubs, and plants, especially those of foreign countries.

When the museum was opened in 1841, it contained a good assortment in model of the most approved agricultural implements and machines ; but it was soon found that these required constant additions, illustrative of all new inventions and improvements, to an extent which the funds of the Society did not warrant the Directors in supplying. Accordingly, in 1851, when the museum was injured, and

its contents partially destroyed by fire, the collection of models had in some measure become antiquated, and it was resolved to apply the sum recovered under policies of insurance in the acquisition of articles of more recent date. But before much progress had been made in restoring the collection, the Industrial Museum (since instituted by Government under the name of the Museum of Science and Art) was projected. The Highland Society took the lead, among public bodies, in urging its establishment, and offered to transfer to Government its collection of agricultural models, and of geological specimens, on condition that the Institution should be founded in Edinburgh. After some negotiation this was accomplished, and, accordingly, these articles were transferred to the Museum of Science and Art in 1855. To replace the articles thus removed, the Directors arranged for a complete collection, illustrative of the vegetable products of Scotland in all their branches, the different plants being illustrated by dried specimens, models in wax, or drawings. In 1866, this portion of the museum was also made over to and accepted by Government. This enabled the Directors to effect an economical and very convenient re-arrangement. The house in Albyn Place was sold, and the whole offices of the Society were concentrated in George IV. Bridge.

In 1854 the General and in 1859 the Directors' Meetings were transferred from Albyn Place to the Upper Hall of the Museum. In 1866 the hall on the first floor of the Museum was subdivided into offices for the Society, and now consists of a board-room, a library, and public office.

In 1838 a standing committee on the Museum was added to the official list. The first chairman was the Marquis of Tweeddale, who acted till he left the country for India in 1842. His Lordship was succeeded by Lord Greenock (afterwards Earl Cathcart), who held office till 1845. Lord Berriedale (now the Earl of Caithness) officiated from 1846 to 1854; and Professor Balfour acted from 1855 to 1866, when the committee ceased to exist.

The mechanical and geological sections were presided over by separate Conveners. These were for many years

Mr (afterwards Sir John) Robison ; Sir John Graham Dalyell ; Mr Thomas Grainger of Craig Park ; and Mr John Miller of Leithen, for mechanics ; and Mr David Milne of Milne Graden (afterwards Mr Milne Home of Wedderburn) for Geology.

The curator of models was Mr James Slight, whose services to the Society are elsewhere specially noticed.

The important office of Conservator of the Museum was filled by Mr Charles Lawson, who had previously been named Nursery and Seedsman to the Society. These combined duties he discharged till his resignation in 1858. In 1868 he was elected an ordinary Director, and at his death the Board passed at their meeting on 7th January 1874 a resolution 'that the death of Mr Charles Lawson, late of Borthwick Hall, having been communicated to the Directors, they feel it most justly due to his memory to express the deep sense entertained by the Society of the great zeal, assiduity, and interest uniformly evinced by Mr Lawson during the long period of his connection with the Society as Seedsman, Conservator of the Museum, and latterly as a Director of the Society ; and to express the great regret at the loss which the Society has sustained by his death.'

The duties of Assistant Conservator were discharged by various gentlemen. The names of Mr William Gorrie and Mr Edward J. Ravenscroft are specially deserving of being recorded.

It is convenient to notice here that the Society has expended in premiums for new inventions, improvements, models, &c., a very large sum, independent of the liberal premiums long offered in connection with the General Shows. In the Transactions will be found many interesting reports on almost every implement used in husbandry.

In the distribution of the premiums, the Society has always enjoyed the advantage of a committee consisting of scientific and practical gentlemen. Among the chairmen of this committee the following may be specially named : Mr (afterwards Sir John) Robison ; Sir John Graham

Dalyell, Bart.; Mr Thomas Grainger of Craig Park; Mr John Miller of Leithen, late M.P. for the city of Edinburgh; Mr John Gibson, Woolmet; Mr James William Hunter of Thurston; and Mr Thomas Mylne, Niddrie Mains, the present Chairman.

We may in this connection furnish notices of the Practical and Honorary Engineers to the Society.

Mr JAMES SLIGHT was in 1832 appointed Curator of the Museum of Models, and held that office till his death in 1854. He also acted as Practical Engineer to the Society. On his death being intimated to the Board, it was resolved to put on record the high sense entertained by the Directors of Mr Slight's services during his long connection with the Society.

After Mr Slight's death, the office was for some time vacant, although the duties were performed by his son, Mr Alexander Slight, whose name was added to the official staff in 1858. He held the appointment till 1873, when he resigned.

Mr JAMES D. PARK was in 1874 elected to the vacant office of Practical Engineer, the former title of Curator of the Museum having been abolished when the Society handed over the models to the Museum of Science and Art in 1865.

Mr JAMES STIRLING, C.E., was appointed Consulting Engineer to the Society in 1856, which post he held till 1864, when he resigned.

Professor W. J. MACQUORN RANKINE was appointed at the General Meeting in January 1865. On his death being intimated to the Directors at their meeting on 8th January 1873, resolutions were unanimously agreed to recording that 'the Directors of the Highland and Agricultural Society, before proceeding to the business of the day, deem it incumbent on them to record their deep sense of the severe loss occasioned to the Society by the death of Professor Macquorn Rankine, and to express their high appreciation of his eminent services as honorary consulting

engineer and as examiner in field engineering and surveying under the Society's educational charter. The Directors also regret the loss engineering has sustained by his death at such an early age.' Prof. Rankine was the most eminent professor of engineering known in Britain. He was chosen to be President by the British Association, once of their mathematical and twice of their mechanical sections. The Society by his death lost a distinguished office-bearer, and the University of Glasgow one of its most useful and esteemed professors.

Mr DAVID STEVENSON, C.E., was at the same meeting elected to the office rendered vacant by Professor Macquorn Rankine's death. Mr Stevenson has published, in the Society's Transactions, a report on the reclamation and protection of agricultural land.

CHAPTER LVII.

ARGYLL NAVAL FUND—ORDNANCE SURVEY.

WE print in this chapter a notice of the Argyll Naval Fund, and of the Society's efforts in connection with the Ordnance Survey.

Argyll Naval Fund.

John, fifth Duke of Argyll, the original President of the Society, long observed with regret that such of the population of the Highland districts as entered His Majesty's service, almost uniformly preferred the army, and that comparatively very few, either officers or men, were to be found in the Royal Navy. This disinclination on the part of the men for the naval service, the Duke attributed to the want of officers connected with their native districts, and who were acquainted with their habits and language ; while his Grace ascribed the deficiency of such officers to the expensive preparatory education which a young gentleman must pass through to fit him for the navy, as well as to the want of an annual income which captains in command of ships usually require to be possessed by those whom they receive as midshipmen. With the view of obviating these difficulties, the Duke of Argyll proposed that a trust-fund should be raised, by subscription or otherwise, for the purpose of assisting in the education or maintenance of younger sons of gentlemen of small estates in the Highlands, who might be destined for the Royal Navy. The Duke, accordingly, with a munificence worthy of his exalted station, placed £1000 at the Society's disposal and management, as the commencement of a fund towards promoting the patriotic purpose he had in view. This liberal donation, which was made in 1806, his Grace hoped would, from time to time, be increased by further subscriptions.

No other subscriptions were, however, received, and the £1000 (which has always been kept separate from the other

funds of the Society) was allowed to accumulate till 1826, when it amounted to £2314.

In 1825 a committee was appointed, and in 1827 it was resolved to give £20 each to three naval cadets. In 1844 the allowance was increased to £25 annually to each cadet. At a later period the allowances were still further increased to £35 each, and there were sometimes as many as four recipients. In 1857 the allowances were fixed at £40 to each of four cadets. In 1866 it was resolved that a fifth gentleman should be added at an annual allowance of £40 to each. It may be added that, under the prudent control of the committees in charge of the fund, the sum of nearly £6000 has, up to this year (1879), been expended on naval cadets. The fund now amounts to £5912, invested in heritable and other securities. The following are the existing regulations for the Fund :

1. That the Fund in question shall continue to be kept separate and distinct from the other funds of the Society, as has hitherto been done.
2. That it shall be devoted exclusively to the encouragement of the naval profession, and be restricted to the sons of gentlemen connected with the Highlands, and not in affluent circumstances.
3. That all claims for assistance shall be considered on their own merits, and no candidate shall be admitted to participate in the Fund until he is twelve years of age.
4. That no applicant shall be eligible for admission to the Fund till he has passed his examination for the training-ship, or such other preliminary test to which naval cadets may be subjected.
5. That the number of recipients on the list shall be restricted to five, and that the allowance to each be £40 per annum, and paid in advance.
6. That any sum granted shall be voted annually, and continued until such time as the naval cadet has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, but in no case longer than ten years from the date of the recipients entering the service.

Mr PATRICK SMALL KEIR of Kinmonth, Advocate, who became a member of the Society in 1805, was appointed Convener of the Committee on the Argyll Naval Fund in 1825, and acted in that capacity till 1841, when, on his retiring to the country, he was succeeded by

Mr ALEXANDER LAMONT of Knockdow, Writer to the Signet. Mr Lamont was admitted a member 1819, and acted as Convener till his death in 1861. For some years previous to this the affairs of the Fund were managed by

the Finance Committee of the Society, although Mr Lamont's name was kept on the list as Convener.

Admiral Sir WILLIAM J. HOPE JOHNSTONE, K.C.B., who joined as a member of the Society in 1859, was named Chairman in 1863, the Directors having that year revived a Standing Committee on the Fund. Sir William entered the Navy in 1811; was made Captain in 1823, Rear-Admiral in 1853, Vice-Admiral in 1858, and full Admiral in 1863; was Commander-in-Chief on the S.E. coast of America from 1854 to 1857, and Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness from July 1860 to 1869. Sir William died July 11, 1878.

Admiral MAITLAND DOUGALL of Scotsraig, Fifeshire, was elected to the office of Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Fund in January 1879.

Ordnance Survey.

The Ordnance Survey of Scotland was commenced in 1809, but was discontinued during 1810, 1811, and 1812. It was recommenced in 1813, and was languidly carried on till 1823, when it was again suspended. In the years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841, the principal triangulation was proceeded with. In 1840, it was agreed that the survey should be resumed, and conducted on the 6-inch scale. After much delay, the maps were at last commenced on the 1-inch and 6-inch scales, and on that system the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Fife, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown were published. While the work was in progress, it was resolved that the cultivated parts of the country should, in addition, be supplied with parish maps upon the 25-inch scale, and upon that system all the counties of Scotland have been published, except the five above referred to.

The interruptions to which the Scotch Survey has been subjected, and the changes of its scale have been so frequent, that the Society has had to appear before Government more frequently on this than on any other subject. It was instrumental, in 1838 and 1839, in obtaining for Scotland a survey, as well as an engraved map, on the scale of six inches to the mile. In 1841, the Society, for the first time in its

history, petitioned the House of Commons to pass a bill entitling the officers on the survey to enter upon lands and make such measurements and fix such objects as they might find requisite for the survey. This bill was passed into law in the course of the same session. At a later period in the same year, the Society had again to petition the House that the scale of the maps should not be less than six inches. In 1843, the Society addressed a memorial to the Treasury setting forth that, out of £78,000 voted for the survey of Great Britain for 1841, only £6000 had been allotted to Scotland, of which only £2675 had been expended, and that consequently the survey there had almost been stopped. In 1846, the Society again memorialised the Treasury, stating that a strong feeling was entertained by the public that justice had not been accorded to Scotland in the matter, as it appeared from a Government return that, out of £29,000 allotted for the purposes of the Scotch Survey for the three preceding years, only £14,802 had been expended—the balance of above £14,000 having been diverted to cover an excess of expenditure on the English Survey.

In 1851, 1853, 1854, and 1855, the Society was in communication with the Treasury or the Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard to the Scale and other matters. In 1874, the Society sent a memorial to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works, praying that part of the Scotch Survey, not yet completed, might be carried on with vigour and expedition. In 1875, the Society memorialised, and an influential deputation waited on the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works with reference to the completion of the survey on the 25-inch scale. On that occasion, Mr Dundas of Arniston earnestly appealed for a portion of the grant being applied to the publication of the 25-inch map for the five counties above enumerated.

In 1875, a Standing Committee was appointed to watch over the progress of the survey in Scotland. Of this Committee, Mr Dundas of Arniston (Convener of the County of Edinburgh), was at the same time appointed Chairman.

CHAPTER LVIII.

ADDRESSES TO THE THRONE, &c.

BEARING in grateful remembrance the peculiar distinctions conferred upon the Institution, the members of the Highland Society have given expression to their attachment to the throne on every fitting occasion. Among the distinctions conferred upon the Society are :

1. The three Royal Charters of Incorporation, the first granted in 1787, the second in 1834, and the third in 1856.

2. The grants of money by Act of Parliament, and otherwise, commencing in 1789.

3. The special mark of the grace and favour of His Majesty King George IV., when the Society was honoured by having its address received by deputation in the Royal Closet at Holyrood Palace, and having had an answer to it delivered by His Majesty in person in 1822.

4. The testimony of His Majesty King William IV., when he stated on receiving an address from the Society in 1834 that he had often heard his brother (George IV.) mention the great pleasure which he felt in recurring to his reception in Scotland, and the deep interest which he felt in all its Institutions ; but for none of the Institutions in any part of his dominions had he expressed higher respect than for the Highland Society of Scotland.

5. The desire of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to be enrolled an ordinary member in 1872.

6. The honour conferred by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in visiting the Edinburgh Show-yard in 1859, when Mr Hall Maxwell had the honour of severally presenting to His Royal Highness the members of Committee present ; and on his becoming an ordinary member, and in acting as President for the four years 1873-1876.

The first declaration of loyalty to the throne and attachment to the Constitution was made in January 1793,

when resolutions against sedition were moved by the Hon. Henry Erskine and unanimously agreed to.

Amongst the addresses to the Throne and members of the Royal Family, the following may be enumerated :

To King George III.: On his escape from the attack upon his life in going to open Parliament, November 1795 ; on his escape from the attempt upon his life by James Hadfield in 1800 ; on the war, 1803.

To His Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom: On the death of H.R.H. The Princess Charlotte of Wales and Saxe-Coburg, 1817 ; on the death of Queen Charlotte of Great Britain, 1818.

To King George IV.: On the death of King George III., 1820 ; on His Majesty's visit to Scotland in 1822.

To King William IV.: On the death of King George IV., 1830 ; on receiving a new and supplementary charter, 1834.

To Her Majesty Adelaide Queen Dowager: On the death of King William IV.

To Queen Victoria: On the death of King William IV., 1837 ; on Her Majesty's marriage to Prince Albert, 1840 ; on the attack on her life by Ed. Oxford, 1840 ; on the birth of the Princess Royal in 1840 ; on the birth of the Prince of Wales, 1841 ; on Her Majesty and Prince Albert visiting Scotland in 1842 ; on the attack on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, 1868 ; on the recovery of the Prince of Wales, 1872 ; on the marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1874 ; on the death of the Princess Alice, 1879.

To His Royal Highness Prince Albert: On the birth of the Princess Royal, 1840 ; on the birth of the Prince of Wales, 1841 ; on his visit to Scotland in 1842.

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: On his return from India, 1876 ; on retiring from the office of President, 1877.

To Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales: On the recovery of the Prince of Wales, 1872.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh: On the attempt on his life in 1868 ; on his marriage, 1874.

To His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg: On the death of Princess Charlotte of Wales, 1817.

CHAPTER LIX.

PIPING COMPETITIONS.

THE Society superintended for many years, by Committees of its members, the competitions for the premiums given by the Highland Society of London to the best performers on the ancient musical instrument of the Highlands, the Bagpipe.

The first trial under the Society's auspices was to have come off at Falkirk on Wednesday the 12th of October 1784. * Mr Clerk of Elden was appointed to direct, regulate, and judge of the performance, along with such gentlemen skilled in Highland music as should happen to be at Falkirk. The Depute Secretary and the Clerk were appointed to accompany Mr Clerk, and the Society's officer and piper were also to be in attendance. The party accordingly repaired to Falkirk, but on arrival there found that the Tryst was not to be held till the 14th. A good number of competitors had also arrived at Falkirk, but it was found exceedingly inconvenient to proceed in or to determine the competition, in respect that the gentlemen who could have assisted in judging of the performers were so engaged in the disposal of their cattle and managing their affairs during the market that they could not have time or leisure so as to give their judgment on the merits of the different performers. For these reasons, therefore, and particularly at the desire of the pipers themselves, it was considered necessary to adjourn the competition and performance, to be carried on at Edinburgh. Besides, the

* The Highland Society of London was instituted in 1778, and held its first piping competition (which was of three days' duration) at Falkirk in 1781. By a mutual resolution of the Highland Society of London and of the Highland Society of Edinburgh, in 1786, it was agreed that the members of either should be admitted to the privilege of honorary members of the other.

gentlemen of the Highlands who resorted to Falkirk signified their earnest desire that in future the competition should be at Edinburgh.

The first competition was therefore held at Edinburgh on the 20th October 1784, when sixteen competitors appeared. The judges proceeded by a printed plan, by which, previous to the competition, a salute was played by Professor Macarthur, the Society's piper. The rest of the performance was divided into two parts. The first consisted of various kinds of ancient Highland music, particularly salutes, marches, and gatherings, made choice of by the different candidates in the order of their names, previously fixed by ballot, after which the Bard M'Intyre rehearsed an occasional Gaelic poem. The second part consisted of the Glosmhear prescribed to them by the judges, and was concluded with a piece written by the Professor, and a Gaelic song by the Bard Campbell, in praise of the pipe, Gaelic language, and Highland dress, in which all the candidates and bards appeared. Between the acts there were several Highland reels and Strathspeys, danced by the candidates with much spirit and the approbation of a numerous and elegant company of ladies and gentlemen, who appeared much pleased with the whole performance, which was carried on in the Assembly Room (afterwards the Society's second hall) and concluded with regularity and order. On Wednesday the judges again met, when the prizes were awarded as follows:

The first prize of an elegant pipe and forty merks Scots to John M'Gregor, from Fortingall, Perthshire, who, with the additional merit of having already taught above fifty military pipers, himself was the oldest of five sons taught by their father, John M'Gregor, with above ninety other pipers. The second prize of thirty merks to Donald Fisher, from Breadalbane, in Perthshire, who also possessed a great deal of merit, for, though only a day labourer, he had by his own study and application arrived at great proficiency and skill in playing. And the third prize of thirty merks was given to Dougal M'Dougal, from Lorn, Argyllshire.

At the same time, the merits of the other performers were properly acknowledged by the Preses in presence of the Judges, and the whole candidates were each of them presented with some money in consideration of their different

merits, and for indemnifying their travelling expenses, &c.; and a silver plate was ordered to be engraved and fixed on the prize pipes.

At the presentation of prizes, observations were generally made by the gentlemen who presided, and some of these remarks have been preserved.

At the piping competition on 22nd July 1818, Sir John Macgregor Murray, Bart., who was Preses of the Judges on the occasion, in delivering the prizes to the successful candidates, addressed them in very appropriate terms. He referred, among other matters, to the qualifications of a piper. A piper's qualifications, he observed, were not limited to his being a good performer on the favourite instrument, and properly dressed in the true garb of his ancestors. There were others not less indispensable. His conduct ought to be strictly correct, and he must never turn his back upon his friend or upon his enemy. The piper had always held an honourable rank in the estimation of our ancestors, and his post was in the front of his comrades on the day of danger. This honourable place had still been continued to him; his station on such occasions was most generally in the front of his regiment, and there it was his duty to march forward with the cool determination of a true Highlander, stimulating his companions to heroic deeds by the sound of the favourite piobrach of their country.

The Highland Society of London having resolved to give three premiums to the competitors who should appear at these competitions most correctly and neatly dressed in the ancient garb of their country, the effect of this stimulus was very conspicuous on the meeting in 1818, although the first on which such premiums were given. A number of fine young Highlanders, pipers, and dancers appeared very handsomely dressed, most of them in the appropriate tartans of their clans. The first premium for dress was voted to Allan Macdonald, piper to Col. Robertson of Strowan, who obtained the prize pipe; the second to James Macgregor, from Tomintoul, one of the dancers; and the third to Robert Gunn, also a dancer, and who, at the competition in 1819, gained the first premium for dress.

At the competition in the following year, which took place on 28th July, Mrs Henry Siddons offered a new annual prize, as a token of the grateful sense she entertained of the liberal support offered by the public to the Edinburgh theatre, with reference more especially to the national play of 'Rob Roy,' which was produced in February 1819. The prize was an elegant Highland sporran or purse, of the finest material, with gold tassels, a silver plate, and inscription. It was voted to Kenneth Logan, late pipe major of the 71st Regiment, who had gained second and third prizes at previous competitions. At the meeting, Sir John Sinclair, the Preses, observed that four years had now elapsed since he last had the honour of presiding at this competition ; during that period, he was happy to find that neither the zeal for keeping up this national exhibition nor the skill and abilities of the performers had at all abated. In common with the other members of the committee, and as representing the respectable institutions concerned, he rejoiced in such a circumstance, having always felt an anxious wish that the competition of Highland pipers should be kept up with *éclat*. It was a most effectual means of preserving that martial spirit for which the natives of Scotland have long been so pre-eminently distinguished. It was that martial spirit which enabled us to maintain, for so many ages, a succession of native monarchs, longer than any other country in Europe ; through whom the illustrious House of Brunswick now inherit the imperial throne of Great Britain, and the government of the three kingdoms.

At the competition in 1822, on the 30th July, previous to delivering the prizes, Sir John Sinclair addressed the audience, remarking that there was no real Scotsman who would not march to battle with more alacrity to the animating sound of the bagpipe, than to that of any other warlike instrument. The bagpipe, he went on to observe, had also been for ages the favourite instrument of music in Scotland. 'There is in the chapel of Rosslyn the sculpture of a Cherub playing on a Highland bagpipe, with a book spread before him, proving that in a very remote era, the

bagpipe was played, not by the ear alone, but to written music. That chapel was erected by William Sinclair, Prince of Orkney, as far back as the year 1446. The use of this instrument in Scotland, therefore, can be traced for a period of about four centuries, and it probably was of much greater antiquity.'

In 1824, on 28th July, before delivering the prizes, Lord Strathaven, Preses of the Committee, said he was deputed by the Committee and Judges to express the satisfaction they felt at witnessing so brilliant and so numerous an audience, by whose liberality the Committee were enabled to send home, with substantial proofs of regard, the highly meritorious rising candidates who had that day been unable publicly to appear before them.* His Lordship further added—I am desired by the Committee to mention that I have lately received from the Secretary of the Highland Society of London, a letter regarding a piece of plate, voted by the Society, on the recommendation of this Committee, to Mrs Henry Siddons, in acknowledgment of her liberality in having given the gratuitous use of the theatre for this competition for several years. The plate voted is an elegant silver vase, with an appropriate inscription, expressive of the purpose of presenting it; and but for the illness of the artist employed to finish the vase, it would have been received in time to be delivered on this occasion. His Lordship's address, and the intimation it conveyed regarding the plate to Mrs Siddons, were received with much applause.

At the competition on 9th July 1825, the Earl of Fife (Preses of the Committee of Judges), dressed in the true Highland costume, addressed the house in a speech replete with excellent feeling and appropriate reference to Highland bravery and worth. His lordship said that he felt convinced from his own experience and intercourse with Highlanders, that the fostering and perpetuating of the warlike music of their fathers essentially contributed to the uphold-

* The Judges had at a previous rehearsal selected those who were to compete for the prizes. This was often a duty of no little difficulty, from the general excellence of the whole as players.

ing of the substance and beauty of that heroic character which formed the nation's boast and their country's pride. All nations had their warlike music. The Greeks, the most illustrious of antiquity, had theirs, and its effects were sung by their immortal bards. Their praises have rung from pole to pole. Nor had our warlike countrymen wanted theirs ; and if their praises had not been so loudly or so widely sung, there was hardly a country on the map of the world which might not be pointed out as the field of their brave achievements. Of Highland attachment and worth, as well as of bravery, he had himself received many proofs ; and if ever danger should threaten our country, such were the men (pointing to the stage) he would glory in leading forth to oppose it. 'Were I,' continued the noble Earl—

'Were I to lead battalions out to war,
And hope to triumph in the victor's car,
To gain the loud applause of worthy fame,
And columns raised to eternize my name,
I'd choose (had I my choice) that hardy race
Who fearless can look danger in the face,
Who midst the snows the best of limbs can fold
In tartan plaids, and smile at chilling cold.'

Lord Fife, who was assisted by the Hon. General Duff and others, then delivered the several prizes as they had been awarded. In addressing Donald Stewart, piper to the 79th Regiment, or Cameron Highlanders, who won the first prize, his lordship said that he had a grateful duty devolved on him. The bravery of his corps (79th) was well known and appreciated. His lordship had himself witnessed some of their gallant deeds. To the man he now addressed belonged this day the proudest triumph the heart of a piper knows to acknowledge. He had already, as his dress bore evidence, fought for his country, and gained its praises of war. He had now gained the prize of honour before the assembled beauty and intelligence of a peaceful country, and on his return to his companions in battle he would still be greeted by theirs. His lordship concluded by expressing the thanks of the Committee, in name of their constituents, to the numerous fashionable company assembled, and also to Mrs Siddons and Mr Murray for their liberality in granting annually the

gratuitous use of the theatre. His lordship, in the course of his address to the audience and competitors, was frequently cheered.

At the competition of 1826 (June 19), which was the last annual meeting, his Grace the Duke of Gordon (then in his 84th year), President of the Highland Society of Scotland, took his seat as Preses of the Committee of Judges. His Grace invited his youthful compeer, the Duke of Roxburghe, who was in an adjoining box, to a seat near him. The young duke came dressed in the full costume of a Highlander. The assembled Highlanders, who attended in full dress for competition, appeared, on the rising of the curtain, drawn up all round the stage, and amidst befitting and admirable stage scenery. After the competitors had played their several piobrachs, the judges having retired to decide the prizes, an interlude of Highland reels to the music of the bagpipe and orchestra alternately followed. On the re-appearance of the judges, the Duke of Gordon, having returned thanks to the audience, and also to Mrs Siddons and Mr Murray for the gratuitous use of the theatre, his Grace called upon John Gordon, piper to the Athole and Weem Farmers' Club, to whom the first prize had been unanimously awarded. On presenting him with the prize, his Grace remarked the great pleasure he felt in having the opportunity of presenting it to a clansman, and wished he might not, for many a long year, 'be ever out of wind to use it.' The venerable Duke accompanied the delivery of each prize with a short and suitable address. From 1826 the competitions were held only triennially.

At the competition held on the 25th of July 1832, the venerable Sir John Sinclair (then on the verge of commencing the 80th year of his age) acted as Preses. The audience were greatly interested in the ancient Chille Challum, or sword dance, over two naked broadswords, by a fine lad called John M'Kay. It was danced with a degree of precision and ease altogether extraordinary, considering the intricacy of the figure and the rapidity of the motion, and was most enthusiastically called for a second time. This afforded the Right Hon. Chairman an opportunity to

apologise for its not being repeated, that being an exertion to which even Celtic limbs are unequal, and to mention the singular and interesting fact that the last time it was publicly exhibited in the city of Edinburgh was in the year 1633, in the presence of Charles the First, by eleven brothers from Perth. To the above-mentioned John M'Kay was assigned a Highland mull as an extra prize for his performance of Chille Challum. He was likewise noticed as an excellent piper.

At the competition held on the 22nd of July 1835, Mr Macdonald of Staffa, who was Preses, delivered each prize with some appropriate observation. That done, he said: A further and pleasing duty had been committed to him by the Society. For many years, Mr Murray, the manager of the theatre, with that liberality which does him the highest honour, and testifies the goodness of his heart, and his attachment to patriotic institutions, had allowed the gratuitous use of the theatre for the competitions; that the sense of so great an obligation had been preserved in the written records of the Society, of which he quoted an extract; that the Society on earlier occasions had lain under similar obligations to his excellent sister, Mrs Siddons; but that now, as an expression of the great esteem entertained for Mr Murray, he was deputed to request his acceptance of a piece of plate—whereupon he presented him with an elegant silver vase. Nothing could exceed the gratification of the audience, to behold this testimony in behalf of one so deservedly enjoying the public favour; and the donation was accepted with a most polite and appropriate acknowledgment by Mr Murray.

At the competition held on 21st July 1838, Cluny Macpherson, Preses of the Committee of Judges, explained in an elegant and appropriate address to the audience the nature and purposes of the competition. 'It was to encourage the military spirit of the Highlanders,' he said, 'so useful on actual service, as well as to promote an attachment to the soil and customs of their native island. None could be more worthy of regard—they were a hardy, courageous, independent race of people, who, amidst the

wars and invasions of Scotland, though they might be sometimes defeated, they were never subdued. They were no less distinguished by an incorruptible integrity. Was it not notorious that when Prince Charles Edward, compelled by the reverse of fortune, sought an asylum amongst them—not one, not even the meanest vassal, could be found to accept the reward of thirty thousand pounds offered for him, dead or alive, although his retreat was well known to many? Treachery and avarice are abhorrent to the brave. The Highlanders were faithful to their trust. On occasions such as the present the Lowlanders rejoiced to see them here, and the incidents of this day would leave a favourable impression behind them.’ Cluny was repeatedly greeted in the course of his address by the audience.

At the competition held on the 17th of July 1841, it is stated that, when the curtain drew up, the martial tones of the bagpipes were heard, and the whole competitors, to the number of sixty, of as fine looking men as were ever seen, marched on the stage, dressed in their national costume, with three pipers at their head. After performing a few evolutions, they ranged themselves round the stage, and the exhibition commenced, consisting of the various piobrachs played by the different competitors, interspersed with reel and strathspey dancing, and the characteristic sword dance. At the conclusion of the performances, the prizes were delivered to the successful competitors by Clanranald, who accompanied each by a few appropriate remarks.

The last competition of pipers held under the Society’s auspices, for prizes given by the Highland Society of London, was held in the Theatre Royal on Wednesday the 10th of July 1844. The theatre, some time before twelve o’clock, when the competition commenced, was completely crowded; and so great was the anxiety to obtain places, that all the boxes were secured some days before, and numerous parties were disappointed in finding entrance. The different competitors performed successively a piobrach on the great Highland bagpipe, the performance being interspersed by dances, consisting of reels, strathspeys, and the ancient sword dance. Mr Davidson of Tulloch, the

Chairman of the Committee of Judges, accompanied each prize with a few well-chosen words. He stated that at no competition had so many good performers come forward to compete, and that not only had the judges been obliged, from the number of competitors, to refuse permission to many excellent players to compete in public, but that they had likewise great difficulty in determining between the respective merits of several of those who had competed.

CHAPTER LX.

HOW THE SOCIETY'S BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED.

THE general business of the Society is conducted by a President, four Vice-Presidents, thirty ordinary and ten extraordinary Directors, a Treasurer, an honorary and an acting Secretary, and other officers. The ordinary Directors are subdivided into committees for the despatch of business, assisted occasionally by those ordinary members most conversant with the subjects to be discussed. The report of each committee is brought before the Directors collectively for further procedure. The Directors meet on the first Wednesday of each month from November to June. The proceedings of the Directors are reported to General Meetings of the Society, held in January and in June or July. With reference to motions at General Meetings, Bye-Law No. 7 provides—‘That at General Meetings of the Society no motion or proposal (except of mere form or courtesy) shall be submitted or entertained for immediate decision unless notice thereof has been given a week previously to the Board of Directors, without prejudice, however, to the competency of making such motion or proposal to the effect of its being remitted to the Directors for consideration, and thereafter being disposed of at a future General Meeting.’

In 1786 it was resolved that there should be fines for irregular or non-attendance of the ordinary Directors, viz., two shillings and sixpence to be paid by each member who should be absent either altogether from a meeting without sending a written apology if in town, or who should only appear so late as a quarter of an hour after the time of meeting; and in 1788 it was further resolved, in order to expedite the business of the Society, that the same penalties should be incurred for absence or late entrance from

meetings of committees as from meetings of the Directors ; and that every convener of a committee should be liable in the penalty of five shillings on his failing to make his report at the time appointed for so doing. Up to 1842 the fines were collected annually, but in 1843 it was resolved to collect them twice a year, in order to keep the liabilities better in recollection. In 1846 the system of fines was entirely abolished.

The subject of paying the travelling expenses of the Directors was under the consideration of a Special Committee in January 1871. That Committee recommended that the Board should authorise the Secretary to pay the railway return fare of all such Directors as should claim it for the days they had attended the Directors' meetings. The Board did not, however, approve of the recommendation.

With the view of affording to all its members who could conveniently attend facilities for obtaining information on the Society's business, and to enable them to aid in promoting its objects, the Directors resolved in 1841 that there should be stated monthly meetings at the Museum, when papers would be read and subjects discussed having relation to agriculture and the other objects of the Society. The first of these meetings was held on the evening of Wednesday the 1st of December 1841, at 8 o'clock. From their institution until June 1849 the proceedings at the monthly meetings were generally confined to reading such papers as were communicated, and to such observations upon them as any member present might feel inclined to offer. Many facts of practical value were announced in these discussions, but, for the most part, in an unconnected manner. The discussion was almost necessarily desultory, none of the speakers proposing to deal with a subject as a whole, but contented himself with a few observations on particular parts or branches. On the other hand, the subjects were frequently not such as were best suited for this kind of discussion, and none of the gentlemen who came to the meetings felt themselves especially called upon to collect together and arrange the facts connected with the

subjects of the papers which had come under their own observation. In the autumn of 1849 the Directors resolved, instead of courting observations ranging over the whole ground traversed by the writers of such papers as were read, to fix upon one subject of practical interest and importance to be discussed at each meeting, and to find gentlemen who would undertake to address the meeting on that subject. The success of this experiment exceeded the anticipations of the Directors. From December 1849, many questions of practical importance and general interest were selected by the committee; and the gentlemen who undertook the discussions, brought to bear upon them an amount of practical skill as farmers, of general knowledge, conveyed in language so accurate and appropriate, and in a spirit so calm, courteous, and gentleman-like, that the meetings immediately became highly popular, and the discussions attracted a large share of public attention. Some of the questions, such as the storing of roots, and the propriety of subsoiling and trench ploughing, led to the institution of experiments, which the Society called for. Others, such as on the best varieties of oats, and on feeding farm horses, were recorded in the Transactions.

Reports of the meetings were regularly published in the newspapers, so that the advantages were not confined to members in and near Edinburgh, but were shared by the country at large. The principal local Agricultural Associations followed the example, and discussions of a similar character were extensively carried on. To suit the convenience of farmers attending the Edinburgh markets, and owing to the introduction of railways, the hour of meeting was in 1843 changed to three o'clock afternoon, and afterwards to one. The interest which these meetings at first excited gradually wore away, and, in place of attending, many preferred to read the reports in the newspapers.

From 1841 to 1861 inclusive, the following noblemen successively acted as chairmen, and did much by their presence and example to promote the success of the meetings: The Marquis of Tweeddale; Viscount Melville; the Earl

of Rosebery ; and the Duke of Buccleuch. Each was assisted by three or four deputy-chairmen. In 1867, an attempt was made to resume the meetings, and Sir Thomas Buchan Hepburn, Bart., was appointed chairman ; but only a few meetings took place, and, from the meagre attendance, they were finally discontinued in 1871.

In regard to the *Finances* of the Society, it may be mentioned that Government, fully sensible of the great importance and advantages of the Society's exertions in a national point of view, has on several occasions extended its liberality towards the institution. At the same time it is proper to state that the Society has never received any assistance in the shape of a direct annual subsidy from the Government. In 1789 an Act of Parliament was passed, which granted to the Society £3000 from the forfeited estates in North Britain. In 1806 another Act was passed, which granted to the Society an allowance of £800 per annum for a period of ten years from the same source. In 1836 a grant of £300 per annum was voted, which continued for ten years ; and in 1844 Parliament gave £5000. These grants afforded very great assistance to the Society, and enabled it to prosecute its exertions with greater zeal and success. The Society's invested capital now amounts to nearly £70,000, and the annual revenue derived from it, and from annual and life subscriptions, amounts to above £4500, besides the receipts at General Shows.

The Treasurers of the Society acted as Conveners of the Finance Committee up to 1839, in which year Mr Henry Home Drummond of Blairdrummond, M.P., was appointed. He was succeeded in 1846 by Mr George Turnbull of Abbey St Bathans ; and on his resignation in 1855, Mr Anthony Murray of Dollerie, the present Chairman, was elected.

In 1869, the Society added to its official staff a Standing Committee on Law, and appointed Mr Graham Binny, W.S., chairman. In 1872, Messrs Murray & Falconer, who had long acted for the Society, were added to the official

list as law agents. Seeing that the Society's premiums have been in operation for above ninety years, and that it has, during that period, awarded prizes to the amount of above £100,000, it may be a matter of surprise that it has never been engaged in a court of law regarding these. This is, no doubt, owing to a rule which was of old enacted, and declares that 'the decisions of the Board of Directors are final in all questions respecting premiums, and it shall not be competent for any exhibitor to appeal against such decisions to, nor seek redress in respect of them from, any other tribunal.'

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CHAPTER LXI.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY.

1st President, 1784-1806.

JOHN, fifth Duke of Argyll, was elected President at the first General Meeting, held on 12th March 1784, (having been previously proposed at the first meeting held on 9th February), and acted in that capacity till his death. His Grace was born in 1723, and died 24th May 1806. He held the rank of Field Marshal in the army.

The services rendered by the Duke are shown in work done during his tenure of office, as recorded in preceding pages. In 1802 the Duke presented to the Society the best executed map of Scotland which could then be had, together with all the other approved provincial or county maps; and it was with peculiar satisfaction that the General Meeting of the 11th January following expressed to their venerable and much-respected President the Society's thanks for this liberal and appropriate donation. Another and one of the last acts of his Grace was to place in the hands of the Society's Treasurer the sum of £1000 for the purpose of establishing a fund for the education and maintenance of the sons of Highland gentlemen who might be destined for the Royal Navy. At the General Meeting in June 1806 attention was called to the loss the Society had sustained from the death of their much-lamented President, which, from his known worth and uniform liberality, was generally felt and expressed.

At the general meeting on 10th January 1826, it was unanimously resolved, with the highest approbation, to place a portrait of His Grace in the Hall, and the Directors were authorised to apply for permission to have a copy taken from a picture at Inveraray Castle. The portrait is a full length one, His Grace being in Ducal robes, and is

considered a good likeness. The artist was Mr Colvin Smith, Edinburgh. The inscription is, 'The most Noble John, 5th Duke of Argyll, K.G., original President of the Highland Society of Scotland, grateful for whose patriotic aid and liberal donation the Society dedicates to his memory this mark of respect and regard.'

By the original regulations, and the Society's Charter, the election of President, as well as that of the other office-bearers of the Society, is declared to be annual. The Duke of Argyll, from his influence and great patriotic zeal, having warmly supported the views and objects of the Society, both at its original formation and till his death, the Society continued His Grace in the office of President by an annual re-election. On the death of the Duke of Argyll, the Society resolved that the President should not continue in office for a longer period than four years, and this regulation has now been in force for a period of more than seventy years.

2nd President, 1806-1811.

John, fourth Duke of Athole, K.T., was elected President on the 30th June 1806, and served till the 8th of January 1811. He was born 30th June 1755, and died 29th September 1830.

His Grace on every occasion where the Society's interests were concerned exerted his influence to forward its views, and always attended the meetings of the Society when matters of consequence were under consideration. He succeeded to his estates in 1774, and during his lifetime planted 15,573 imperial acres, chiefly larch, which consumed 27,431,600 plants. Among the numerous cultivators of woods in Britain, says a writer in the Society's Transactions, none has hitherto held a higher rank than the late Duke of Athole, whose name must henceforth occupy a conspicuous place in the list of those who have eminently benefited their country.

3rd President, 1811-1815.

James, third Duke of Montrose, K.G., was elected on

8th January 1811. His Grace was born 8th February 1755, and died 30th December 1836.

The Duke was an able, persevering patron of agriculture, and during a long life he was distinguished for extending his plantations, improving his land, and in introducing the most approved breeds of stock.

4th President, 1815-1819.

Charles William, fourth Duke of Buccleuch and sixth of Queensberry, K.T., was appointed 10th January 1815. He was born 24th May 1772, and died 20th April 1819.

His Grace retired from the office of President at the General Meeting in January 1819. He sailed from Portsmouth on the 6th of February following for Lisbon, in hopes that the voyage and genial air of that climate might be useful in restoring his health, but he died at Lisbon on the 20th of April. His Grace was distinguished by his public-spirited exertions, and the general benevolence of his character.

5th President, 1819-1823.

George William, sixth Duke of Argyll, G.C.B., was elected 12th January 1819. His Grace was born 22nd September 1768, and died 22nd October 1839.

At the General Meeting on 11th January 1820, the thanks of the Society were voted to his Grace for the attention and countenance given to the local competitions in his district. A similar vote was passed on 10th July 1820, for his attention to the business, and his endeavour to fulfil the wishes of the Society. As President of the Society, he read the address to King George IV., which his Majesty was pleased to receive in the Royal closet at Holyrood. At the anniversary General Meeting in January 1823, the warmest acknowledgments of the Society were given to his Grace for his successful exertions in obtaining for the deputation of the Society the distinguished honour of being admitted to present the address in the Royal closet.

6th President, 1823-1827.

Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, K.T., was elected

14th January 1823. His Grace was born 29th June 1743, and died 17th June 1827.

His Grace on various occasions showed his wishes and anxiety to promote the objects and interests of the Society.

7th President, 1827-1831.

Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton and seventh of Brandon, K.G., was elected 9th January 1827. His Grace was born 5th October 1767, and died 18th August 1852.

During his period general shows were held at Edinburgh in 1827, and Glasgow in 1828. His Grace proposed that the shows should be held in different parts of the country, and they were accordingly held at Perth in 1829, and at Dumfries in 1830. The best and cordial acknowledgments of the Society were voted to his Grace for his attention to the Society's business during the time he was at its head.

8th President, 1831-1835.

Walter Francis, fifth and present Duke of Buccleuch and seventh of Queensberry, K.G., was appointed President on 11th January 1831. His Grace was born 25th November 1806.

During his Grace's period the Charter was obtained in 1834, on which occasion the name of the Society was changed from the Highland Society of Scotland to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. The jubilee dinner was also held. On the retirement of his Grace from the President's chair, the Society passed a resolution bearing testimony to the very zealous and eminently efficient services which he had rendered to the Society in the discharge of the important duties devolving upon him in that capacity. In returning thanks the noble Duke expressed the estimation in which he held the opinion of the Society, and in taking leave of the chair, made a very appropriate address, replete with the best sentiments, and expressive of his resolution at all times to promote the objects and interests of the Society by every means in his power.

9th President, 1835-1836.

George, fifth and last Duke of Gordon, G.C.B., was elected 13th January 1835. His Grace was born 2nd February 1770, and died 28th May 1836.

At the general meeting on June 27, 1836, the Directors and officers of the Society appeared in deep mourning for the Duke, his Grace having died while he held the office of President. In taking the chair, the Marquis of Lothian, as the organ of the Society, made a most appropriate and feeling address. The death of the President, he observed, from his high character and worth, had caused a blank not only in the Society, but in the country. Born in the highest rank and to princely estates, his station and the kindness of his heart brought him in connection with every class. He was honoured by his king and revered by his tenantry, and his mind being devoted to the improvement of his country, he had determined, when called to the head of the Highland Society, to have directed in that capacity his talents and influence to the furtherance of those great objects which it is associated to promote. His Grace had proposed to have presided at this meeting, as well as at the meeting at Perth in October. But Providence had destined that these pleasing anticipations should not be realised. His name had ceased to exist, but it would be long remembered by his country.*

10th President, 1837-1841.

George Granville, second Duke of Sutherland, K.G., was elected 10th January 1837. His Grace was born 8th August 1786, and died 28th February 1861.

In noticing His Grace's services at the general meeting on 12th January 1841, the Marquis of Tweeddale said there had not been a President of the Society who had put himself to more trouble, or who had gone to a greater distance, not only at great personal inconvenience, but also while in a state of considerable ill health.

11th President, 1841-1845.

Charles, fifth Duke of Richmond, K.G., was appointed

* In the year 1876, the Duke of Richmond was created Duke of Gordon.

12th January 1841. His Grace was born 3rd August 1791, and died 26th October 1860.

While at the head of the Society, his Grace discharged the duties of the chair with the utmost zeal and efficiency. He was in his place at every great Annual Meeting which had been held during his office, in whatever locality it took place ; and to the other business of the Society, as well as in the correspondence devolving on the chair, he always gave the most prompt and careful attention.

12th President, 1845-1849.

James, fourth Duke of Montrose, K.T., was elected 13th January 1845. His Grace was born 16th July 1799, and died 30th December 1874.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the Duke of Montrose at the General Meeting, 10th January 1849, for his conduct as President during the four preceding years ; for the zeal and interest exhibited by his Grace in its prosperity and welfare ; for his presence at its different shows, meetings, and dinners ; and for the alacrity and ability with which the objects of the Society had been forwarded by his Grace.

13th President, 1849-1853.

James Henry Robert, sixth Duke of Roxburghe, K.T., was elected 10th January 1849. He was born 12th July 1816, and died 31st May 1879.

At the General Meeting on 11th January 1853, the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to his Grace for the zeal he exhibited in promoting the efficiency and prosperity of the Society ; for his presence at its different shows, meetings, and banquets ; and for the ability with which, during his tenure of office, he promoted the objects and interests of the Society.

14th President, 1853-1858.

William Alexander Anthony Archibald, eleventh Duke of Hamilton and eighth of Brandon, was elected 11th January 1853, and served for the usual period of four years ;

and again, in terms of a Bye-Law, on 13th January 1857 for one year. His Grace was born 19th February 1811, and died 15th July 1863.

In 1863, during his Grace's tenure of office, the third charter was obtained with special reference to agricultural education. At the General Meeting on 13th January 1858, the thanks of the Society were voted to his Grace for the interest which he had taken in the affairs of the Society, and, in particular, the great international meeting of agriculturists in Paris, it being mainly due to his exertions that the Society was able to take so distinguished a part in the show which took place in that city.

15th President, 1858-1862.

George Augustus Frederick John, sixth Duke of Athole, K.T., was elected 13th January 1858. His Grace was born 30th September 1814, and died 16th January 1864.

At the General Meeting on 15th January 1862, the Duke of Buccleuch, in moving a vote of thanks to the Duke of Athole, said that, during the four years his Grace held the office of President, there had been no former person holding that office who had devoted himself more closely to the business of the Society, or had carried on that business with greater efficiency than he had done. That was the unanimous opinion entertained by all those who have had anything to do with matters connected with the Society. He proposed a resolution: 'That his Grace the Duke of Athole, having presided over the Society for the period of four years prescribed by the Charter, the thanks of the Society are eminently due to his Grace for the zeal exhibited by him in promoting its efficiency and prosperity, for his unwearied attendance at its various public meetings and shows, and for the urbanity and readiness with which he has uniformly discharged the duties of his office.' In the course of his reply, the Duke of Athole said nothing could be more gratifying to his feelings than to receive this testimony of the Society's kindness. During the time that he had filled the Presidency of the Society, he had had the

opportunity of making many friendships which otherwise he should not probably have made, and it would be with much pleasure and satisfaction that he would look back to the time which he spent among the agriculturists of Scotland.

16th President, 1862-1866.

George Douglas, eighth and present Duke of Argyll, K.T., was elected 15th January 1862. His Grace was born 30th April 1823.

At the General Meeting on 17th January 1866, the Earl of Haddington proposed a vote thanks to his Grace in the following terms: 'That the Duke of Argyll, having for the period of four years discharged the duties of President in a manner calculated to sustain the dignity and to promote the interests and objects of this Society, the thanks of the meeting are eminently due to his Grace on retiring from that office.' Lord Haddington added that 'his Grace did not allow his high, his precious gifts to remain unemployed; but even although his mind must be occupied, as a Minister of the State, with many and with weighty matters, yet he found time to make himself fully master of those affairs relating to the agriculture of the country upon which on more than one occasion he so eloquently addressed you. He did think these addresses of themselves, even supposing there were no other reason, fully entitle him to the thanks of this Society.' The motion was carried by acclamation.

17th President, 1866-1869.

Walter Francis, fifth and present Duke of Buccleuch, and seventh of Queensberry, K.G., was elected for a second period on 17th January 1866.

At the General Meeting on 20th January 1869, Sir William Gibson Craig, in moving a vote of thanks to his Grace for the services he had rendered to the Society, said—I believe that there is no man in the kingdom, with the exception of our present Chairman, who has done so much for the agriculture of Scotland as the Duke of Buccleuch has done; and in one respect I may say that the Duke

holds a place superior to the noble Marquis, and, I believe, to any one in the country ; because I believe that no estate has been so thoroughly improved as that of the Duke of Buccleuch, and certainly there is no estate in which such enormous sums have been spent for the improvement of agriculture. With regard to the noble Duke's conduct since he has been Chairman of this Society, I have only to remind you of the extreme judgment, good sense, discretion, and kindness with which he has conducted himself upon every occasion, and to every member of the Society, whether in public or in private. He moved 'That the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., having now retired from the office of President, the best thanks of the Society are eminently due to His Grace for the zeal exhibited by him in promoting its welfare and efficiency. That the special thanks of the Society are also due to his Grace for having accepted office for a second period when a change in the secretaryship was to take place, and when his knowledge of the constitution and regulations of the Society, and his ability and capacity for business, enabled him to render it great service.' Sir William Stirling-Maxwell seconded the motion. The Duke of Buccleuch, in returning thanks, said—I was perfectly astonished, and I felt a great amount of gratification when it was proposed to me a second time to hold the office of President of this Society—an honour which I believe was never conferred upon any one before. But when I was told that my acceptance of the office would be a benefit to the Society, I felt that I was bound to undertake the duties of the office. Whatever assistance I can give to my noble friend the President, or to any of the officers of this Society, or to the Society itself, I shall be as ready to give now when out of office as I was formerly when in office—and in any way that you can command my services I shall always be ready to give them as far as it is in my power.

18th President, 1869-1873.

George, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., was elected President 20th January 1869.

His Lordship's long life was singularly active. Born 1st February 1787, he succeeded his father in the marquise in 1804, while only in his eighth year. At the age of seventeen he entered the army, serving through the Peninsular campaign as aid-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, by whom he was mentioned in despatches for his bravery. His Lordship was wounded at Busaco ; and at Vittoria the Duke of Wellington presented him with a pair of pistols on the battle field, and gave him the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He returned home invalided in 1814. In 1842, he went to Madras as Governor and commander-in-chief, and remained in that province till 1848.

During the interval between 1814 and 1842, and again after his return from Madras, Lord Tweeddale gave much of his time to the promotion of agriculture. No name is more intimately associated with the prosperity of the Highland Society than that of the noble Marquis. He was admitted a member of the Society at the General Meeting held 10th January 1809, and for several years before his death was the second oldest member according to priority in date of election, the oldest member being Mr Campbell of Sonachan, who joined in 1802, and who died in 1877. In 1820, the Marquis was elected an Extraordinary Director, and served in that capacity for three years. He acted as a vice-president during the years 1824, 1825, and 1826, in 1831 and 1832, in 1834 and 1835, in 1837 and 1838, in 1840 and 1841. In 1869, as above noted, he was chosen to succeed the Duke of Buccleuch as President, and served for the usual period of four years. On his retiring from that office, the following resolution was moved at the General Meeting held on 15th January 1873 by the Duke of Buccleuch, and carried by acclamation : 'That the Most Honourable the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., having presided over the Society for the period of four consecutive years prescribed by the Bye-laws, the best thanks of the Society are eminently due to his Lordship for his presence at the Edinburgh and Kelso shows, and at many public meetings ; for his reports on the various systems of cultivating land by steam-power in East Lothian, and on

the general improvement of land in Scotland ; and for the zeal and ability with which he has uniformly promoted the efficiency and prosperity of the Society.'

From the first the Marquis took an interest in the general shows of the Society. In 1824 he presided at the dinner held in the Royal Exchange Tavern, on the occasion of the Edinburgh show in that year. In 1825 he acted as one of the practical judges of stock at the Edinburgh show, and officiated as chairman at the dinner in the Royal Exchange Tavern, where a party of above two hundred friends of agriculture met. In 1826 he, as Vice-President of the Society, conducted the proceedings of the show held at Glasgow that year, and presided at the dinner in the Town Hall. The Marquis occupied the chair at the Town Hall of Kelso on the occasion of the show there in 1832. That year there were three dinners on the same evening : one presided over by the Duke of Buccleuch, held in the Cross Keys ; the second by the Marquis, in the Town Hall ; and the third by the late Mr Scott of Raeburn, in the Queen's Head Inn. At the Aberdeen show in 1834 there were three public dinners on the same evening : one presided over by the Duke of Buccleuch, the second by the Duke of Gordon, and the third by the Marquis. At the general show held at Ayr in 1835, his Lordship acted as one of the judges, and presided at the dinner held in the County Hall. At the shows at Perth in 1836, Dumfries in 1837, Glasgow in 1838, Inverness in 1839, and the Aberdeen in 1840, the Marquis acted as a judge of Shorthorns and Leicesters. At Berwick in 1841 he acted as judge of Shorthorns and swine. His Lordship, as we have already said, was from 1842 to 1848 Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Madras, which for a time interrupted his connection with the Society.

In 1869 the Marquis was present at the show held at Edinburgh, when, in his capacity of President, he received the Corporation of the City of Edinburgh, headed by Lord Provost Chambers, and formally thanked them for the use of the Meadows as a show-ground. Through indisposition he was unable to attend the dinner in the Freemasons' Hall ;

but the Duke of Buccleuch, in giving the toast of the evening, 'The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland,' coupled it with the name of the Marquis of Tweeddale as President, saying 'he was delighted to see a man so prominent in agriculture—not a mere theorist, but a practical worker of the soil—at the head of the Society. He knew the high estimation in which he was held by the Society for his connection with it, and for his high attainments in the science of agriculture. Not only was he remarkable as a cultivator of the soil, but as a judge of stock there were few better than he.' As President of the Society, the Marquis attended the show at Kelso in 1872. At the dinner held in the Corn Exchange, the Marquis's health was proposed by the Earl of Haddington, who presided. He remarked that 'had it not been for his physical incapability, he was sure that they would that evening have had the presence of their noble President. He was no ordinary man; he was one of the few Peninsular men left to us, one of our oldest officers, and one of our most eminent agriculturists. No man had shown greater interest in the success and promotion of agriculture than he had done. His name was one that must be known everywhere, and it would be handed down to posterity as a household word, not only as a great soldier and eminent agriculturist, but as a nobleman who had discharged to the best of his ability the duties attaching to his high position, and who, moreover, was one of the best of landlords.'

In connection with Lord Tweeddale's services to the Society, we may further mention that his Lordship received on various occasions the special thanks of the Society. He was on many occasions a successful competitor in various classes of stock. He also contributed reports to the Transactions of the Society. It would be wrong to omit notice of the great stimulus the Marquis gave to deep-ploughing, or of the attention he bestowed on steam cultivation, to which, as we have remarked in the chapter on that subject, he was the first to call the Society's attention. We may also fitly notice here that to the Marquis of Tweeddale Scotland may be said to owe its National

Meteorological Society, and very few indeed know the amount of time, labour, and expense he devoted to the promotion of meteorological science.

The noble Marquis died at Yester House on 10th October 1876. At the meeting of the Directors on 1st November following, there was recorded in the minutes an expression of the loss the Society and the nation had sustained by the 'death of one who had been for sixty-eight years connected with the Society, and who had rendered so many eminent services to his country, both as a soldier and an agriculturist.'

In 1877, Arthur, ninth Marquis of Tweeddale, proposed to place a sum of money in the hands of the Society, for the purpose of establishing a prize to be given at the Society's general shows, as a memorial of his father. The Directors minuted their cordial acceptance of the offer; and it was afterwards arranged that the prize should be a handsome gold medal of the value of twenty guineas, to be given for the best Shorthorn bull or Leicester tup in the yard. In the same year, the Society, in consideration of Lord Tweeddale's life-long connection with it, subscribed one hundred guineas in aid of a memorial proposed to be erected to commemorate the eminent public services of his Lordship.

19th President, 1873-1876.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., was elected on 15th January 1873. His Royal Highness was born 9th November 1841.

The Marquis of Lothian, in proposing the Prince of Wales as President, said that the next business was the election of office-bearers for the present year; but as his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had consented to be the President of the Society for this year, he thought they should elect him separately. He did not think that his Royal Highness would have a very easy task if he wished to outstrip the two Presidents before him—the Duke of Buccleuch and the Marquis of Tweeddale—but he felt sure that the Prince would make an excellent President, not only on account of his social position, but also in his private

position, because they all knew that he had taken great interest in agricultural shows, and been a highly successful exhibitor. He would make an admirable President, not only as Prince of Wales, but as an exhibitor and farmer. He therefore proposed that the Society elect his Royal Highness as President of the Society.

At the General Meeting on 17th January 1877, the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry in the chair, the noble Chairman moved the adoption of the following resolution: 'That His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, having presided over the Society for the period of four years, prescribed by the Charter, thereby sustaining the dignity and promoting the interests of the Society, the cordial thanks of the meeting are eminently due to His Royal Highness on retiring from the office.' His Grace went on to say that it was of very great importance to the country, and also to the Society that they should have had the advantage of the countenance of the Prince of Wales as their President. His Royal Highness fully intended to have been present at the meeting of the Society on one occasion particularly, and he had made arrangements to attend, when circumstances occurred to prevent him. They must all deplore his absence, but they knew, from his having accepted the office of President, the interest he had taken in the Society, and what his feelings were generally with regard to Scotland. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

20th and present President, 1877-1880.

Schomberg-Henry, ninth Marquis of Lothian, K.T., was elected 17th January 1877. His Lordship was born 2nd December 1833, and succeeded his brother in the Marquisate July 4, 1870.

Lord Lothian's election was moved by Mr Mackenzie of Portmore, and seconded by Mr Erskine of Cardross, who said he believed it would be the unanimous feeling of the meeting that a more worthy successor of the Prince of Wales as President of the Society could not be got. They had many proofs of the interest he had taken in the Society, and he believed that under the noble Lord's presidency the prosperity of the Society would be continued.

CHAPTER LXII.

TREASURERS AND PRINCIPAL OR HONORARY SECRETARIES.

WE include in this chapter a notice of the gentlemen who have filled the offices of Treasurer and Principal or Honorary Secretary.

Treasurers to the Society.

I. Mr DAVID STEUART, Banker, Edinburgh, was, on the institution of the Society in 1784, nominated Treasurer of the Society. On Mr Steuart changing his residence from Edinburgh some time afterwards, the office of Treasurer was discontinued, and the business of that department was undertaken by the Secretary.

II. Mr WILLIAM MACDONALD of St Martins, who had previously acted as Principal Secretary from the Society's institution till 1804, was, on his resignation of that office, elected Treasurer at the General Meeting on 2nd July 1804, and held the appointment till the time of his death, which happened on 17th May 1814. His merits in both these capacities were so distinguished, and his services so eminently useful to the Society, that his memory will be permanently honoured in the recollection of the Society. The honours which at the moment it could pay, it was anxious to show in a manner the most marked and conspicuous. A Committee of its Directors was appointed to attend his remains to the Queensferry, on their way to his family burial place at St Martins, in Perthshire; and the first General Meeting after his decease, instructed the Directors to take such measures as they should deem most expedient for raising some lasting memorial of his worth, and of the value which the Society attached to his services. This instruction of the Society was obeyed by erecting a monument, with an appropriate inscription, in the church of St Martins, where his remains were interred.

III. Mr GILBERT INNES of Stow was appointed to succeed Mr Macdonald of St Martins in the office of Treasurer at the General Meeting held 2nd July 1814. He held office till his death on the 26th of February 1832. At a meeting on the 2nd of March, the Directors nominated a deputation, consisting of six of their number, to attend his funeral as a mark of the unfeigned regard they entertained for his memory, and a testimony of the value they attached to his eminent services as Honorary Treasurer of the Society for the period of eighteen years, during which he discharged the duties of the office in a manner to command the esteem and gratitude of every one connected with the institution.

IV. Sir JOHN STUART FORBES of Pitsligo, Bart., was nominated Mr Innes' successor at the General Meeting on 2nd July 1832. In looking out for a proper person, the Directors were of opinion that it should continue to be held by a gentleman of fortune and status in the country, acquainted with the management of funds ; and Sir John Forbes occurred to them as peculiarly qualified, and that he had indeed a hereditary claim to hold office, his grandfather having been one of its original constituent members, and one of the vice-presidents when the Charter of Incorporation was granted. Owing to his residence in a distant part of the country, Sir John found it necessary to resign in January 1847, on which occasion the thanks of the Society were tendered to him for the valuable services which he had rendered as Treasurer during a period of fifteen years.

V. Lord MEADOWBANK (Mr Alexander Maconochie of Meadowbank) succeeded Sir John Forbes in the office of Treasurer at the General Meeting on 12th January 1847. Mr Maconochie was for some time Sheriff of East Lothian, and sat in several Parliaments. He filled the office of Solicitor-General for Scotland, and subsequently became Lord-Advocate. He was a Lord of Session for several years under the title of Lord Meadowbank. He afterwards took the additional name of Welwood on succeeding to the estate of Garvoch in Fifeshire. He con-

tinued in office till January 1858, when he resigned, on which occasion a vote of thanks was passed, embodied in a resolution expressive of the gratitude of the Society for the trouble he had so long taken in the affairs of the Society. He died 30th November 1861, in the 84th year of his age.

VI. The Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM GIBSON CRAIG of Riccarton, Bart., was elected to the office on the 13th January 1858. Sir William was M.P. for Edinburghshire from 1837 to 1841, and for Edinburgh from 1841 to 1852; a Lord of the Treasury from July 1846 to February 1852; in 1862 he was appointed Lord Clerk Register of Scotland; and in 1863 a Privy Councillor. Sir William died 12th March 1878. At the General Meeting in June of that year, on the motion of the Chairman, Lord Polwarth, the Society recorded the loss it sustained in the death of Sir William, and expressed its 'sense of the very valuable assistance the Society had for a long series of years received from him as Treasurer, and as member of the Council on Agricultural Education.'

VII. Mr WILLIAM S. WALKER of Bowland, C.B., was elected to the office of Treasurer on 3rd April 1878, and has since held office. Mr Walker joined the Society as a member in 1835; and passed as an advocate in 1840. He is Chairman of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor; of the Local Authority for Mid-Lothian; and of the Society's Committee on Agricultural Reports. He has, besides, been on several occasions elected an Ordinary Director, and has devoted much time and ability in the interests of the Society.

Principal or Honorary Secretaries.

The original designation was Principal Secretary, but by the charter of 1834, the name was changed to Honorary Secretary.

I. Mr WILLIAM MACDONALD of St Martins.—The duties of Secretary of the Society were at first discharged by Mr David Steuart, banker, Edinburgh, the Treasurer of the Society; but as he only agreed to act till the office of Secretary could be properly filled, a committee was named

to consider how the appointment of Secretary should be filled up. At the first General Meeting, held on the 12th of March 1784, the committee reported that they had prevailed on Mr Macdonald of St Martins, Writer to the Signet, one of their own number, to accept of the office of Principal Secretary, on the condition of being empowered to name a deputy, or Assistant Secretary, for carrying on the business under his direction, who should receive such an annual allowance for his trouble as might afterwards be deemed reasonable and proper. On this being reported to the General Meeting on 12th March 1784, the meeting expressed their satisfaction in the prospect of having this important department so properly filled, and unanimously made choice of Mr Macdonald as Principal Secretary, with power to name his deputy or assistant. At the General Meeting on 29th June 1792, the Society unanimously resolved, as a mark of the grateful sense which they entertained of the Secretary's unremitted and spirited attention to the objects and prosperity of the institution, that a piece of plate should be presented to him, with a suitable device and inscription. The Secretary expressed his acknowledgments to the Society for their intended compliment to him, but wished to have the motion deferred until a more advanced state of the Society's funds, as in the meantime he considered their repeated approbations of his conduct as a very agreeable and sufficient return for his endeavours to promote the views of a patriotic Society of Highlanders. The proposed presentation was not carried into effect ; but several members having insisted to have a committee appointed, four gentlemen were named. At the General Meeting on 1st July 1799, Mr Henry Mackenzie stated that, on going over the sederunt books for the purpose of drawing up the History of the Society, there was one thing that struck him very forcibly, and this was that the merits of Mr Macdonald of St Martins, the Secretary, appeared in the strongest light possible ever since the institution of the Society, and that he had acted throughout without salary or emolument of any kind. Mr Mackenzie submitted, therefore, that it would be highly becoming the dignity of the

Society to bestow some lasting mark of peculiar gratitude on their Secretary, as expressive of their sense of the distinguished ability, assiduity, and unremitting zeal with which he had discharged the duties of his office, and that Mr Macdonald having formerly resisted motions of this kind did not appear to him to be a reason why the Society's wishes in this respect should be any longer delayed. The meeting unanimously and cordially concurred with Mr Mackenzie's motion and suggestion, and resolved to remit to the Directors to carry this motion into effect. At the General Meeting on 30th June 1800, the meeting received the report of the Committee suggesting the propriety of the Society's voting a piece of plate of fifty guineas' value to Mr Macdonald, to remain in his family as a mark of the high sense which the Society entertained of the handsome manner in which he accepted of the situation and of the services done by him, and for the more effectually testifying the Society's sense of these services, that he should be requested to sit for his picture to Mr (afterwards Sir Henry) Raeburn. The instructions of the Society were carried out, and the painting placed in the Society's Hall; it bears the following inscription: 'William Macdonald, Esq. of St Martins, Secretary of the Highland Society of Scotland. Painted at the desire of the Society as a mark of their regard and esteem, and of the high opinion they entertain of his services to the Institution. 1803.' Mr Macdonald resigned the Principal Secretaryship at the General Meeting on 2nd July 1804, on which occasion the office of Honorary Treasurer was revived, and Mr Macdonald was elected to that office.

II. Mr DONALD MACLACHLAN of Maclachlan, Advocate, was, at the General Meeting on the 2nd of July 1804, unanimously, and with much approbation, elected Principal Secretary with the usual powers; and the seal of office was delivered to him by the Earl of Moray, one of the Vice-Presidents, with a suitable address. Mr Maclachlan's well-known zeal for the prosperity of the Society was on various occasions acknowledged by the Directors, and he held office till the General Meeting in 1813, when he was

obliged to resign, being then resident in Argyllshire, of which extensive county he was Sheriff. On this occasion, the cordial thanks of the Society were voted to Mr Mac-lachlan for the zeal and ability with which he discharged the duties for the considerable period he held the situation of Principal Secretary. He died at Edinburgh 11th November 1817.

III. Sir REGINALD MACDONALD SETON STEUART, Bart.—Reginald Macdonald of Staffa, Advocate, Sheriff of Stirlingshire, was unanimously elected Principal Secretary of the Society at the General Meeting on 12th January 1813. In 1835, Mr Macdonald assumed the additional name of Seton; and on the death of Sir Henry Steuart in 1836, he succeeded to the baronetcy by the name and title of Sir Reginald Macdonald Steuart Seton of Staffa, Allanton, and Touch, Bart. He died in 1838, while holding the office of Honorary Secretary (so named by the charter of 1834), and to his memory and zeal for the Society's interests the Duke of Montrose paid a just tribute. On his death being intimated to them, the Directors were unanimously of opinion that they should, on the part of the Society, mark the sense entertained of the zealous services of Sir Reginald for twenty-five years, and they therefore resolved (after having ascertained from Lady Macdonald Steuart Seton that any mark of respect which the Directors might see fit to manifest, would be very gratefully received), to nominate a deputation of their number to attend his funeral. The deputation assembled at the Society's Hall, Albion Place, and proceeded in five private carriages to the house occupied by Sir Reginald in Rutland Street, and attended his remains to the place of interment in Greyfriars Churchyard.

IV. Sir NEIL MENZIES OF MENZIES, Bart., was elected at the General Meeting held on 9th July 1838. He was proposed by Sir John Stuart Forbes, who, in doing so, observed that Sir Neil's territorial possessions, which connected him at once with the Highlands and one of the most highly cultivated districts of the south of Scotland, the great interest he had always taken in promoting the various

objects of the Society, by suggesting premiums and exhibiting stock at their general shows, and his personal attention to agricultural pursuits, all satisfied the Directors, upon mature deliberation, of the propriety of the recommendation they then made to the Society, and he had no doubt it would be borne out by the resolution of the meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr Mackenzie of Portmore, M.P., and Sir Neil was declared to be unanimously elected. In returning his acknowledgments, Sir Neil observed that as an Agricultural Society, the Highland Society was the first in the empire, perhaps he might say in the world; he could not, therefore, but view his election as the highest honour which could be conferred on a country gentleman. He would endeavour to discharge the duties to the best of his ability. Before sitting down, he expressed his respect for the memory of the late Honorary Secretary, whose urbanity and kindness of disposition endeared him to all. Sir Neil Menzies died in August 1844, and at the General Meeting on the 14th of January 1845, Sir Charles Gordon, the Secretary, reported the loss the Society had sustained by the death of so valuable and esteemed an office-bearer, adding that Sir Neil was one of the most zealous they ever had.

V. Mr JOHN JAMES HOPE JOHNSTONE of Annandale was appointed at the General Meeting on 14th January 1845. The Earl of Rosebery, in moving his election, said it had been the practice, and certainly ought to be uniformly adhered to, that the person chosen for the important office of Honorary Secretary should be a gentleman of station and public character, not only zealous on behalf of those concerns to which the Society directed its attention, but also possessed of that taste and experience and knowledge with regard to them, which would enable him rightly to discharge the duties which he would be called on to undertake, with satisfaction to himself and advantage to the Society. Mr Hope Johnstone, in returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him, said that, actuated by a sense of gratitude to the Society, and by the deep interest which he took in the agricultural prosperity of Scotland, he would consider

no trouble too great if he could in the slightest degree promote the important objects which the Society had in view. Mr Hope Johnstone acted till the General Meeting on 14th January 1851, when his resignation was reported, and a resolution was adopted recording the sense of the meeting of the value of his services, and the regret with which his resignation had been received. Mr Hope Johnstone died in 1876.

VI. Sir JOHN STUART FORBES of Pitsligo, Bart., was elected at the General Meeting on 14th January 1851. On considering the most eligible person to recommend as successor to Mr Hope Johnstone, the Directors unanimously looked to Sir John. He had invariably taken an active part and warm interest in all that concerned the Society. On the death of Mr Innes of Stow in 1832, he was appointed Treasurer, which office he held till 1847, when it was resigned by him in consequence of his absence from Scotland. Sir John resigned the office of Honorary Secretary in 1859, and at the General Meeting on 19th January that year, the meeting resolved to record its sense of the value of his services, and the regret with which his resignation has been received. Sir John died in 1866.

VII. The Right Hon. Sir GEORGE CLERK of Penicuik, Bart., was elected at the General Meeting on 19th January 1859. Sir George acted worthily and well, and invariably took the deepest interest in agriculture and in natural science, till his death in 1867. At the first General Meeting thereafter—15th January 1868—a resolution of the Directors, recording their deep regret, and expressing their sense of the valuable assistance which the Society had for many years received from Sir George as Honorary Secretary, and as a member of the Council on Agricultural Education, was read and adopted by the meeting, and ordered to be engrossed.

VIII. Sir WILLIAM STIRLING-MAXWELL of Polloc and Keir, Bart., M.P., was appointed Honorary Secretary at the General Meeting on 15th January 1868. Sir William was well known as an accomplished author, a man of great taste, and a zealous agriculturist. His stock of Clydesdale

horses have attained great fame. Sir William died at Venice 8th January 1878. At the General Meeting on 5th June same year, on the motion of the Chairman, Lord Polwarth, the Society recorded in the minutes 'the deep and sincere regret with which they regard the death of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell of Polloc and Keir, Bart., K.T., M.P., their Honorary Secretary for the past ten years. They deplore the severe loss the Society and the nation have sustained by the death, at a comparatively early age, of one who had been so closely connected with the Society, and who had rendered so many eminent services to his country as a scholar, a statesman, an agriculturist, and a man of taste.'

IX. Sir GRAHAM GRAHAM MONTGOMERY of Stanhope, Bart., M.P., was on 3rd April 1878 elected Honorary Secretary, and still holds office. In 1854 Sir Graham was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Kinross-shire; in 1866-68, a Lord of the Treasury. He represented the County of Peebles in Parliament from 1852 to 1868, and has represented the Combined Counties of Peebles and Selkirk since November 1868.

CHAPTER LXIII.

SECRETARIES.

THE title was at first Depute Secretary, but was changed by the charter of 1834 to Secretary.

I. Mr JOHN LESLY (1784-1795).—In consequence of powers given to him, Mr Macdonald of St Martins, after conferring with several members of the Committee, recommended Mr John Lesly, Writer in Edinburgh, as a proper person to act as Depute Secretary. The Committee unanimously approved of and confirmed the appointment. This was in the beginning of 1784, in which year Mr Lesly passed as Writer to the Signet. In 1795, Mr Macdonald of St Martins reported that Mr Lesly, who had acted as his Assistant and Depute Secretary since the institution of the Society, had resigned that office, as he could no longer spare time for paying the proper attention to the management of the business, which had increased very much of late years, and required more time and labour than he could spare from his other professional employment and avocations, though he still retained the strongest attachment to the interests of the Society, which he had joined as an individual member in 1787. Mr Macdonald further stated that, as Mr Lesly had discharged the duties of his office with integrity, ability, and unremitting attention for a space of eleven years, much to the satisfaction of all concerned, it would no doubt be highly gratifying to his feelings, and not unworthy the dignity of the Society, to present Mrs Lesly with a piece of plate with a suitable inscription, as a mark of the favour and approbation of Mr Lesly's long and approved services. Thereafter it was resolved unanimously that the thanks of the Directors should be given to Mr Lesly, and that a piece of plate, of the value of twenty guineas, should be presented to Mrs

Lesly, with a proper device and inscription. It may be interesting to add that Mr Lesly (who appears to have changed the spelling of his name to Leslie), afterwards succeeded to the title of Sir John Leslie of Wardes and Findrassie, Bart., a creation of 1625. He died at Edinburgh on 30th September 1825, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was succeeded in the title by his eldest son, the late Sir Charles A. Leslie.

II. Mr LEWIS GORDON (1792-1821).—Mr Lewis Gordon entered the service of the Society in 1792, and on the resignation of Mr John Lesly in 1795, he was appointed Depute Secretary. From that period to the year 1821, he discharged the varied official duties of the situations he filled in such a manner as to merit the uniform approbation of every member of the Society. Few officers, in like situations, have evinced so much zeal, united with a sound discretion, in the exercise of their official duties, as Mr Gordon; and when the state of his health obliged him, in 1821, to relinquish the active duties of the office of Depute Secretary of the Society, and to retire to the country, the Directors felt it due to him that the minutes of the Society should bear a permanent record of the sense which the Society entertained of his unremitting and important services. With this view, at the Anniversary Meeting on 8th January 1822, Mr Macdonald of St Martins, having obtained the previous hearty concurrence of the Directors, submitted a motion, which was unanimously agreed to, recording thanks to Mr Gordon for the important services rendered by him as Depute Secretary for a period of thirty years, during which he had been in their employment; and further, that a piece of plate, of the value of sixty guineas, with an inscription commemorative of his meritorious exertions, be presented to him. Mr Gordon died at Aberdeen on 23rd January 1839, at the age of seventy-two; and on his demise being brought under the notice of the Directors, they recorded in their minutes the deep sense entertained of the great zeal, assiduity, and attention uniformly evinced by him during the long period of his connection with the Society, which it was known to several

Directors present had contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the extension of the numbers and usefulness of the Society.

III. Sir CHARLES GORDON (1815-1845).—Mr Charles Gordon succeeded Mr David Watson in the duties of recorder and clerk in 1815, and was at the same time elected to the office of assistant depute-secretary. He had been regularly bred to business, having at the time of his appointment been first clerk in the office of Messrs Campbell & Clason, W.S. In 1819 he was nominated joint depute secretary, along with his uncle, Mr Lewis Gordon ; and in 1835 succeeded to the post of Secretary, the Charter of 1834 having created the new office of honorary secretary. Mr Charles Gordon was a Solicitor before the Supreme Courts, for which he passed in 1818. He purchased the estate of Drimnin, in Argyllshire, about 1835, in which year he joined the Society as a member. In 1837 he was knighted by King William IV. The only meeting of the Society he was unable to be present at during his secretaryship was in July 1845. With that anxiety in the discharge of his duties which characterised Sir Charles, he was desirous to attend, but Mr Hall Maxwell, at the request of the Board, performed the duties of secretary in his stead. He died at Edinburgh 27th September 1845, and at the first meeting of Directors resolutions were passed recording the sincere regret with which the Directors heard of the death of their Secretary, 'bearing testimony to the very able and upright manner in which his multifarious and often oppressively laborious duties were discharged during a period of above thirty years ; to the extraordinary zeal, energy, patience, judgment, and discrimination which he displayed, not only in conducting the routine business of the Society, but on various occasions when difficult and delicate negotiations with Government were involved ; and to the combination of those gifts and qualities, which will render it difficult fully to supply his place.' The Society, also, at its General Meeting on 13th January 1846, recorded their deep sense of the severe loss occasioned by the premature demise of so valuable a servant, and expressed

the high opinion they entertained of his long-continued, zealous, and devoted services on all occasions.

IV. Mr STODART MACDONALD.—On the death of Sir Charles Gordon, the Directors appointed Mr Stodart Macdonald, who had been above twenty years in the office of the Society, to the post of Interim Secretary, the duties of which he discharged till the General Meeting in January 1846, when Mr Hall Maxwell was elected Secretary. The meeting, on the motion of Sir John Graham Dalryell of Binns, Bart., unanimously agreed to the following resolution: 'That Mr Stodart Macdonald having been connected with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland for above twenty years, and having officiated as Interim Secretary, under a special appointment, since the decease of Sir Charles Gordon, the Directors deem it incumbent on them to express their entire approbation of his conduct throughout, and of the ability, zeal, and fidelity with which his various duties have been discharged.' Mr Macdonald passed as Solicitor before the Supreme Courts of Scotland in 1845, and, after ceasing his connection with the Society, carried on the law business of the late firm of Sir Charles Gordon & Co. till his death in 1867.

V. Mr JOHN HALL MAXWELL of Dargavel, C.B. (1846-1866).—Sir Charles Gordon was succeeded by Mr Hall Maxwell. He was proposed by the Earl of Eglinton at a meeting of Directors held in December 1845, when he was appointed. The nomination was reported to, and unanimously confirmed by the General Meeting in January 1846. For his services in connection with the collection of the agricultural statistics of Scotland, he was made a Civil Companion of the Bath in 1856. At the Inverness Show in 1865, he announced his intention of resigning office, which he did soon after his return to Edinburgh. The high sense which the Society entertained of the value of Mr Hall Maxwell's services cannot be better illustrated than by transferring to these pages the following extract from the minutes of the Directors, dated 20th September 1865:

'The Directors cannot accept Mr Hall Maxwell's resignation without

recording in their minutes the deep sense which they, in common with the members of the Society at large, entertain of the zeal, energy, and ability with which that gentleman has for twenty years discharged the duties of Secretary. The progress which the Society has made, both financially and numerically, since Mr Maxwell's appointment, and the increasing success which has attended the Society's annual shows under his administration, afford the best possible proofs of the efficient manner in which the office of Secretary has been filled. None but those, however, who have been associated with Mr Maxwell in the conduct of the Society's affairs can fully appreciate the great earnestness with which he uniformly applied his admirable business talents to the discharge of the multifarious duties of his office. The Directors further resolve that, as a suitable and permanent memorial of the general approval by the Society of Mr Hall Maxwell's services, he should be requested to consent to have his portrait executed, at the Society's expense, by an eminent artist, and that the picture, when completed, should be hung in the Society's hall.'

This minute having been reported to the General Meeting of the Society on the 17th of January 1866, was, on the motion of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, cordially and unanimously adopted as the resolution of the Society. It is highly honourable to Mr Hall Maxwell to observe that a similar expression was given in different districts of Scotland to the feelings entertained towards him by all classes of agriculturists. The last meeting which he attended in his official capacity was held at Aberdeen on the 24th November, in reference to the show to be held there in 1868. At that meeting, it was moved from the chair by the Earl of Kintore, seconded by William M'Combie, Esq., Tillyfour, and unanimously resolved :

That this meeting, representing the various Agricultural Societies of the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, as well as the members of the Highland and Agricultural Society of this district, welcome among them the presence of Mr Hall Maxwell—gratefully record their deep sense of the valuable services which, in the constant and faithful performance of his multifarious and often arduous and anxious duties, as Secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, he has in that capacity for a period of over twenty years rendered to the progress and interest of agriculture—avail themselves of this fitting opportunity of expressing their special acknowledgments of Mr Maxwell's great kindness and urbanity, and of his ever willing, prompt, and generous aid in furthering the objects and prosperity of the Associations—and their sincere trust that, in now retiring from his hitherto active and responsible duties in the cause of agricultural advancement, Mr Maxwell may for many years enjoy every comfort and happiness.

It may also be mentioned that, in grateful appreciation of the zeal, energy, ability, and success with which he discharged the duties of secretary, Mr Hall Maxwell was

presented, by no fewer than 830 members of the Society, with several valuable articles of plate and a purse of a thousand sovereigns. Owing to the illness and subsequent death of the gentleman who was elected as his successor, Mr Hall Maxwell, although himself far from well, continued to perform the duties of secretary till May 1866, in which month he retired to his country seat, Torr Hall, in Renfrewshire, and died there 25th August 1866. The following resolutions by a meeting of the Directors, 3rd September 1866, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair, were unanimously adopted :

1. That the Directors desire unanimously to express the deep and sincere regret with which they have received the information of the death of their late secretary, Mr John Hall Maxwell, C.B. 2. That the Society having, in the minutes of the General Meeting held on the 17th January 1866, recorded, upon Mr Maxwell's resignation of the office of secretary, their sense of the remarkable zeal, energy, and ability with which Mr Maxwell had for twenty years discharged the duties of his office, it only remains for the Directors to deplore the loss which they and the Society have now suffered by the death of one whose presence at their meetings, both as an extraordinary Director and as a member of the Society, would doubtless have proved of great service if his life had been prolonged. 3. That the Directors request the chairman to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs Hall Maxwell, with their respectful condolence and sympathy upon the occasion of the painful bereavement which Mrs Maxwell and her family have sustained.

VI. Mr ALEXANDER MACDUFF of Bonhard.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Society, held on the 1st November 1865, Mr Macduff of Bonhard was elected to the office of Secretary, in room of Mr Hall Maxwell resigned, and this election was in terms of the charter approved by the General Meeting on the 17th of January 1866. Shortly after his appointment, he was seized with severe illness, which at length terminated fatally on the 21st of March 1866. The Directors placed in their minutes a record of the loss the Society had sustained in Mr Macduff's death, remarking that 'Mr Macduff had been for several years an Ordinary Director of the Society, and all interested in its proceedings are aware of the zeal, ability, and discretion which he brought to the conduct of its affairs, and will participate in the deep regret which his premature death has occasioned to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.'

VII. Mr FLETCHER NORTON MENZIES of Menzies.—Mr Menzies was elected successor to Mr Macduff of Bonhard by the Directors on the 25th day of April 1866. This appointment received the interim approval of the General Meeting on the 6th of June 1866, and was unanimously and cordially confirmed by the anniversary General Meeting on the 16th of January 1867. During the Secretaryship of Mr Menzies, the Society has enjoyed continued and increasing prosperity, the membership having increased from 3924 in 1867 to above 4900 in 1879. It may be interesting to notice that Mr Menzies is the younger son of the late Sir Neil Menzies of Menzies, Bart., who filled the office of Honorary Secretary from July 1838 till his death in August 1844. Mr Menzies was educated at Edinburgh University and at University College, Oxford ; and before his appointment had farmed extensively in Perthshire for sixteen years. Strong testimony to the value of Mr Menzies' services was borne by the presentation to him, on 17th July 1878, of a very handsome testimonial, the gift of members of the Society. The presentation, which was made on behalf of the subscribers by the Duke of Buccleuch, consisted of a large silver tankard, of massive workmanship, richly ornamented, made of Scottish silver from the Buccleuch mines at Wanlockhead, and bearing the following inscription : ' Presented, along with a sum of £1156, by 671 members of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, to Mr Fletcher Norton Menzies, as a mark of their high appreciation of his services as Secretary, and of his successful exertion and devotion to duty in promoting the usefulness and interests of the Society.' The Duke, in the course of his observations in presenting the gift, mentioned that the amount received from any one individual was limited to five guineas, although there were many no doubt who would have been glad to have exceeded that amount. The tankard had been selected as a sort of memorial, which, when exhibited on the table or in the house, and when asked what it was, Mr Menzies might be able to answer with pride, ' That is the mark I received from the Highland Society of the estimation in which my services were held.'

CHAPTER LXIV

CHAPLAINS.

THE Rev. John Tough, D.D., minister of the Chapel of Ease, St Cuthberts, and the Rev. Joseph Robertson M'Gregor, minister of the Gaelic Church, were both original constituent members of the Society, and were nominated Chaplains at the first meeting for electing office-bearers in 1784. The office of chaplain appears to have lapsed for some years previous to the appointment of the Very Rev. Principal Baird. Mr M'Gregor died on 12th January 1801, and Dr Tough on 29th October 1820.

I. The Rev. Dr GEORGE HUSBAND BAIRD, D.D.—Principal Baird was elected Chaplain to the Society in 1807, and acted as such till his death in 1840, a period of thirty-three years. His courteous and amiable manners, and—in his public appearances as an officer of the Society—his careful abstinence from any observation which could give cause of offence to any member (a circumstance highly important in reference to an institution composed of men of all parties and opinions), secured to him the respect of every member of the Society; and the Directors ordered the expression of the high respect and estimation in which their Chaplain had been held by them to be recorded in the minutes, with their sincere regret for the loss of so estimable an officer.

Principal Baird was a native of Perthshire, and was, in 1787, ordained minister of Dunkeld. In 1792, he was appointed minister of New Greyfriars, Edinburgh, and during the same year he was elected Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh. On the death of Principal Robertson in 1793, he was placed at the head of the Edinburgh University. In 1799, he was translated from New Greyfriars to the collegiate charge of New North.

In 1801, he was appointed one of the ministers of the High Church. The Principal frequently attended the general shows of the Society. At Inverness, in 1831, he proposed a toast at the dinner in the following terms: With the snows of threescore and ten winters on his head, he was more apt to look back on the times by-gone than those of the present generation; as a stranger visiting the north, he was struck with the contrast between the present and past condition of the Highlands; and since he sat down among the company, these reminiscences were roused in a peculiar degree in his bosom. It was but fourscore years ago when the thunder of the cannons of Culloden, and the clattering of the Cumberland dragoons, were heard on the streets of Inverness. How different now the case. We this day witness a congregated meeting of the clans. We see the Frasers, the Macleods, the Macdonalds, and Mackintoshes, all met, not with the dirk and claymore, as of old, but with the smile of amity in their faces, and the glass of kindness in their hands. We do not now behold the one clan imbruing their hands in the blood of their neighbours. The Highlands were unquestionably under great obligations to Providence for the change. In conclusion, the Very Rev. Principal proposed 'The Northern Clans,' and may they ever continue in amity in private life, and particularly zealous in promoting the best interests of the country: to this toast he was convinced his friend Mr Macdonald of Staffa would say, '*nis, nis, hurra.*' The toast was received with enthusiasm, Staffa giving the time in Gaelic.

Principal Baird was convener of the General Assembly's Committee for establishing Schools in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. After giving the above toast, the Chairman (Sir Francis Mackenzie of Gairloch, Bart.), in proposing the Principal's health, stated that he (the Principal) was deserving the thanks not only of the Society, but of every Highlander who could read or spell his name; and invoked the blessings of the Almighty on the head of the Principal. Principal Baird expressed his warmest acknowledgments to the meeting, and in the course of a speech of some length said: With regard to the interest taken by

him in the cause of education, as pursued by the General Assembly's Committee, it would be silly vanity to deny that he had originated the scheme. But of the merit of the eighty-five schools, or of the eight thousand scholars, very little indeed was due to him. He was satisfied, after travelling seven thousand miles by land and sea, that the heritors were liberal, and the people most grateful.

The Principal shortly afterwards left the room, and was loudly cheered at his departure, the company standing up at the time.

Principal Baird communicated to the Society in 1831 a description of a hand thrashing machine, which was published, with a drawing, in the second volume of the second series of the Transactions.

II. The Rev. JAMES GRANT, D.C.L., D.D.—The Rev. James Grant, then first minister of South Leith, was, from his standing in the church and from his high character, unanimously elected Honorary Chaplain at the General Meeting on the 23rd of June 1840, an office he still holds. He was afterwards appointed minister of St Mary's, Edinburgh, which charge he resigned in 1871. In 1843 he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh; and D.C.L. from Oxford in 1854, in which year he was Moderator of the General Assembly.

As a record of Dr Grant, we may present here the following speech delivered by him on the occasion of the Edinburgh Show in 1842. The Chairman (the Duke of Richmond) proposed the Church with all the honours.

The Rev. Mr Grant, in acknowledging, said—I am from a sense of duty devoutly attached to the Church, and I will never shrink on any occasion from a defence of her principles. There is a time and place, as the wisest man said, for every purpose under heaven, and in connection with the Church, the duty of this Society has nothing to do with sect or party—(cheers)—acting exclusively in a patriotic spirit, and from a desire to develop and bring forth the agricultural resources of the country. While you have done well in acknowledging the Church of the land, and thereby expressing your respect for the sacred calling

of the clergy, and as all your schemes are undertaken and prosecuted in the fear of God, you will not expect, and you cannot wish me to reply in any sectarian spirit—(loud cheers)—or to say aught which may tend to introduce among you the acrimony of religious and political discussion, to sow the seeds of dissension and bitterness, or to utter anything to compromise views of religion which may honestly and conscientiously be entertained. (Cheering.) This much, however, I may surely say without giving offence to any, that the clergy of the Scottish Church might point to the people to show the manner in which they had discharged their duty. It would be unbecoming in me to say anything in regard to this; but we are quite willing that you should be the judges. (Cheers.) The national character of a people is chiefly moulded in the institutions of the country. We present to you, then, the yeomanry and peasantry of Scotland—take them all in all, a more religious, a more upright, a more industrious, a more intelligent, more enterprising, more exemplary in all their relations of social and domestic life—if you will find better men in any other land, then we are content to be regarded as careless and unfaithful shepherds. But to pass over the merits of the Church and the clergy, I beg to assure you that we regard, not with cold approbation, but with sincere respect—with the most lively and stirring interest, the objects and exertions of this high-minded and patriotic institution, which, by steering clear of religious animosity and political rancour, has set itself with persevering intelligence to draw forth the latent resources of the country, and to stimulate and guide the industry of the hardy tillers of its soil. A great and important question is in the course of being solved by means of the Society, namely, What is the limit to the earth's fertility? What is the utmost amount of return which a grateful soil will make to an industrious, intelligent, and scientific cultivator? Last, though not least, it binds the peasant to the peer, and connects in friendly ties men in high with those in low degree. You may think that, bred as I have been in the city, I have no right to talk of such things; but our daily

occupation being among the din and smoke of towns, we do not the less respect the simplicity and contentment of rural life. We delight in the sweet music of the plough-boy's cheerful whistle, we dearly love the bleating of the sheep, and the lowing of the kine, and our spirit is stirred within us at the comely spectacle which is this evening before us of the landlord and tenant, with one common pursuit—the same interest—united thus together in free and friendly communion—citizens and nobles, and brave warriors who, at their country's call, have shared the dangers of the tented field ; and on the other hand, an admiring, a grateful, an intelligent, and independent tenantry vieing in those arts of peace by which their own comfort and happiness are augmented, and add largely to the welfare of their country.

CHAPTER LXV.

AUDITORS, PRINCIPAL CLERKS AND RECORDERS, &c.

Auditors.

I. MR ALEXANDER KEAY was at the General Meeting on 10th January 1797 nominated and appointed Auditor of Accounts, which office he held till his death in 1804. He was succeeded by

II. MR FRANCIS FARQUHARSON of Haughton, who was elected at the General Meeting on 8th January 1805. He discharged the duties for little more than three years, having died in 1808. He was succeeded by

III. MR ROBERT WILSON at the General Meeting on 27th June 1808, who continued to act till his death in 1818, when he was succeeded by

IV. MR CLAUD RUSSELL at the General Meeting on 12th January 1819. He held office for 27 years, and at his death in 1846 was succeeded by

V. MR ARCHIBALD HORNE, who was elected at the General Meeting on 12th January 1847, and who discharged the duties for about 16 years. At his death in 1862 he was succeeded by the present Auditor,

VI. MR KENNETH MACKENZIE, whose formal election took place at the General Meeting, 21st January 1863.

VII. MR JOHN TURNBULL SMITH was, in 1878, conjoined with his partner, Mr Mackenzie, in the office of Auditor.

It is only necessary to add that previous to 1797 the accounts were audited by a Committee of the Society. The first four gentlemen named above were professional Accountants of high standing in Edinburgh. The fifth, Mr Archibald Horne, was a well known and highly appreciated member of the Chartered Society of Accountants; and the sixth and seventh, Messrs Mackenzie & Smith, are

members of the same body, and are distinguished for their accuracy and professional talents. Messrs Mackenzie & Smith act as Examiners in Book-keeping and Accounts under the Society's Charter of 1856.

Principal Clerks and Recorders.

Mr COLIN MENZIES, of the Custom House, who had from an early period given assistance in keeping the records of the Society, was, in March 1784, appointed recorder and principal clerk. He performed the duties till his removal to an office in the Customs at Greenock.

Mr ALEXANDER MACLACHLAN was nominated in Mr Menzies' place at the General Meeting on 10th January 1786. He appears to have died about the end of 1792, after seven years' service.

Mr LEWIS GORDON succeeded Mr Maclachlan in 1792, and held the office of recorder and principal clerk till he was promoted to the office of depute secretary in 1795.

Mr DAVID WATSON, writer, was, on 10th April 1795, appointed successor to Mr Lewis Gordon as recorder and clerk; and he discharged these duties till 1815, when Mr Charles Gordon was elected assistant depute secretary and collector, as well as principal clerk and recorder. On Mr Watson's retirement, in consequence of his other avocations, he was presented by the Society with a piece of plate of the value of twenty guineas, with a suitable inscription engraved thereon.

From this period till the appointment of the present Clerk, the nomination was exercised by the Secretary, and not by the Directors. The names of the various parties who performed the duties are consequently not in the Society's records, as they were paid not by the Society direct, but by the Secretary, who received an allowance for that purpose.

Mr THOMAS DUNCAN, the present Clerk, entered the Society's service on 22nd March 1841. He got his nomination from Sir Charles Gordon; and on Sir Charles' death he received a special appointment direct from the Board of Directors, they having resolved to retain the nomination in

their own hands. Mr Duncan is well known to the members as being thoroughly acquainted with the history of the Society, and as a most zealous and obliging official. He was regularly trained to business, having been, before entering the service of the Society, for upwards of three years in the office of Mr George Cruickshank, Solicitor, Banff. Mr Menzies has, on various occasions, mentioned the success of the general shows as being greatly owing to his untiring zeal and ability. The catalogues of the shows, the main work of which falls on him, are considered quite an authority for correctness. He compiled an index to the first, second, and third series of the Transactions, and a History of the Society's Veterinary Department. The first was published in a separate volume in 1869, and the second was included in the Transactions for 1879.

The office of Junior Clerk was created in 1867, and is still held by the gentleman then appointed—Mr JOHN MACDIARMID. On the occasion of the distress in 1877, he was intrusted with the distribution of provisions sent to St Kilda; and the Directors were so satisfied with his report on the state of the Island that they had it published, his knowledge of the Gaelic language having enabled him to get valuable information, though only one clear day on the Island.

Miscellaneous Offices.

The other existing office-bearers are as follows: Publishers—William Blackwood & Sons; Printers—Neill & Co.; Stationers—G. Waterston, Sons, & Stewart; Silver-smiths—Hamilton, Crichton, & Co.; Medallists—Alexander Kirkwood & Son; Inspector of Works—John Watherston & Sons; Messenger—William Simpson.

CHAPTER LXVI.

PLACES OF MEETING—COLLECTION OF PICTURES.

WE have mentioned on page 47 that the Society held its early meetings in the Merchants' Hall.

At the General Meeting held on 11th January 1791, it was resolved, owing to the increasing prosperity of the Society, to purchase a hall for their meetings, and it was remitted to the Directors, with full powers to conclude a bargain. The Directors made choice of a house in No. 39, South Bridge, east side, then in course of erection, consisting of a hall and committee room, with the flat above as a residence for the hall keeper.

In 1807 the Society had become so numerous and influential, and their meetings, business, and objects greatly increasing and extending, that it was considered desirable and necessary that they should have more accommodation than their hall in the South Bridge afforded, where there was not sufficient room for the accumulation of papers, or models, or for the officers of the Society. After various consultations, the Society sold their hall in the South Bridge to the Edinburgh Library Society, and concluded a bargain for the purchase of the King's Arms Tavern, including the large room formerly used as an Assembly Room, and area belonging thereto.* The New Assembly Close,

* This house was originally built in 1766 for an Assembly Room. It was the third of the kind in Edinburgh. The first was situated in the West Bow, and was demolished in 1836. The second was in the old Assembly Close, and was destroyed on the occasion of the great fire in Edinburgh in 1824. According to Arnot's History of Edinburgh, the door of the third Assembly Room was so disposed that a stream of air rushed through it into the room, and as the footmen were allowed to stand with their flambeaux in the entry, before the entertainment was half over the room was filled with smoke almost to suffocation. There were two tea or card rooms, but no supper room. When balls were given, and after them supper, the table was laid out in the dancing room before the company met. Additional tables were set out

it may be remarked, was known as a place of fashionable resort long before the new town existed. It may be also noticed that the Commissioner to the General Assembly, with the permission of the Directors, held his levees in the Society's hall in the years 1808, 1809, and 1810. The Society remained here till 1813.

On the 12th of January of that year it was stated at the General Meeting of the Society that, as most of the members of the Society were then resident in the new town, the Directors were of opinion that it would be desirable to procure accommodation for the meetings of the Society there. The meeting fully approved of the suggestion of the Directors, and remitted to and authorised them and the hall committee to dispose of the Society's hall and premises in the Assembly Close, and further gave power to purchase or take a lease of premises in such other situation as they should find most suitable, having in view that the General Meetings could be held in some of the public rooms of the new town. The premises in the Assembly Close were accordingly disposed of in 1813 to the Commercial Bank. As the old Assembly Room was in some respects a historical building, it may be added that it was afterwards occupied by the Free Tron Church.

From 1813 to 1817 a house for the Society was rented at No. 28, South Frederick Street. In 1817 the Society purchased No. 50, North Frederick Street, and re-sold it in 1824. There being no hall at either of these two houses, the General Meetings of the Society, from 28th June 1813 to 5th July 1824, were held in the Physicians' Hall in George Street, the site of which is now occupied by the Commercial Bank of Scotland.

In 1824, the palatial Albyn Place Building was purchased, and the first General Meeting of the Society which

when room was made for them by the dancing being over. It was in consequence of these inconveniences that the present Assembly Rooms in George Street were begun in 1784, although they were not finished till 1787. On the removal of the Assembly Room to George Street, the house in the High Street appears to have been converted into an inn, by the designation of the King's Arms Tavern.

was held there took place on 11th January 1825. The property consisted of the whole of the centre house, No. 6, and a portion of No. 7, with extensive premises in the back area, which were at first used as model rooms, and afterwards, on the completion of the Museum at No. 3, George IV. Bridge, converted into writing chambers. The fine lofty hall at Albyn Place, consisting of two flats, was in 1854 converted into bedroom accommodation for the Secretary, and the half-yearly meetings were transferred to the hall of the Museum, the first General Meeting taking place there on the 12th of July 1854. The Directors and Committees continued to hold their meetings in Albyn Place till February 1862, when it was resolved that all meetings of the Board should be held in the Museum. The Committees continued to meet at the former place till 1866, when the property was sold, and the Society removed entirely to No. 3, George IV. Bridge—the present hall and chambers of the Society—the Society's collection of models, &c., having, as already mentioned, been handed over to the Museum of Science and Art.

A Standing Committee for the Hall and Chambers was added to the official list in 1855, when Mr Jas. Anstruther, W.S., was selected as Chairman. He acted till 1862, when Mr John Ord Mackenzie of Dolphinton was appointed.

The hall in which the Society holds its meetings is adorned by several portraits. Prominent amongst these is the fine portrait of John, fifth Duke of Argyll, President of the Society from its institution in 1784 till his death in 1806. This portrait, which is a copy of an original painting by Gainsborough, was made, by desire of the Society, at Roseneath in 1826, by Mr Colvin Smith. Another prominent portrait is that of Mr William Macdonald of St Martins, principal secretary of the Society from its institution in 1784 till July 1804; thereafter treasurer of the Society from July 1804 till his death in 1814. This portrait was painted in 1803 by desire of the Society. Another portrait is that of Mr John Hall Maxwell of Dargavel, C.B., secretary of the Society from January 1846 till May 1866.

This portrait, which was executed by Mr Gourlay Steell, R.S.A., in 1866, by desire of the Society, represents Mr Hall Maxwell on horseback in Edinburgh showyard, with an accompanying group of animals. Besides a portrait of Mr John Knox, first honorary member of the Society, there are engraved portraits of the second Duke of Sutherland, President from 1837 to 1841, and of Sir Neil Menzies of Menzies, Bart., honorary secretary from July 1838 till his death in August 1844. Nor should we omit to mention a marble bust of Mr Gilbert Innes of Stow, treasurer to the Society from July 1814 till his death in 1832. This bust, which was presented to the Society in 1843, is considered an excellent likeness, highly creditable to the artist, Mr Thomas Campbell.

On the walls of the hall, besides the above portraits, there are pictures of a number of remarkable animals which have won prizes at the Society's shows. Among Shorthorns there is a representation of the bull Belleville, which won first prize at Inverness in 1846, and which, in 1850, at Glasgow, won the sweepstake, entitling him to be regarded as 'the best bull of his time.' Another portrait of a famous Shorthorn is Mr Booth's cow, Bracelet, which carried the first prize at Berwick in 1841. This portrait was painted at Killerby by Mr Percy Forster, Kelso, in 1841. There is also the portrait of a Shorthorn ox which gained the first premium in his class at Edinburgh in 1842, when he was shown by Mr Dudgeon, Humbie, West Lothian.

Of Polled Angus, there is a portrait of a cow belonging to Mr Walker, Portlethen, which was painted in 1843 by Mr Gourlay Steell. There is also the portrait of an ox of the same breed, also painted by Mr Gourlay Steell. Of Galloways, there is the bull 'Squire Dacre,' winner of the first prize at Dumfries in 1870. There is also an ox, described as the Beltie Ox, from his having a white band round his girth, which was shown by Mr Patrick Dudgeon of Cargen at Dumfries in 1870, and highly commended.

Of Ayrshires there are many portraits, including the first prize bull at Glasgow in 1844; the first prize bull at

Perth in 1861, and first prize at Battersea in 1862; and the first prize bull at Inverness in 1839. There are two portraits of Ayrshire cows, one being the famous Collyhill, which won so many first prizes; the other being Elizabeth, winner of the first prize at Edinburgh in 1842. There is also the portrait of an Ayrshire ox, exhibited by Sir Neil Menzies, Bart., at Perth in 1829.

There are a considerable number of portraits of West Highland cattle. Amongst them is the first prize cow at Inverness in 1839; first prize cow (and calf) at Perth in 1861; also a West Highland heifer, bred by Sir Neil Menzies; and a West Highland bull, the property of Mr Malcolm of Poltalloch. The portraits of Highland oxen include one of the first prize pair at Inverness in 1839; and the first prize pairs at Perth in 1829 and at Inverness in 1831.

There is one portrait of an animal of that extinct race, the Fife breed. This is the four-year-old bull which won the first prize at Edinburgh in 1842.

Of portraits of Clydesdale stallions, one is winner of the first prize at Aberdeen in 1840; and another is winner of first prize at Dumfries in 1860, and at Battersea in 1862. There are also portraits of the Clydesdale mares which won first prizes at Aberdeen in 1840, and at Dumfries in 1860.

In addition to these specimens of cattle and horses of Scotch breeds, there are portraits of Hereford, Longhorn, and Devon cattle, and of Suffolk and Cleveland stallions.

The portraits of sheep include the first prize Cheviot tup at Aberdeen in 1840, and the first prize Cheviot wether at Edinburgh in 1842, the first prize blackfaced tup at Berwick in 1841, the first prize tup, ewe, and gimmer at Stirling in 1873, the first prize Leicester tup at Berwick in 1841, and the first prize Southdown tup at Dundee in 1843. There are portraits of a Braemoray tup and ewe, painted at Boyndlie House in 1845.

Many of the foregoing portraits were painted by Mr Gourlay Steell, R.S.A., animal painter to Her Majesty in Scotland, and for forty years connected with the Society.

CHAPTER LXVII.

MEMBERSHIP.

AT the institution of the Society in 1784 the membership numbered about a hundred and twenty-eight, who were declared original constituent members. All admitted after that year were chosen by ballot. As the Original Constituent Members comprise many names of eminence, we append a list, which we venture to think will be found of value. We also add some notes for identification or illustration :—

His Grace John, Fifth Duke of Argyll. President of the Society from 1784 to 1806.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland. She was born in 1765, and succeeded her father, the eighteenth Earl, in 1766. This Peerage is believed to be the most ancient in Scotland, having been created in 1228. The story of her parents' death is well known. They were buried in one grave in Holyrood Chapel. She married in 1785 George Granville, who in 1803 succeeded as second Marquis of Stafford, and was created Duke of Sutherland in 1833. She died in 1839.

The Right Hon. Hugh, Twelfth Earl of Eglinton. Born 1739, died in 1819. He took a lively interest in the Society's proceedings, and became an Extraordinary Director in 1785, and a Vice-President in 1789. Distinguished for his public spirit, and his patronage of the Arts and Sciences.

The Right Hon. Francis, Eighth Earl of Moray. Born 1737, died 1810. Acted as a Vice-President in 1785 and 1786. He occupied the chair at the General Meetings on 11th January and 26th July 1785, and 10th January and 24th July 1786; chosen an Extraordinary Director 1787, and in July of the same year the thanks of the Society were voted to him for his patriotic and spirited conduct in promoting the interests and views of the Society.

The Right Hon. Charles, Fourth Earl of Aboyne. Born 1726, died 1794. Elected a Vice-President in 1786, and an Extraordinary Director in 1789. He was succeeded by his son George, fifth Earl, who, on the death of his kinsman the Duke of Gordon, became Ninth Marquis of Huntly.

The Right Hon. John, Fourth Earl of Breadalbane. Born 1762, died in 1834. Elected an Extraordinary Director in 1785, and a Vice-President in 1788 and 1789. Created Marquis in 1831.

The Right Hon. John, Fourth Earl of Dunmore. Died in 1809, in the 78th year of his age.

The Right Hon. George, Fourth Earl of Glasgow. Born 1766, died 6th July 1843, being *the last of the declared Original Constituent Members.*

He was elected an Extraordinary Director in 1785, and a Vice-President in 1822.

The Right Hon. Francis Humberston Mackenzie, Lord Seaforth. His ancestor, the Earl of Seaforth, forfeited his estate and title for having been engaged in the Rebellion of 1715. The Earl's grandson repurchased the estates from the Crown, and was created a Peer. In 1783 Lord Seaforth succeeded to the family estates. In 1788 he was elected an Extraordinary Director.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas of Melville. He was Treasurer of the Navy, and afterwards Principal Secretary of State. In 1802 he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Viscount Melville, and died in 1811. For distinguished services to the Society he was made an Honorary Member 24th July 1786, and afterwards added to the list of original members.

The Right Hon. Islay Campbell, Lord-Advocate. In 1789 he became Lord President of the Court of Session, under the titular designation of Lord Succoth. The honour of a Baronetcy was conferred upon him when he retired from office 17th September 1808. He died in 1823. He served as a Director in 1784, a Vice-President in 1785, and an Extraordinary Director in 1787. In July of the latter year thanks were voted to his Lordship for his attention to the interests of the Society.

The Right Hon. Lord Macleod. Was the eldest son of the last Earl of Cromarty, who for the part he took in the Rebellion of 1745, was condemned to be beheaded, his title attainted, and his estates forfeited. The Earl's life was spared, but he was not allowed to live in Scotland. Lord Macleod, after being for some time a prisoner in the Tower of London, received, on account of his youth, an unconditional pardon. He joined the Swedish army, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General. He returned to this country in 1777, and with the consent of the King raised a regiment (the Macleod Highlanders). The services of Lord Macleod and his brother, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George Mackenzie, both in this and other countries, are well known. He was elected an Extraordinary Director in 1785, and became a Vice-President in 1788.

Lord Stonefield. John Campbell of Stonefield was elevated to the Bench 16th June 1763, and died 19th June 1801, having been thirty-nine years a Judge. He was elected a Director in 1784.

Lord Ankerville. David Ross of Ankerville, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. He was admitted an Advocate in 1751, was appointed a Principal Clerk of Session in 1763, and promoted to the Bench in January 1777 on the death of Lord Alemoor. He died at his seat of Tarlogie, in Ross-shire, on 16th August 1805, in the 78th year of his age. He was chosen an ordinary Director in 1784, and an Extraordinary one in 1787.

The Hon. General James Murray, M.P. General Murray was son of Lord George Murray of the 1745 Rebellion, and uncle to the Duke of Athole. In 1762, when Captain of the 42nd, he was wounded by a musket ball, and was in consequence for thirty-two years compelled to sleep in an upright position. He died in 1794, aged 72.*

* Another Hon. General James Murray lived at the same time. He was brother to the 7th Lord Elibank. His refusal in 1781 of a bribe of one million sterling for the surrender of Minorca is matter of history. The letter repudiating the bribe and the reply by the Duc de Crillon, are preserved in Burke's Peerage. He died in 1794, the same year as the General Murray who was a member.

The Hon. General Alexander Mackay. He was brother to Lord Reay, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland in 1780. He was chosen a Director in 1784, and died in 1789.

Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart. A banker of eminence in Edinburgh. His history is well known. Chosen one of the Directors in 1785, and a Vice-President in 1786. He died in 1806.

Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, Bart. He married in 1780 the eldest daughter of the twelfth Lord Sempill, and died in 1816. The present Sir Wm. Forbes is heir presumptive to the title now held by the Baroness Semphill.

Sir Robert Menzies of Menzies, Bart. He died in 1786, when the title reverted to his kinsman, Sir John, who became a member in 1791. Sir John died in 1800, and the title devolved upon his first cousin, Sir Robert, who, as one of the original constituent members, is afterwards referred to.

Sir John Lockhart Ross of Balnagown, Bart. He was a distinguished naval officer, and rose to the rank of Admiral. Was elected an Extraordinary Director in 1785.

Sir William Murray of Ochertyre, Bart. Was chosen to serve as a Director in 1784, and again appointed to the same office in 1789. He died in 1800.

Sir John Clerk of Penicuik, Bart. Elected a Director in 1785, and a Vice-President in 1789. Died in 1798.

Sir James Grant of Grant, Bart. Occupied the chair at some of the earlier meetings of the Society; was named a Vice-President in 1784; and, after promoting the objects of the Society in various ways, died in 1811.

Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Bart. Was nominated an Extraordinary Director in 1785, and an Ordinary one in 1786. He died in 1796.

Sir James Riddell of Ardnamurchan, Bart., and his eldest son, Thomas Milles Riddell. The latter died in 1796, and the former in 1797.

Sir George Munro of Poyntzfield.

Robert Arbuthnott, Secretary to the Board of Trustees for Fisheries and Manufactures in Scotland. Was elected a Director in 1784. He died on the 6th of November 1803, and was buried in Greyfriars Churchyard. His son (William Arbuthnott) was created a baronet by King George IV. in person, 24th August 1822, at the banquet given to the King by the Magistrates, where Mr Arbuthnott presided as Lord Provost of the City.

Alexander Baillie of Dochfour. Chosen to fill the office of Extraordinary Director in 1785, and of ordinary Director in 1787. He died in 1798, and was succeeded by his brother, Evan Baillie, M.P. for Bristol.

Henry Balneaves of Edradour.

Ewan Cameron of Fassifern. Afterwards Sir Ewan Cameron, Bart.

Robert Campbell of Monzie. Became a Director in 1784. His son, Lieut.-Colonel (afterwards General) Alexander Campbell, yr. of Monzie, was also one of the Original Members.

Donald Campbell of Sonachan. His son, Robert Campbell, late of Sonachan, became a member in 1802, and was for many years 'the father of the Society.' He was born in 1779, and died on 13th June 1877, in his 98th year.

Captain (afterwards General) Duncan Campbell of Lochnell. Attended the Jubilee dinner in 1833.

John Campbell of Airds. Elected an Extraordinary Director in 1785, and again in 1787.

John Campbell, W.S. Chosen a Director in 1784, and again in 1789.

Mungo Campbell, Edinburgh. Elected a Director in 1785.

Patrick Campbell, Royal Bank.

Robert Campbell of Achnish. Afterwards Sheriff of Argyll.

William Campbell of Duneaves. Named a Director in 1786.

William Campbell, junior, Advocate. Elected a Director in 1786, and died in 1787.

John Clerk of Eldin, son of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik, Bart. He was well known as the author of an Essay on Naval Tactics. Appointed a Director in 1784, and again in 1788. He died in 1812. He was an accomplished painter, and impressions from several of his plates were presented by his son, Lord Eldin, to the Bannatyne Club.

John Clerk, yr. of Eldin, Advocate. Afterwards elevated to the Bench, and sat as Lord Eldin. He became a Director in 1786, and from that period till his death in 1832, occupied various offices. In 1789, the gold medal of ten guineas value was voted to him for designing the device and inscription for the Society's seal, &c. He is said to have disinherited his brother William in favour of Mr Charles Ross, Advocate. Eldin afterwards became the property of Mr Alex. Robertson, Music Seller, Edinburgh; it now belongs to Mr Henry Moffat.

James Crawford, Commander (afterwards Captain) of the Cumbræ cutter.

William Creech of Creech. A well-known Bookseller in Edinburgh, and distinguished Writer. He died 14th January 1815.

Alexander Penrose Cumming of Altyre. Afterwards assumed the name of Gordon on succeeding to the estate of Gordonston. Created a Baronet in 1804. Was M.P. for Inverness Burghs.

George Dempster of Dunnichen, M.P. Was chosen one of the Extraordinary Directors in 1789. In 1790, he retired from Parliamentary duties, and devoted his attention to the improvement of the fisheries and the agriculture of Scotland. He published in the first volume of the Transactions a paper on preparing peat fuel. Two years after becoming a member of the Society, he purchased the estate of Skibo, but afterwards transferred it to his brother. He died in 1818.

Robert Donaldson, W.S. Named a Director in 1788.

Benjamin Dunbar, yr. of Hempriggs. Afterwards Colonel Sir Benjamin Dunbar, Bart., and succeeded in 1827 to the title of Lord Duffus on the death of his kinsman (James, fifth and restored Lord). In 1794, he was authorised to raise a regiment (the Caithness Legion), which was reduced in 1802. He died in May 1843, leaving the Earl of Glasgow as the only surviving Original Member.

Robert Dundas, yr. of Arniston, Solicitor-General. Elected an Ordinary Director in 1784, an Extraordinary one in 1786, and Vice-President in 1787. In 1789, at the age of thirty-one, Mr Dundas was appointed Lord-Advocate of Scotland and M.P. for the County of Edinburgh. In 1801, he was appointed Lord Chief-Baron of the Court of Exchequer. He died in 1819.

Francis Farquharson of Monaltry. Afterwards of Haughton. He was named a Director in 1787, and afterwards acted as Auditor of Accounts to the Society. He died unmarried in 1808.

James Farquharson of Invercauld. He was elected a Director in 1784, and died in 1806.

William Farquharson of Bruxie, Advocate. Afterwards of Monaltry. Elected a Director in 1785.

Dr Adam Ferguson, Professor of Moral Philosophy. When he resigned his Professorship in 1785, he retired to Manor in Peeblesshire, where he held a farm; but, finding the profession unprofitable, he soon gave it up. He died on the 22nd of February 1816, in the ninety-third year of his age.

Neil Fergusson, Advocate, of Pitcullo, and Sheriff of Fife. He was chosen a Director in 1784. He died 3rd July 1803. His son, Adam Fergusson of Woodhill, became one of the most prominent members of the Society previous to his leaving this country for Canada.

James Ferrier, W.S. Elected a Director in 1784.

Archibald Fletcher, W.S. Afterwards a member of the Faculty of Advocates. Elected a Director in 1787.

James Fraser, W.S. Afterwards of Gortulleg. Nominated a Director in 1784.

Simon Fraser of Faraline. Afterwards Sheriff of Inverness.

Charles Gordon of Pulrossie.

John Gordon of Carrol.

Robert Graham of Gartmore. He was Receiver General of Jamaica. Elected an Extraordinary Director in 1787. On the death of the last Earl of Glencairn in 1796, Mr Graham succeeded to the estate of Finlaystone, and assumed the name of Cuninghame in addition to that of Graham.

Colquhoun Grant of Kinnaird, W.S. Chosen a Director in 1785. He died in 1788.

Dr Gregory Grant, Physician in Edinburgh. Elected a Director in 1784, and took an active share in the proceedings.

Isaac Grant of Hilton, W.S. Acted as a Director in 1784, and again chosen to fill that office in 1788. He died on the 27th December 1794, aged 70 years. His monument in Greyfriars bears that in him the poor lost a friend, the rich a cheerful and facetious companion, and the world an honest man.

James Grant of Corrimony, Advocate. Named a Director in 1784, and again in 1788.

Captain William Haggart, Leith. Elected a Director in 1784, and subsequently took an interest in the Piping Competitions.

William Honeyman, Advocate. Afterwards Sir William Honeyman, Bart. He was elevated to the Bench, and sat as Lord Honeyman. Elected a Director in 1784.

James Horne, W.S. Afterwards of Langwell. Became a Director in 1789.

James Irvine of Kingcausie. Elected a Director in 1787.

John Knox, Author of Publications relative to the Fisheries and other improvements. Was elected an Honorary Member 2nd December 1784.

Archibald Macdonald of Sanda, Advocate. Named a Director in 1784.

Colin Macdonald of Boisdale.

Colonel John Macdonald. Afterwards of Huntfield.

John Macdonald of Clanranald. He was born in 1764, and died in 1794. He occupied the chair at the meeting in Fortune's Tavern on 9th February 1784, when the Society was instituted; and was at the same time elected a Vice-President.

Thomas Macdonald, W.S. Named a Director in 1786. Afterwards became a Barrister at Law, Temple, London.

William Macdonald of St Martins. Some account of his services to the Society is given under Chapter lxii., in the notes on Treasurers and 'Principal Secretaries,' both of which offices he filled.

Colonel John Macdonnell of Lochgary. Elected a Vice-President in 1784.

Dr Alexander Macdougall.

Allan Macdougall, W.S. Elected a Director in 1784.

John Macdougall of Lunga.

Patrick Macdougall, yr. of Macdougall. Named a Director in 1784, and died in October 1825.

William MacEwen, Writer, Edinburgh. Afterwards of Glenbogg. Elected a Director in 1789.

William Macfarlane, W.S. Became a Director in 1789.

Rev. Joseph Robertson M'Gregor. Elected along with the Rev. Dr John Tough as Chaplain to the Society in 1784. He was buried in Greyfriars Churchyard, where his son (Captain Macgregor of the 88th Regiment) erected a stone to his memory. *See under Chaplains.*

Aeneas Mackintosh of Mackintosh. He was created a Baronet by King George III. Named an Extraordinary Director in 1785.

Charles Mackintosh, W.S. Elected a Director in 1788. He died on the 26th November 1812, aged 71. His brother, John Mackintosh of Aberarder, commemorates his virtues on a stone in Greyfriars.

John M'Intosh, Accomptant, Royal Bank.

William Mackintosh of Aberarder, Advocate. Became a Director in 1785.

Alexander Mackenzie, W.S., of Seton. Elected a Director in 1784, and again in 1790.

Alexander Muir Mackenzie of Delvin. Created a Baronet in 1805, and died in 1835.

Henry Mackenzie of the Exchequer. He was the author of 'The Man of Feeling,' and numerous other works. He compiled the preliminary notices to the first six volumes of the Transactions. In 1800, it was resolved to present him with a piece of plate of the value of fifty sovereigns, as a mark of the sense which the Society entertained of the benefit derived from the assistance of his talents in different matters in which they were concerned. He was elected a Director in 1784, again in 1789, and subsequently.

John Mackenzie of Applecross.

John Mackenzie of Dolphinton.

Kenneth Mackenzie, W.S. Elected a Director in 1784, and again in 1790.

Donald MacLachlan of MacLachlan, Advocate. Elected a Director in 1784. Some account of his services is given under 'Principal Secretaries,' which office he held for some time.

Captain (afterwards Colonel) Murdoch MacLaine of Lochbuy.

John Maclaurin, Advocate. Named a Director in 1784. He was the friend of James Boswell, and reputed joint author with him of a Burlesque Poem, called 'The Court of Session Garland,' into which the names of various Judges and Advocates are introduced. He was admitted an Advocate in 1756, and was afterwards raised to the Bench, on which he sat for eight years, and

took the title of Lord Dreghorn from a small property he held in the parish of Colinton. He died at Edinburgh on the 24th of Dec. 1796, and was buried in Greyfriars Churchyard, where he erected a monument to his father, the famous Colin Maclaurin, Prof. of Mathematics, Marischal College, Aberdeen, and latterly in the University of Edinburgh.

Lachlan Maclean of Torloisk.

Donald MacLeod of Geanies. Afterwards Sheriff of Ross-shire.

Major General Norman Macleod of Macleod. He was the 19th laird. His son and successor, John Norman Macleod, was the author of a Report in the Transactions on improving the quality of kelp.

Bannatyne William MacLeod, Advocate. Elected a Director in 1784, again in 1789, and subsequently. Mr Bannatyne William Macleod was son of Mr Roderick Macleod, W.S. He was admitted an advocate in 1765. In 1788 he assumed the name of William Macleod Bannatyne of Kames. He was raised to the bench in 1799, when he took the title of Lord Bannatyne. On his retirement in 1823 he received the honour of knighthood. His residence in Edinburgh was Whiteford House, Canongate, where, says Dr Robert Chambers, he was for many years the only surviving specimen of the Old Town gentleman. He died 30th November 1833.

Francis M'Nab of M'Nab. The last of the M'Nabs of that ilk was Archibald, who died about the year 1860.

John M'Nab, W.S. Elected a Director in 1789.

Archibald M'Neill of Colonsay. Appointed Colonel of a Battalion of Argyll Fencibles, raised in 1799. Sold the estate of Colonsay to his cousin, John M'Neill, the father of the late Lord Colonsay.

John M'Neill of Gigha.

Alexander Menzies, one of the principal clerks of Session. Named a Director in 1784.

John Menzies of Culdares.

Robert Menzies, Inspector General of the Customs. Elected a Director in 1790. Afterwards (in 1800) Sir Robert Menzies of Menzies, Bart. He died in 1814, and was succeeded by his son, the late Sir Neil Menzies, who held the important office of Honorary Secretary to the Society. His grandson, Mr Fletcher Norton Menzies, is the present Secretary.

William Menzies, Solicitor of the Customs. Elected a Director in 1785.

William Morison, writer, Edinburgh.

Dr Alexander Munro, Edinburgh. Dr Munro was the eminent professor of anatomy of European fame, commonly called *Secundus*, to distinguish him from his father, the founder of the Medical School of Edinburgh, who died in 1767. He was succeeded in his professorship by his son, Dr Alexander Munro, *Tertius*, and died, in the 85th year of his age, on the 2nd of October 1817.

John Murray of Lanrick. Created a baronet in 1795. Resumed the original name of the family (M'Gregor), by Royal license, in 1822, and died the same year.

William Nairn, Advocate. Elected a Director in 1785. He afterwards succeeded his nephew, and became the fifth baronet of Dunsinane. He was elevated to the Bench, and sat as Lord Dunsinane. He died in 1811, when the baronetcy became extinct.

David Ramsay, publisher of the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*.

James Robertson of Lude. Elected a Director in 1786.

John Robertson of Chesterhall.

Lieut.-Colonel Alex. Ross. Afterwards Lieut.-General.

John Sinclair of Ulbster. Afterwards the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, having been created a Baronet on 14th February 1786. He was a great agriculturist, and founder of the Board of Agriculture. He was elected an Extraordinary Director in 1786; and again to the same office in 1789; and afterwards held various offices. He died 21st December 1835.

Archibald M'Arthur Stewart of Ascog, Advocate.

Lt.-Col. Sutherland of Dunrobin.

David Steuart, Banker, Edinburgh. He was the original Treasurer to the Society, and his services are noticed under that head. He had previously filled the office of Lord Provost of Edinburgh; and was elected a Vice-President in 1784.

John Stuart, Sheriff-Substitute of Edinburgh.

Robert Stewart, Writer, Edinburgh. Elected a Director in 1789.

Thomas Stewart, Secretary, Old Bank. This was a name long given to the Bank of Scotland. Before the erection of the present building, the Bank's office was in what has long been called 'Old Bank Close.'

Rev. Dr John Tough. Elected Chaplain in 1784, along with the Rev. Joseph Robertson M'Gregor. *See under Chaplains.*

Alexander Fraser Tytler of Balnain, Advocate. Mr Fraser Tytler was called to the bar in 1770; in 1780, he was appointed Professor of Universal History in the University of Edinburgh; in 1790, he was appointed Judge Advocate of Scotland; in 1792 he succeeded to the estate of Woodhouselee; and in 1801, on the death of Lord Stonefield (before referred to), he was appointed to succeed him, and took his seat as Lord Woodhouselee. He was elected a Director in 1784. He died on 5th January 1813.

Thomas Wilson, Advocate.

In 1816, the number of original constituent members had diminished to 39; in 1833, it came down to 10; and in 1841, it was reduced to only 2: namely, the Earl of Glasgow and Lord Duffus, who both died in 1843.

The first member of the Royal Family who joined the Society was the Duke of Sussex and Earl of Inverness in 1806. The Duke of York and Albany was elected in 1824, and the late Duke of Cambridge in 1838. All these were admitted as ordinary members. The Prince Consort (then Prince Albert) was elected an honorary member in 1841, and the Prince of Wales in 1864. As already stated, Her Majesty the Queen was at her own request elected an ordinary member in 1872, and the Prince of Wales became an ordinary member in 1873.

Lady Members.

It has already been noticed that the first noble lady to join the ranks of the Society was the Countess of Suther-

land. Her example was followed in 1805 by the Right Hon. Flora, Countess of Loudoun and Moira. In 1809, Lady Preston Baird of Ferntower; in 1816, the Right Hon. Lady Hood Mackenzie of Seaforth; and at the July meeting of the same year, Mrs Macleod of Macleod were elected. Mrs Macleod was proposed by Mr (afterwards Sir Walter) Scott, seconded by Mr Henry Mackenzie, and supported by Lord Bannatyne. In 1824, the Right Hon. Lady Gwydir and the Right Hon. Baroness Keith were admitted, and in 1832, Lady Mackenzie of Gairloch. In 1834, four noble ladies came forward. These were the Duchesses of Gordon, Argyll, Montrose, and Sutherland. In 1835, Her Grace the present Duchess of Buccleuch was added. In 1838, the Marchioness of Breadalbane; in 1839, the Hon. Lady Menzies of Menzies; in 1840, the Countess of Mansfield and the Hon. Lady Abercromby of Birkenbog and Netherlaw; in 1841, the Right Hon. Lady Glenlyon (now the Duchess Dowager of Athole), and the Right Hon. Lady Anne Mackenzie of Scatwell; in 1864, Mrs Ferguson Blair of Inchmartine (now the Hon. Mrs Arbuthnott); and in 1870, Miss (now the Right Hon. Baroness) Burdett Coutts.

Honorary Members.

The Society had power, by its Charter of 1787, to elect Honorary or free Members, and by the Charter of 1834 it has authority to elect twenty Honorary Members resident in the United Kingdom.

Besides Mr John Knox and Viscount Melville, referred to under Original Members, the Society has during the ninety-five years of its existence elected several Honorary Members. Among these the following may be noticed:

In 1786, Henry Beaufoy, M.P., Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons on Fisheries, who distinguished himself as a friend to this country.

In 1793, the Rev. Dr John Kemp, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and Secretary of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, for his laborious investigation in the several tours he made through the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, with the view of promoting the interest of religion and a spirit of industry amongst the inhabitants.

In 1794, the Rev. Dr John Walker, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, was elected, as an additional mark of the Society's approbation of the different Essays given in by him on Agriculture and other

subjects, and for the attention paid by him to the interests and improvements of the Highlands.

In 1795, Sir David Ogilvie of Barras, Bart., for obtaining a proper person for superintending and directing the operation of draining and watering meadow ground, by which means very extensive improvements had been made in England, particularly in raising grass crops, and which it was the intention of the Society to encourage and extend to this country.

In 1796, the Rev. Dr John Smith, Campbeltown, as a mark of approbation for the communications made by him on different subjects.

In 1797, John Home, Esq. This name stands on the lists without any designation. It was included in the list for 1807, but disappears from those published afterwards. It can be no other than the author of *Douglas*, who died in 1808.

In 1798, the Right Hon. Viscount Duncan, as a mark of the high sense entertained of the very distinguished and important services which his perseverance, skill, and gallant conduct had rendered, not only to this country, but to the British Empire at large.

In 1798, Isaac Hawkins, M.P., on account of attention paid to this part of the Kingdom, particularly his assiduous attention in regard to the Salt Laws.

In 1800, the Rev. Dr John Stewart, Luss, and the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Moulin, for their exertions for the preservation of the Gaelic language—the first by his translation of the Bible into Gaelic, and the latter by a Grammar of the Gaelic language.

In 1801, the Rev. James MacLagan, minister of Blair Athole, for communications made by him connected with the history, antiquity, and poetry of the Highlands.

In 1801, Lt.-General Charles Valency, Vice-President, and the Rev. Dr Lyster, Secretary of the Dublin Society—that great and extensive institution having opened a communication with the Highland Society, and elected its President and Principal Secretary honorary members, by which means it was hoped much mutual benefit would result to both in promoting and facilitating useful discoveries and improvements which fall within the scope of both Societies.

On the same occasion, Nicholas Vansittart, M.P., one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, for his zeal and attention with respect to the Herring Fishery and Salt Laws.

In 1810, William Smith, M.P., for promoting the improvements and interests of this part of the United Kingdom, particularly in his capacity of one of the Parliamentary Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges.

In 1812, the Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Meath, a Prelate distinguished in his own country for promoting Agriculture and other improvements. The Bishop was at the time residing in Edinburgh.

In 1815, Field Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington; and on the same occasion Field Marshal His Excellency Prince Blucher.

In 1837, the Duke of Bedford; the Marquis of Chandos (afterwards Duke of Buckingham and Chandos); Earl Spencer; Earl Talbot; Lord Western; Thomas William Coke of Holkham Hall; John Heathcoat, M.P. for Tiverton, inventor of steam plough; Marquis of Lansdowne; and Marquis of Downshire.

In 1840, Humphrey Gibbs, Hon. Secretary of Smithfield Club, London.

In 1841, the Duke of Leinster, then President of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland; and Dr John Forbes Royle, of the East India House, in charge of the correspondence relating to the vegetable productions of India.

Honorary Associates.

By the Charter of 1834 the Society has power to elect as Honorary Associates, not exceeding twenty in number, persons resident abroad not subjects of Her Majesty who may have been benefactors to the Society, or who are distinguished for their skill in art or science. The following have been elected :

In 1836, His Highness the Prince Esterhazy of Hungary ; the Duc Decazes, Peer of France, President of the Council of Agriculture ; the Baron de Sylvestre, Member of the Institute, Perpetual Secretary of the Royal and Central Society of Agriculture, Paris ; Michel von Blandon, St Petersburg, a Russian gentleman who had been remarkable for introducing extensive agricultural improvements on his own estate, and for being thoroughly acquainted with the agriculture and horticulture of Russia ; Emanuel de Fellenberg of Hofwyl, Switzerland.

In 1839, Andrew Stephenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London, from the United States of America.

In 1856, His Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.

(All the above gentlemen are dead.)

In 1874, Ferdinand August Dahl, Aas, Christiana ; and Christain Holst, Norwegian Court Paymaster.

Members.

In 1787 the membership of the Society numbered 160 ; in 1799 it was 500 ; in 1803 it was 750 ; in 1807 it was 925 ; in 1816 it was 1109 ; in 1820 it was 1212 ; in 1824 it was 1461 ; in 1829 it was 1719 ; in 1833 it was 1855 ; in 1853 it was 2858 ; in 1863 it was 3910 ; in 1873 it was 4205 ; in 1875 it was 4618 ; now (1879), as already stated, it is above 4900. The number of members admitted since the foundation is 11,477 ; and the following table shows the half-yearly admissions of members since the institution of the Society :

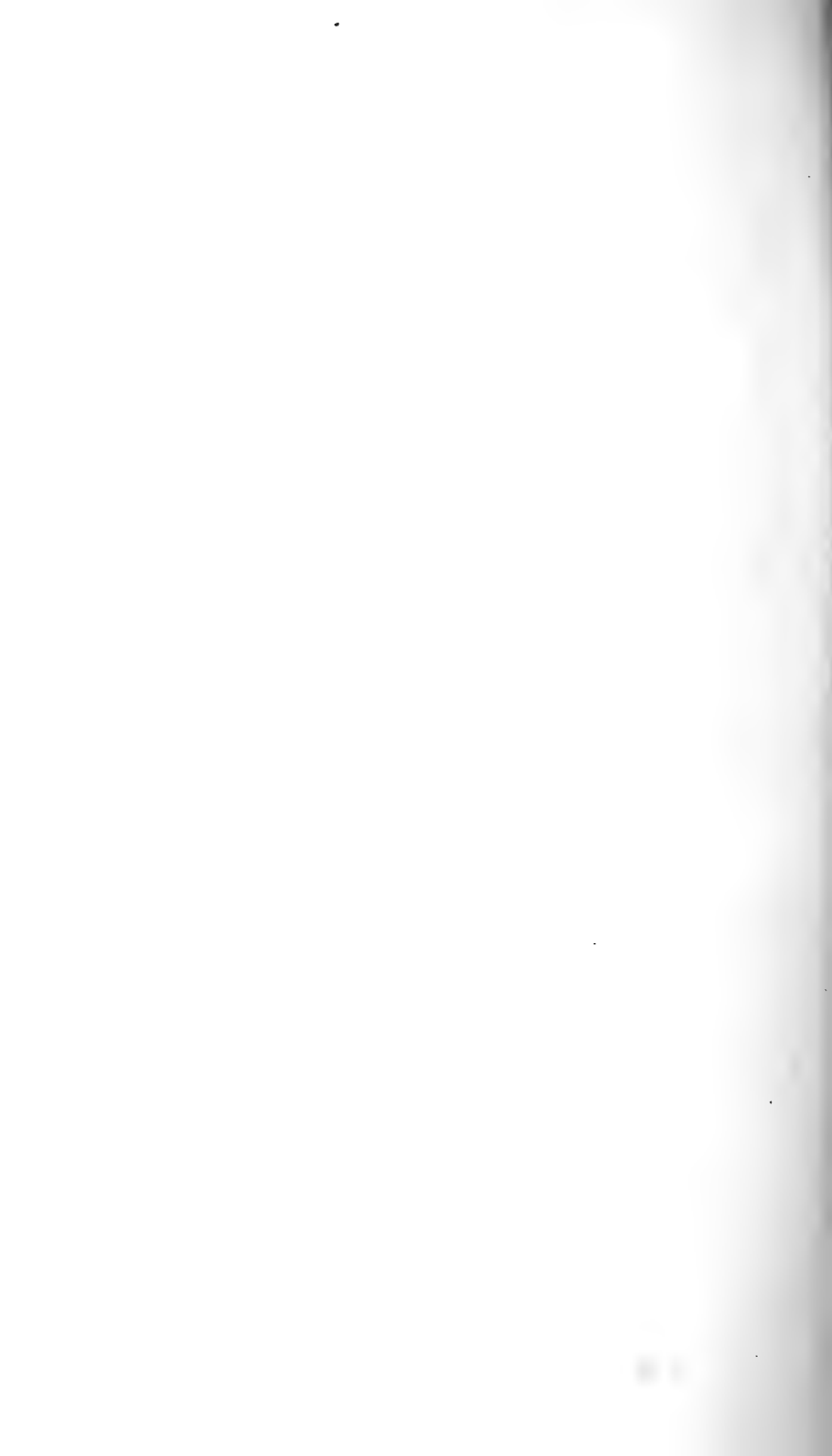
1784—Original Members.....	128	1791—January 11.....	10
1785—During the year.....	8	July 8.....	10— 20
1786—January 10.....	5	1792—January 10.....	16
July 24.....	12— 17	June 29.....	15— 31
1787—January 9.....	17	1793—January 8.....	30
July 27.....	14— 31	June 1.....	15— 45
1788—January 8.....	9	1794—January 14.....	13
July 25.....	7— 16	June 27.....	7— 20
1789—January 13.....	12	1795—January 13.....	9
August 1.....	23— 35	June 22.....	17— 26
1790—January 12.....	7	1796—January 13.....	18
July 9.....	8— 15	July 4.....	19— 37

1797—January 10.....23	1822—January 8.....41
July 3.....19— 42	July 1.....28— 69
1798—January 9.....31	1823—January 14.....65
July 2.....20— 51	July 7.....35—100
1799—January 8.....38	1824—January 13.....71
July 1.....23— 61	July 5.....35—106
1800—January 14.....37	1825—January 11.....49
June 30.....45— 82	July 4.....44— 93
1801—January 13.....38	1826—January 10.....83
June 29.....38— 76	June 26.....22—105
1802—January 12.....44	1827—January 9.....59
June 28.....37— 81	July 9.....24— 83
1803—January 11.....56	1828—January 9.....62
June 27.....31— 87	July 7.....37— 99
1804—January 10.....44	1829—January 13.....58
July 2.....32— 76	June 29.....37— 95
1805—January 8.....40	1830—January 12.....51
June 24.....32— 72	June 28.....24— 75
1806—January 14.....31	1831—January 11.....51
June 30.....35— 66	July 4.....27— 78
1807—January 13.....36	1832—January 10.....37
June 29.....24— 60	July 2.....31— 68
1808—January 12.....28	1833—January 9.....63
June 27.....21— 49	July 8.....54—117
1809—January 10.....37	1834—January 14.....61
June 26.....38— 75	July 7.....39—100
1810—January 9.....34	1835—January 13.....50
July 2.....21— 55	July 6.....53—103
1811—January 8.....26	1836—January 12.....61
July 1.....11— 37	June 27.....40—101
1812—January 14.....22	1837—January 10.....38
June 29.....20— 42	July 3.....38— 76
1813—January 12.....22	1838—January 9.....58
June 28.....40— 62	July 9.....177—235
1814—January 11.....29	1839—January 8.....75
July 2.....16— 45	July 8.....123—198
1815—January 10.....17	1840—January 14.....75
July 3.....13— 30	June 23.....46—121
1816—January 9.....24	1841—January 12.....71
July 1.....23— 47	June 29.....63—134
1817—January 14.....31	1842—January 11.....43
June 30.....26— 57	July 5.....75—118
1818—January 13.....38	1843—January 10.....61
July 8.....15— 53	July 4.....63—124
1819—January 12.....53	1844—January 9.....38
June 28.....36— 89	July 2.....110—148
1820—January 11.....28	1845—January 14.....52
July 10.....30— 58	July 8.....39— 91
1821—January 9.....43	1846—January 13.....44
July 2.....37— 80	July 7.....65—109

1847—January 12.....44	1866—January 17.....40
June 30.....54— 98	June 6..... 7— 47
1848—January 11.....38	1867—January 16.....35
July 19.....90—128	June 19.....72—107
1849—January 10.....51	1868—January 15.....55
July 11.....49—100	June 24.....104—159
1850—January 8.....32	1869—January 20.....75
June 12.....159—191	June 23.....140—215
1851—January 14.....83	1870—January 19.....89
July 9.....51—134	June 22.....143—232
1852—January 13.....61	1871—January 18.....60
July 7.....104—165	June 21.....194—254
1853—January 11.....59	1872—January 17.....105
July 13.....80—139	June 19.....129—234
1854—January 10.....123	1873—January 15.....78
July 12.....152—275	June 25.....196—274
1855—January 9.....78	1874—January 21.....95
July 11.....87—165	June 17.....135—230
1856—January 8.....54	1875—January 20.....92
July 9.....45— 99	June 16.....189—281
1857—January 13.....92	1876—January 19.....124
July 8.....332—424	June 14.....133—257
1858—January 13.....80	1877—January 17.....87
July 28.....195—275	June 13.....189—276
1859—January 19.....115	1878—January 16.....121
June 29.....118—233	June 5.....196—317
1860—January 18.....153	1879—January 15.....91
June 27.....51—204	June 18.....109—200
1861—January 16.....77	.....
June 19.....141—218	..... 11445
1862—January 15.....56	<i>Diploma Free-life Members.</i>
June 4.....70—126	1873.....21
1863—January 21.....147	1874..... 3
June 24.....109—256	1875..... 4
1864—January 20.....111	1876..... 4
June 22.....102—213	1877..... 1
1865—January 18.....101	1878..... 8
June 28.....120—221	1879..... 5— 46

Total number of Members admitted, ... 11491

The oldest members of the Society at present are: John Mackinlay, Whitehaven, admitted in 1818; the Earl of Wemyss and March, and John Whyte Melville of Bennoch, Convener of Fifeshire, admitted in 1819; and A. T. F. Fraser of Abertarff admitted in 1820.



APPENDIX.

AWARDS AT DISTRICT COMPETITIONS.

BULLS AND HEIFERS.

FROM 1790 TO 1847.

THE awards of 1789 are given in text, pages 113, 114. The premiums were for bulls only up to 1807, when premiums for heifers were added.

1790. *District of Argyll or Inveraray*—1st premium to Donald Roy M'Vicar, Colin Campbell, John M'Arthur, Duncan Bell, Archd. Campbell, Alex. M'Intyre, Archd. M'Phedran, Alex. Bell, Archd. M'Vicar, Dougald Bell, and others, tenants in Kenmore, parish of Glenaray; 2nd to John Munro, Archd. M'Vicar, Malcolm Munro, Archd. Munro, Peter Clerk, Angus Sinclair, Neil M'Vicar, Alex. Morrison, Dugald M'Vicar, Neil Munro, Angus Campbell, and Duncan Ferguson, in Auchnagoul, parish of Glenaray. *District of Lorne*—Gold medal to Captain Neil Campbell, Melford. 1st premium in the class of small tenants to the tenants of Auchinreer, the property of Mr Campbell of Barcaldine; 2nd to the tenants of Clachadow, the property of Mr Campbell of Lochnell. *Mull*—1st premium to the tenants of Killeen, Kintyre: 1 Neil Campbell, tacksman of Lephincorrach; 2 Neil Campbell, tenant of Auchincorvie. *Cowal*—1 Tenants of Glenshellish; 2 Tenants of Duilleter. *Islay*—1 John Currie, Octavoulen; 2 Hugh Mackay, Kilbranan. *Ardnamurchan*—1 Tenants of Ormsigmore; 2 Tenants of Killimore.

1791. *Inveraray*—1 Peter Mackellar, Archibald Mackillip, Dugald Bell, and Neill M'Arthur, Durrin; 2 Archd. MacArthur, John M'Intyre, John M'Arthur, Duncan M'Killip, Malcolm M'Kellar, Peter M'Kellar, and Donald M'Ewen, Ardchonnell. *Lorne*—Gold medal to Alexander Campbell, Kinlochlauch. 1st premium in the class of small tenants to the tenants of Clachandon; 2nd to the tenants of Achchard. *Cowal*—1 Donald Jamieson, Dugald Ferguson, John Clark, and Patrick M'Kellar, Craigmore; 2 Alexander Macdougall, Duncan Dougall, Alexander Martin, John M'Callum, and Duncan M'Callum, Ardno. *Islay*—1 Hugh M'Taggart, Corsapoll; 2 Charles M'Diarmid, Easter Ellister.

1792. *First district of Perthshire, including Dumbarton and Stirlingshires*—1 Alex. and John Macdonald, Tomnascriden; 2 John and Peter M'Ewan, John Walker, and Duncan MacVourich, Cragantolm, Killin. *Second district of Perthshire*—1 Duncan Campbell, Carie, Fortingal; 2 Duncan M'Diarmid, Kynachan, Dull; 3 John Macnaughton, Moulin. *Third district of Perthshire, including Forfarshire*—1 Alexander Webster, Farmertown, Fearn, Forfarshire.

1793. *First district of Perth*—1 John Campbell, Borland, Killin ; 2 John Mackinlay, senior and junior, Ardwellary, Callander ; 3 Donald M'Martin, Donald Brown, Widow Brown, Duncrook, Kenmore. *Third district of Perth, including Forfar*—Gold medal to Alex. Webster, Farmertown ; 1st premium to John Gordon, Caldham, Clova ; 2nd Wm. Robertson, Bellatly, Glenisla.

1794. *First district of Perthshire, &c.*—Gold medal to Wm. Campbell, tacksman of Beinmore ; 1st premium to Robert and Duncan Stewart, Glenfinlas ; 2 John Mackinlay, senior and junior, Ardwellary. *Second district*—Gold medal to John M'Naughton, Faskally ; 1 James Fraser, Bonscaid ; 2 Alex. M'Naughton, Faskally. *Third district*—Gold medal to Alexander Caithness, Stamford ; 1 Charles Christson, Corniscorn ; 2 Thomas Stanton, Inshon.

1795. *Districts of Fort Augustus, Aviemore, Inverness, and Isle of Skye*—The general premium, being a gold medal or piece of plate of ten guineas value, was adjudged to John Murchison, tacksman of Beolary, in Glenelg, and the district premiums as follows, viz.—the 1st premium, *Fort Augustus district*, to Captain Alex. Fraser, tacksman of Bunchgibeg ; 2nd Thomas Fraser, tacksman of the Hill of Dunchar, county of Stratharich. The 1st premium, *Aviemore district*, to Captain James Grant, tacksman of Ballintomb ; 2nd Finlay Macpherson, tacksman of Ballimore. The 1st premium, *Inverness district*, to Alexander MacDilvra, tenant in Dabbiat, county of Strathnairn ; 2nd Alex. M'Arthur, tacksman of Polnaich, in the parish of Calder or Cawdor. The 1st premium, *Isle of Skye district*, to James Stewart, tacksman of Craickinish, parish of Braccadale ; 2nd Kenneth Macleod, tacksman of Swordale, parish of Durinish, Skye.

1796. *Districts in the Counties of Inverness, &c.*—*First district*—The general premium of fifteen guineas to Duncan Campbell of Inverscadale. 1st premium for the *Fort Augustus district* to John Mackay, tacksman of Coul-nach ; 2nd Captain Allan Grant at Inverwick, Glenmorrison. 1st premium for the *Aviemore district* to John Grant, Kinshirclay, Duthil ; 2nd Peter Fraser, in Rychallich, Abernethy. 1st premium for the *Third or Inverness district* to William Fraser, tacksman of Ardchulk ; 2nd William Clark, tacksman of Dores. 1st premium in the *Fourth district* to John Murray, tenant in Ebost, parish of Braccadale ; 2nd Donald Nicholson, tenant in Toutrome, parish of Portree.

1797. *Fort-William district*—1 Findlay MacCallum, tenant in Cross ; 2 Alex. M'Vicar, tenant in Corleponate. *Glenelg district*—1 John Macdonald, tacksman of Bernera ; 2 Alexander Macleod, tacksman of Scalasaig.

1798. *Island of Lewis, Ross-shire*—1 Rev. Alexander Simpson, minister of Lochs ; 2 Rev. Donald Macdonald, minister of Barvas. *Invergordon district*—1 Hugh Munro, of Teaninch ; 2 Charles Munro of Allan. *Bonar district, Sutherlandshire*—1 Captain William Munro of Achany ; 2 Major-General Baillie of Rosehall.

1799. *Loch Carron district*—1 Rev. Alexander Downie, minister of Lochalsh ; 2 Coll Macdonald of Achertyre. *Island of Lewis*—1 Allan Mackenzie, tacksman of Raarnish ; 2 James Robertson, Comptroller of the Customs at Stornoway. *Invergordon district*—1 Mrs Scobie, at Ardmore ; 2 Donald M'Leod of Geanies. *Caithness and Sutherland district*—1 Captain William Munro of Achany ; 2 Captain Sutherland of Uppat.

At a Special General Meeting held 17th February 1800, it was resolved to

suspend the usual routine of premiums for that year, and to apply the money in small premiums over Scotland, to encourage a certain description of the tenantry to cultivate and bring to market an early crop of potatoes.

1801. *Lewis*—1 The Rev. Colin Mackenzie, Stornoway ; 2 Major M'Iver, Stornoway. *Invergordon district*—1 Captain William Munro of Achany ; 2 Hugh Ross of Gladfield. *Caithness and Sutherland district*—1 Captain Sutherland of Uppat ; 2 Captain Munro of Achany. *Lochcarron district*—1 Murdoch Maclelland, tacksman of Achenlee ; 2 Rev. Alexander Downie, minister of Lochalsh.

1802. *Huntly district*—1st and 2nd premiums to the Marquis of Huntly : *The first premium was awarded for a branded bull of the Galloway breed.* *Kincardine O'Neil*—1 James Milner, Carnaveron, parish of Lochell ; 2 Mr Leith of Glenkindie.

1803. *Huntly district*—1 Marquis of Huntly ; 2 Theodore Morison of Bognie ; 3 John Thain, Drumblair. *Kincardine O'Neil district*—1 John Innes, Durris ; 2 Rev. Mr Farquharson, at Coldstone ; 3 James Milner, Carnaveron.

1804. *Huntly district*—1 Mr Leslie of Badenscoth ; 2 Alex. M'Cully, Botriphney ; 3 John Gardner of Smithstown. *Kincardine O'Neil district*—1 James Scott, farmer at Achath, on the estate of Castle Fraser ; 2 James Gibb, farmer at Bridge of Dye, on the estate of Blackhall ; 3 Alexander Gordon of Abergeldie.

1805. *County of Caithness*—1 Alexander Sinclair of Newton ; 2 Sir John Sinclair, Bart. ; 3 George Innes, in Brubster.

1806. *County of Caithness*—2nd premium to Alexander Cumming, Ratter.

1807. *Inveraray*—Bulls—1 John Turner, senior, tenant of Stuckgoy. Heifers—1 Duncan Campbell, Ballimeanach ; 2 Malcolm M'Kellar, tenant in Ladyfield. *Cowal*—Bulls—1 George Campbell, Ardtarig ; 2 Archd. Curry and John MacGlashen, joint-tenants in Invernaodir, Strachur. Heifers—1 and 2 John M'Dougall, Lettermay, Lochgoilhead. *Arran*—Bulls—1 Angus M'Killop, East Farm of Loch Ranza ; 2 Patrick Crawford, Machrie. Heifers—1 said Patrick Crawford ; 2 John Davidson, Knockan. *Dumbartonshire*—Bulls—1 John M'Auslan, Inverlaran ; 2 Parlan M'Farlan, Faslane. Heifers—1 Duncan Turner, Ballernock ; 2 John Campbell, Wester Lettruail.

1808. *Arran*—Bulls—1 Archd. M'Nicol, Balmichael ; 2 Angus M'Killop, East Farm of Loch Ranza. Heifers—1 Patrick Crawford, Machrie ; 2 Thomas Fullarton, Knowe, Dumbartonshire. *Dumbartonshire*—Bulls—1 Parlan M'Farlan, Glenmollachan ; 2 Alexander Campbell, Little Arden. Heifers—1 James Walker, Nether Inverouglass ; 2 Parlan M'Farlan, Faslane.

1809. *Dumbartonshire*—Bulls—1 Parlan M'Farlan, Faslane ; 2 Malcolm Turner, Douglas, Roseneath. Heifers—1 said Malcolm Turner ; 2 John MacAuslan, Inverlaran. *Arran*—Bulls—1 Archd. M'Nicol, Ballymichael ; 2 Patrick Crawford, Machrie. Heifers—1 said Patrick Crawford ; 2 said Archd. MacNicol. *Cowal*—Bulls—1 Alexander Macdougall, Ardno ; 2 Duncan MacLaren, Airdnangowan. Heifers—1 Mr MacLachlan, Lephinmore ; 2 John Macdougall, Lettermay. *Inveraray*—Bulls—1 John Turner, Stuckgoy ; 2 Duncan Campbell, Blairachurran. Heifers—1 Duncan M'Kellar, Stroneskar ; 2 Duncan Campbell, Ballimeanach.

1810. *Lorn*—Bulls—1 Patrick Macdougall of Macdougall ; 2 Duncan

Campbell, Inverawe. Heifers—1 Colin Macnab, Degnish ; 2 Donald Mac-tavish, Dalachellish. *Mull*—Bulls—1 Captain Alex. Campbell, Achnacroisk ; 2 Malcolm MacLauren, Chamberlain of Tiree. Heifers—1 and 2 James Maxwell, Chamberlain of Mull. *Morven and Ardnamurchan*—Bulls—1 Ewen Maclachlan of Laudel, Morven ; 2 Lieut. John Campbell of Ludidale, Morven. Heifers—1 and 2 John Maclachlan, Arivewlan, Ardgour.

1811. *Lorn*—Bulls—1 John MacAndrew, Ardmadie ; 2 James Macdiarmid, Corrilieaig. Heifers—1 Duncan Campbell, Inveraw ; 2 John Macintyre, Oleiglmainarry. *Mull*—Bulls—1 Archibald Campbell, Tracadale ; 2 James Maxwell, Aros. Heifers—1 said James Maxwell ; 2 Robert Stewart, Achada-shenaig. *Morven and Ardnamurchan*—Bulls—1 John Gregorson, Ardtorinish ; 2 Ewan Maclachlan, Lawdel. Heifers—1 Archibald Murray, Ardslnish ; 2 Allan Cameron, Inverscaddle.

1812. *Lorn*—Bulls—1 Hugh Stevenson, Oban ; 2 John Macandrew, Armady. Heifers—1 Gilbert M'Callum, Torvine ; 2 Duncan Campbell, Inveraw. *Mull*—Bulls—1 Donald Campbell, Ardnacross ; 2 Dugald Stewart, Fidin. Heifers—1 James Maxwell, Aros ; 2 Archibald Campbell, Tracadale. *Morven and Ardnamurchan*—Bulls—1 Thomas Ritchie, Glenhurich ; 2 Ewen Cameron and others, Ranachanmore. Heifers—1 John Maclachlan, Aryhud-law ; 2 Alex. Cameron, Achnanellar.

1813. *District of Long Island*—Bulls—1 Rory Macgillivray, Northtown ; 2 Duncan Shaw, Nuntown. Heifers—1 said Duncan Shaw ; 2 Allan Cameron, Lochmaddy. *Moidart, Morar, and Arisaig*—Bulls—1 Captain Archibald Macdonald of Rhea ; 2 John Macdonald of Borrowdale. Heifers—1 Donald Macdonald of Lochans ; 2 said John Macdonald. *Stratharrick*—Bulls—1 D. and D. Macgillivray, Bunchygavie ; 2 William Paterson, Dunchea. Heifers—1 Alex. Fraser, Dell ; 2 John Strathdee, Dares. *Wigtownshire*—Bulls—1 William Paton, Creechaw ; 2 John Gifford, Grange of Cree.

1814. *Long Island*—Bulls—1 Donald Stewart, Luskintire ; 2 Captain Allan Cameron, Lochmaddy. Heifers—1 Duncan Shaw, Nuntown ; 2 said Captain Allan Cameron. *Moidart, &c.*—Bulls—1 Peter MacIntyre, Kippoch ; 2 John Smith, Kincreggan. Heifers—1 John M'Donald, Borradale ; 2 Donald Macdonald, Lochans. *Stratharrick*—Bulls—1 Hugh Fraser, Belagan ; 2 James MacIntosh, Kinchyle. Heifers—1 Thomas MacIntosh, Erogie ; 2 Mr Fraser, Balinuilt. *North and East parts of Ross-shire*—Bulls—1 Archibald Dudgeon, Arbol ; 2 John Monro, Achinaclerck. Heifers—1 said Archibald Dudgeon ; 2 George Mackenzie, Meikle Tarrel. *District of Kyle, Ayrshire*—Bulls—1 Mr Hendry, Highfield ; 2 Mr Morton, Brownhill. Heifers—1 Wm. Pollock, Galston ; 2 Thomas MacClelland, Mauchline. *Wigtownshire*—Bulls—1 John Ross, Athruen ; 2 John Ross, Lochans.

1815. *Long Island*—Bulls—1 Archd. MacRae, Hushinish ; 2 Captain Alex. Cameron, Lochmaddy. Heifers—1 said Captain Alex. Cameron ; 2 Duncan Stewart, Luskintyre. *Moidart, &c.*—Bulls—1 Alexander Chisholm, Samlaman ; 2 Archd. Macdonald, Rhue. Heifers—1 John Macdonald, Borrodale ; 2 Coll Macdonald, Glenfinn. *Stratharrick*—Bulls—1 James Mackintosh, Kinchyle ; 2 Angus Fraser, Midtown. Heifers—1 Angus Cameron, Errogy ; 2 William Clerk, Dore. *North and East parts of Ross-shire*—Bulls—1 George Mackenzie, Meikle Tarrel ; 2 John Stewart, Logie. Heifers—1 Archd. Dudgeon, Arbol ; 2 said George Mackenzie. *County of Sutherland*—Bulls—1 John Mackay, Shiness ; 2 Captain Kenneth Mackay,

Torboll. Heifers—1 Major William Clunes, Crakaig ; 2 said Capt. Kenneth Mackay. *Gala Water, Mid Lothian*—Bulls—1 Mr Harper, Bowshank ; 2 Mr Harvey, Burnhouse ; 3 John Hogg, Howliston. Heifers—1 and 2 said Mr Harvey. *Wigtownshire*—Bulls—1 George Campbell, Auchinkibbert ; 2 Wm. Wallace, Balgown. Heifers—1 Mr Drynan, Knockiebay ; 2 Wm. Brown, Gilfillan.

1816. *North and East parts of Ross-shire*—Bulls—1 John Stewart, Logie ; 2 Thomas Dudgeon, Tiam. Heifers—1 said John Stewart ; 2 David Aitken, Rhives. *Sutherland*—Bulls—1 Capt. Robert Sutherland, Drummie ; 2 Capt. John Sutherland, Skibercross. Heifers—1 John Mackay, Shiness ; 2 Robert Sutherland, Coull. *Gala Water*—Bulls—1 Mr Hogg, Howliston ; 2 Mr Johnstone, Halltree ; 3 Mr Harvey, Burnhouse. Heifers—1 Mr Bryden, Stagehall ; 2 Mr Sibbald, Weatherston ; 3 Mr Bryden, Bankhouse. *Kyle*—Bulls—1 James Tod, Langholm ; 2 James Will, Tree Elgin ; 3 John Gibson, Crawfordston. Heifers—1 said James Tod ; 2 the Rev. Dr Stirling, minister of Craigie. *Rannoch*—Bulls—1 John Stewart, Cashlie ; 2 Colin Menzies, Glenlyon House ; 3 Duncan Macpherson, Camagouran. Heifers—1 Duncan Maclaren, Cambuseright ; 2 James Maclaren, Finart. *Island of Butc*—Bulls—1 Neill Bannatyne, Edinbeg ; 2 Andrew Campbell, Stewarthall. Heifers—1 John Smith, Windyhall ; 2 John Macnicol, Rue. *Island of Arran*—Bulls—1 Archibald Macnicol, Monyquill ; 2 Matthew Speirs, Clachang. Heifers—1 Pat. Crawford, Mauchry ; 2 James Granger, Clauchlands. *Strathspey*—Bulls—1 Rev. John Grant, Abernethy ; 2 David Cameron, Mullochard ; 3 Miss May Grant, Gartenbeg. Heifers—1 Major John Grant, Auchterblair ; 2 Geo. Gordon, Delbruiack.

1817. *Galawater*—Bulls—1 Mr Harper, Bowshank ; 2 Mr Dalgleish, Pirn ; 3 Mr Taylor, Hopepringle. Heifers—1 Mr Harvey, Burnhouse ; 2 Mr Brydon, Bankhouse ; 3 Mr Johnston, Halltree. *Rannoch*—Bulls—1 Captain Robertson, Currie ; 2 Duncan Maclaren, Camusericht ; 3 Alex. Macdougall, Braes of Foss. Heifers—1 Alex. Menzies, Chesthill ; 2 Daniel Sinclair, Dunan. *Alford*—Bulls—1 Alex. Jeffrey, Wellheads ; 2 James Whyte, Meikle Endovie ; 3 Robert Wilson, Balquharn. Heifers—1 William Smith, Terpersie ; 2 Alex. Gordon, Whiteside ; 3 Rev. James Paul, Tullynessle. *Upper district of Banffshire*—Bulls—1 James Falconer, Kinermony ; 2 John Grant, Carron ; 3 James Sim, Kilmaukly. Heifers—1 said John Grant ; 2 John Sim, Nether-ton ; 3 Lewis Beaton, Netherborlum. *Strathspey*—Bulls—1 Alexander Cumming, Docharn ; 2 Major John Grant, Auchterblair ; 3 George Cumming, Curr. Heifers—1 Captain John Grant, Birchfield ; 2 James Houston, Kirk-ton ; 3 James Cameron, Tullich. *Badenoch and Rothiemurchus*—Bulls—1 Representatives of the late Mr Macintosh, Kincaig ; 2 James Macnab, Laggan ; 3 Donald Macnab, Dalchullie. Heifers—1 Captain Macpherson, Biallid ; 2 John Campbell, Dell ; 3 Captain Clark, Dalvert. *Morayshire*—Bulls—1 James Souter, Collie ; 2 William Anderson, Drumbain ; 3 Alex. Young, Crosshill. Heifers—1 James Roy, Dundurcas ; 2 William Forsyth, Rose Isle. *Ross and Cromarty*—Bulls—1 Wm. Mackenzie, Contin ; 2 Hector Kemp, Comerey. Heifers—1 Major Forbes Mackenzie, Fodderty ; 2 said Wm. Mackenzie. *Sutherland*—Bulls—1 Major Gilchrist, Ospisdale ; 2 Mrs Mackay of Proncy ; 3 Captain Kenneth Mackay, Torboll. Heifers—1 James Duncan, Golspie ; 2 William Gilchrist, Wilkhouse ; 3 Dr William Ross, Cambusmore. *Bute*—Bulls—1 Alex. Maconnochie, Kerrytonlee ; 2 Archd.

Martin, Largiezean. Heifers—1 John Crawford, Killcattan; 2 Alex. Macdougall, Dunallunt. *Arran*—Bulls—1 Mr John Stodart, Glencoy; 2 David Inglis, Clauchlands. Heifers—1 Archd. M'Nicol, Monyquil; 2 said David Inglis. *Strath and Sleat*—Bulls—1 Neil Macgillivray, Breckish; 2 Donald Robertson, Harropole. *Portree, Snizort, and Kilmuir*—Bulls—1 John Macleod, Upper Tott; 2 Coll Macdonald, Primmore.

1818. *Rannoch*—Bulls—1 Alexander Menzies, Chesthill; 2 John Stewart, Cashlie; 3 Angus Cameron, Camaguran. Heifers—1 said Alex. Menzies; 2 said John Stewart. *Alford*—Bulls—1 the Rev. Dr George Forbes, Strathdon; 2 Mr Able, Nether Mains of Monymusk; 3 Mr Thom, Park of Cluny. Heifers—1 Mr Wilson, Bucharn; 2 the Rev. Mr Farquharson, Alford. *Upper district of Banffshire*—Bulls—1 Charles Stewart, Deskie; 2 William Green, Ruthrie; 3 Captain Charles Grant, Tombreckahie. Heifers—1 James Falconer, Kinnermony; 2 Captain John Watt, Nether Cluny; 3 said William Green. *Strathspey*—Bulls—1 Captain James Macdonald, Coulnakyle; 2 Captain John Grant, Congash; 3 Captain Patrick Cruickshank, Delrachynmore. Heifers—1 said Captain James Macdonald; 2 Captain John Grant, Auchernick; 3 John Hall, Ballintomb. *Badenoch and Rothiemurchus*—Bulls—1 Donald MacColl, Ruthven; 2 Donald M'Nab, Dalchully. Heifers—1 Lachlan Macpherson, Beallidmore; 2 Donald M'Barnet, Ballochroan. *Morayshire*—Bulls—1 Alex. Wilson, Dounduff; 2 Wm. Shaw, Rochoul; 3 Alex. Adam, Glenladerach. Heifers—1 Alex. Duffus, Millfield; 2 said Alex. Wilson; 3 Alex. Cruickshank, Pluscarden. *District in Ross-shire*—Bulls—1 Forbes Mackenzie, Fodderty; 2 Alex. Mackenzie, Wellington. Heifers—1 said Forbes Mackenzie; 2 Hector Kemp, Comrie. *Caitness-shire*—Bulls—1 Robert Brice, Tistel; 2 Alex. Dunbar, Scrabster. Heifers—1 John Strachan, Wester. *Dunblane*—Bulls—1 William Murdoch, Offers; 2 Donald Macdonald, Gorten. Heifers—1 Duncan Stewart, Brainchoile; 2 John M'Queen, Airneave. *Strathendrick*—Bulls—1 John Macadam, Drumquhopple; 2 Archibald Edmonstone, Ballewan. Heifers—1 James Freeland, Easter Cutter; 2 William Dobie, Gartcarron. *Island of Bute*—Bulls—1 Alexander Montgomery, Bruchag; 2 William Muir, Baron Park. Heifers—1 Dugald Mackillip, Kingarth; 2 Alex. M'Connochy, Kerrytonley. *Portree, Snizort, &c.*—Bulls—1 Coll Macdonald, Portree; 2 Malcolm Macleod, Portree. *Waternish, Durnish, &c.*—Bulls—1 Norman Macdonald, Murdoch and Angus MacRae, and Donald Maclean, joint tenants of Totaster; 2 Malcolm Macleod and other tenants of Milvaig. *Upper district of Aberdeenshire*—Bulls—1 David Abernethy, Mill of Strichen; 2 Geo. Watson, Castleton of Braemar; 3 James Gibb, Bridge of Dye. Heifers—1 Mr Lamond, Strathmore; 2 Peter Leslie, Knarhead of Corse.

1819. *Strathdon*—Bulls—1 Alex. Stephen, Farmtown; 2 James White, Meikle Endovie; 3 Robert Wilson, Balquharn. Heifers—1 said James White; 2 said Robert Wilson; 3 Charles Farquharson, Smiddyhill. *Upper district of Banffshire*—Bulls—1 James Sim, Kilnmaichlie; 2 Donald M'Intosh, Achriachan; 3 John Grant, Ruthven. Heifers—1 John Watt, Nether Cluny; 2 James Falconer, Kinnermony; 3 Peter Stewart, Blackhaugh. *County of Caitness*—Bulls—1 Alex. Dunbar, Scrabster; 2 Robt. Ryrie, Tister. Heifers—1 Captain David Henderson, Banniskirk; 2 Capt. John Henderson, Ainstier. *Upper district of Aberdeenshire*—Bulls—1 Samuel Gordon, Cluny; 2 Alex. Sanderson, Tomnakist; 3 John Ross, Wester Coull. Heifers—1 Rev. Mr

Brown, Coull ; 2 Rev. Mr Burnet, Maryfield ; 3 John Birse, Bodomend. *Dunblane*—Bulls—1 Wm. Murdoch, Offers ; 2 Donald M'Donald, Monachie ; 3 James Sands, Cardross. Heifers—1 James Edmund, Argaty ; 2 Donald M'Donald, Gart. *Strathendrick*—Bulls—1 John M'Adam, Drumquhaple ; 2 William Dobie, Gartcarron. Heifers—1 Robert Macgounie, Drumclach ; 2 Wm. Macadam, Kepculloch. *Melrose*—Bulls—1 Robert Arres, Rink ; 2 Geo. Anderson, Nether Barns. Heifers—1 Duncan Macdonald, Church ; 2 Chas. Erskine, writer, Melrose. *Island of Skye*—*Parishes of Strath and Sleat*—Bulls—1 John M'Innes, Haste ; 2 Farquhar MacRae, Linsinish. *Lewis and Harris*—Bulls—1 Donald Stewart, Luskintyre ; 2 Rev. William MacRae, Barvas ; 3 Rev. Simon Fraser, Stornoway.

1820. *Melrose*—Bulls—1 Mr Clapperton, Cadonlee ; 2 James Dun, Philipshaugh. Heifers—1 Charles Erskine, Melrose ; 2 Mr Murray, Buckholm. *Strathendrick*—Bulls—1 Miss Graham, Mugdock ; 2 John M'Adam, Drumquhaple. Heifers—1 Mrs Buchanan, Auchmar ; 2 Robert Logan, Blainayard. *Dunblane*—Bulls—1 Donald Macdonald, Monochil ; 2 George M'Kerrocher, Gartup ; 3 Donald Macfarlane, Millang. Heifers—1 James Smith, Newton ; 2 James Stewart, Ardconachrochern. *Weem*—Bulls—1 John Menzies, Pittinie ; 2 Alexander, John, and Duncan Macgregor, and John M'Dougall, Culdermore ; 3 James Kennedy, Pitnacree. Heifers—1 Donald Menzies, Glengowlandie ; 2 Peter M'Gillivray, Bulloch ; 3 Archd. M'Gregor, East Drummuchury. *Mullinearn and Blairgowrie*—Bulls—1 Representatives of the late Colonel John Robertson, Toldowrie ; 2 Donald Stewart, Dalnacardoch ; 3 John Farquharson, Mains of Strathloch. Heifers—1 said Donald Stewart ; 2 said John Farquharson. *Bracmar*—Bulls—1 George Gordon, Blelack ; 2 Alex. Middleton, Charleston of Aboyne ; 3 Mr Taylor, Meiklett. Heifers—1 Rev. Alex. Brown, Coul ; 2 Mr Gibb, Bridge of Dee ; 3 James Cameron, Balmoral. *Strathnairn and Strathdearn*—Bulls—1 John M'Lean, Coignascalan ; 2 Gillis M'Bean, Laggan ; 3 Lieut. Simon M'Queen, Morglen. Heifers—1 Donald Mackintosh, Dallomich ; 2 said John M'Lean ; 3 said Lieut. Simon M'Queen. *Inverness district*—Bulls—1 Mrs Marjory Grant, Dalshangie ; 2 Alex. Macdonald, Easter Inverchanich. Heifers—1 Captain Valentine J. Chisholm, Lakefield ; 2 Wm. Mackintosh, Clunbeg. *Caithness district*—Bulls—1 John Gunn, Deal ; 2 John Macdonald, Scorycleat. Heifers—1 Captain David Henderson, Banniskirk ; 2 Rev. Geo. Mackenzie, Olrick. *Lewis and Harris*—Bulls—1 Donald Stewart, Luskintyre ; 2 Alex. Stewart, Valamus ; 3 Dr Donald M'Aulay, Linshader.

1821. *Melrose*—Bulls—1 Duncan Macdonald Church, farmer, Easter Longlee ; 2 William Fletcher, Saint Sunarts. Heifers—1 George Anderson, Nether Barns ; 2 said D. M. Church. *Strathendrick*—Bulls—1 William M'Adam, Kepculloch ; 2 Walter Aitken, Dalmuir. Heifers—1 Archibald Edmonstone, Ballewn ; 2 John Buchanan, Cameron. *Weem*—Bulls—1 John Menzies, Pittinie ; 2 John Menzies, Glengowlandie ; 3 Archd. Menzies, Weem. Heifers—1 Alex. M'Naughton, Drumachary ; 2 Alex. Anderson, Inchgarish ; 3 said John Menzies. *Mullinearn and Blairgowrie*—Bulls—1 Capt. Gilbert Stewart, Allean ; 2 Lieut. Duncan Robertson, Dalnaheen ; 3 Wm. Stewart, Kinaldy. Heifers—1 Patrick Small, Dalreach ; 2 Thomas Watson, Spittal of Glenshee ; 3 John Stewart, Bonskeid. *Bracmar*—Bulls—1 William Renny, Letterbeg ; 2 William Taylor, Minkletts ; 3 Alex. Middleton, Tillyhardoch. Heifers—1 Rev. Mr Brown, Coul ; 2 John Tod, Finzean ; 3 said Alexander

Middleton. *Strathdearn and Strathnairn*—Bulls—1 Capt. Simon M'Queen, Corrybrough ; 2 Capt. Ewas M'Pherson, Garbole ; 3 Gillies M'Bean, Laggan. Heifers—1 Donald M'Lean, Dalmagavie ; 2 John Fraser or Barron, Aberarder ; 3 Donald M'Intosh, Dallomich. *Kilmorack, &c.*—Bulls—1 John Mackay, Shewglie ; 2 Lieut. Theodore M'Rae, Struy. Heifers—1 Alex. M'Callum, Bunchrew ; 2 Alex. Beaton, Allanmore. *Long Island*—Bulls—1 Duncan Shaw, Nuntown ; 2 Alex. Macdonald, Valley. Heifers—1 Allan Cameron, Lochmaddy ; 2 said Duncan Shaw. *Appin*—Bulls—1 Captain John Cameron, Ardsheil ; 2 Hugh M'Coll, Invernahyle ; 3 Lieut. Donald Cameron, Glackeriska. Heifers—1 said Captain John Cameron ; 2 said Hugh M'Coll. *Mull*—Bulls—1 Captain John Campbell, Ardnacross ; 2 Donald Campbell, Achnacraig. Heifers—1 said Donald Campbell ; 2 Jas. Maxwell, Aros. *Cunningham and Kyle*—Ayrshire Bulls—1 James Jack, Parktown ; 2 Robert Donald, Lintseedridge. Ayrshire Heifers (three years old)—1 James Wilson, Dykehead ; 2 William Weir, Titwood.

1822. *Mullinearn and Blairgowrie*—Bulls—1 John Farquharson, Straloch ; 2 John Campbell, Lick ; 3 Donald Campbell, Drumchorrie. Heifers—1 Captain Gilbert Stewart, Allan ; 2 Donald Stewart, Dalnacardoch ; 3 said John Farquharson. *Strathdearn and Strathnairn*—Bulls—1 Wm. M'Bean, Clovendell ; 2 John Barron, *alias* Fraser, Mains of Aberarder ; 3 Captain Aeneas Macpherson, Garbole. Heifers—1 Donald M'Intosh, Daltomich ; 2 said Captain Aeneas Macpherson ; 3 Wm. MacBean, Sleath of Strathdearn. *Kilmorack, &c.*—Bulls—1 James Laidlaw, Knocktin ; 2 Donald Macdonald, Bunloit of Urquhart. Heifers—1 said James Laidlaw ; 2 Finlay Macrae, Glencannich of Strathglass ; 3 Lieut. Theodore Macrae, Struy of Strathglass. *Long Island*—Bulls—1 Rev. Finlay Macrae, Ballaloch ; 2 Dr Alex. Macleod, Killipheder. Heifers—1 James Macdonald, Balranald ; 2 the said Rev. Finlay MacRae. *Appin*—Bulls—1 Hugh M'Coll, Invernahyle ; 2 Mrs Anderson, Glenslockdale ; 3 Captain John Cameron, Ardsheil. Heifers—1 said Hugh M'Coll ; 2 said Captain John Cameron ; 3 Captain D. Carmichael, Arduer. *Cunningham and Kyle*—Ayrshire Bulls—1 John Richards, Kilmaurs Mains ; 2 George King, Old Manse of New Mills. Ayrshire Heifers—1 Thomas Orr, Annandale ; 2 James Speirs, Underhills. *Carrick*—Ayrshire Bulls—1 John Findlay, Dunree. Ayrshire Cows—1 William Henderson, Guiltreehill. Three-year-old Ayrshire Heifers—1 John M'Clyment, Burnton. Two-year-old Ayrshire Heifers—1 William Todd, Mains of Dunure.

1823. *Long Island*—Bulls—1 Major James Macdonald, Askernish ; 2 John Macdonald, Scalpig. Heifers—1 James Macdonald, Balranald ; 2 Major Alex. Macdonald, Vallay. *Appin*—Bulls—1 Hugh M'Coll, Invernahyle ; 2 Donald M'Laren, Keel ; 3 Allan Cameron, Leckintuim. Heifers—1 said Hugh M'Coll ; 2 Duncan M'Coll, Lurignick ; 3 John M'Diarmid, Pollanach. *Mull*—Bulls—1 Donald M'Laine, Callachelly ; 2 James Maxwell, Aros. Heifers—1 Neill Campbell, Sunipoll ; 2 Donald Campbell, Achnacraig. *Cowal*—Bulls—1 Angus Fletcher, Glenshellish ; 2 Dugald M'Dougall, Auchnadunan ; 3 Duncan M'Conochy, Invernasdin. Heifers—1 Archd. Clark, Auchafour ; 2 Archd. White, Corrish ; 3 John M'Currie, Corriehanie. *Annandale and Eskdale*—Galloway Bulls—1 James Stewart, Gillenbrerigg. Galloway Heifers—1 Messrs Carruthers, Charlesfield ; 2 William Brand, Delmahelin. *Strathendrick*—Ayrshire Bulls—1 John M'Adam, Drumquhaple. Ayrshire Cows—1 Robert Ronald, Blairgaur. Ayrshire Heifers—1 Robert

Buchanan, Ballantow. *Upper and Middle Wards of Lanarkshire*—Ayrshire Bulls—1 Wm. Reid, Flemington. Ayrshire Cows—1 Samuel Peat, Brown-castle. Ayrshire Heifers—1 John Stodart, Cartland Mains. *Cunningham and Kyle*—Ayrshire Bulls—1 Wm. Kirkwood, Dykes. Three-year-old Ayrshire Heifers—1 John Richards, Mains of Kilmaurs. Two-year-old Ayrshire Heifers (not in calf)—1 Thomas Borland, Laigh-hill-house. *Carrick*—Ayrshire Bulls—1 Hugh M'Jannet, Drumshang. Ayrshire Cows—1 John Findlay, Dunree. Three-year-old Ayrshire Heifers—1 Hugh Reid, Cultizeown. Two-year-old Ayrshire Heifers (not in calf)—1 said John Findlay.

1824. *Cowal*—Bulls—1 Thos. Macfarlane, Lephinmore ; 2 Walter Black, Ardingtraive ; 3 Angus Fletcher, Glenshellish. Heifers—1 James M'Gibbon, Trouster ; 2 Archd. Clark, Auchafour ; 3 said Angus Fletcher. *Kintyre*—Bulls—1 John Paterson, Laggs ; 2 Donald M'Math, Craigs ; 3 Lieut.-Colonel John Porter, Drumore. Heifers—1 Dugald Sinclair, Kilchamaig ; 2 James Campbell, Killernan. *Lewis and Harris*—Bulls—1 Archibald Stewart, Vallimus ; 2 Miss Mary M'Iver, Aignish. Heifers—1 Alexander Stewart, Vallimus ; 2 Donald M'Aulay, jun., Linshader. *Annandale and Eskdale*—Galloway Bulls—1 Jas. Carruthers, Mains of Johnstone ; 2 Joseph Carruthers, Charlesfield. Galloway Heifers—1 James Brand, Dinwoodie Mains ; 2 John Graham, Newbigging. *County of Renfrew*—Bulls—1 George Harvie, Bender Bank ; 2 John Mitchell, Blackhouse ; 3 William Bartholomew, Millbank. Heifers—1 Robert Young, Townhead ; 2 Walter Alexander, Shalton ; 3 Robt. Carruth, Laigh Fulton. *Cumbernauld, &c.*—Bulls—1 William Stevenson, Alton ; 2 Malcolm Brown, Balcarroch ; 3 Alex. Gilchrist, Larbert. Heifers—1 said Malcolm Brown ; 2 Wm. Young, Woodend ; 3 George Gillies, Coniepark of Kilsyth. *Strathendrick*—Ayrshire Bulls—1 John Buchanan, Finnich. Ayrshire Cows—1 William M'Adam, Kepculloch. Ayrshire Heifers—1 David Dunlop, Craigton. *Upper and Middle Wards of Lanarkshire*—Ayrshire Bulls—1 James Newbigging, Poniel. Ayrshire Cows—1 Orlando Strang, farmer, parish of Kilbride. Ayrshire Heifers—1 Samuel Pate, Brown-castle. *Cunningham and Kyle*—Ayrshire Bulls—1 Archibald Young, Kilbride. Ayrshire Cows—1 Charles Dunlop, Kilnford. Three-year-old Ayrshire Heifers—1 Hugh Jack, Shewalton. Two-year-old Ayrshire Heifers—1 James Kirkwood, Gameshill. *Carrick*—Ayrshire Bulls—1 John M'Crorie, Attigun. Ayrshire Cows—1 Hugh Dunn, Maybole. Three-year-old Ayrshire Heifers—1 John Findlay, Dunree. Two-year-old Ayrshire Heifers—1 said John Findlay.

1825. *Cowal*—Bulls, 1 Thomas Macfarlane, Strachurmore ; 2 Archibald Clark, Auchafour. Heifers—1 Walter Black, Ardincaple ; 2 Duncan M'Laren, Clachan ; 3 Neil Black, Garvie. *Kintyre*—Bulls—1 Captain Charles Campbell, Askomell ; 2 John L. Stewart, Knockrioch ; 3 Duncan Colquhoun, Gri-anan. Heifers—1 Captain Hugh Stevenson, High Lossit ; 2 said Captain Charles Campbell. *Western District of Ross-shire*—Bulls—1 Francis A. Mackenzie, yr. of Gairloch, tenant in Isle of Ewe ; 2 Major F. Mackenzie, Fodderty. Heifers—1 said Captain F. Mackenzie ; 2 Alexander Mackenzie, Brae. *Fort-William*—Bulls—1 George Mitchell, Achdual ; 2 John Cameron, Corrychoilly. Heifers—1 said John Cameron ; 3 Donald M'Lean, Salachan. *Morayshire*—Bulls—1 James Macfarlan, Boghead ; 2 James Mitchell, Burnside. Heifers—1 William Anderson, Drumbain ; 2 John Stephen, Coullart Bank. *Lower district of Banffshire*—Bulls—1 George Wilson, Mill of Alvah ; 2 Rev. Wm. Stronach, Knock. Heifers—1 Major Tayler, Mains of Rothiemay ; 2

Rev. Walter Chalmers, minister of Deskford. *Annandale and Eskdale*—Galloway Bulls—1 James Murray, Georgefield ; 2 James Johnstone, Lochbow of Johnstone. Galloway Heifers—1 Christopher Henderson, Stidriggs ; 2 Messrs Carruthers, Charlesfield. *Renfrewshire*—Bulls—1 John Gilmour, Dykes ; 2 Wm. Finlay, junior, Boylston ; 3 Hugh Ferguson, Leitchland. Heifers—1 Andrew Strang, Hazeldenhead ; 2 Wm. Fleming, Fulwood ; 3 William Anderson, Cockles. *Cumbernauld*—Bulls—1 Robert Farrie, Balquhochan ; 2 Malcolm Brown, Balcarroch ; 3 Wm. M'Kean, Lumloch. Heifers—1 Robert Graham, High Possil ; 2 John Anderson, Smithstown ; 3 Malcolm Brown, jun., Crosshouse. *Western and Kirkcaldy Districts of Fife*—Fife Bulls—1 Mr Russell, Berron. Fife Cows—1 Mr Leslie, Goatmilk.

1826. *Kintyre*—Bulls—1 Captain Hugh Stevenson, Ballimenach ; 2 Robert Maxwell, Bellochgarre ; 3 John Breakenridge, Killeonan. Heifers—1 John Lorne Stewart, Knocknock ; 2 James Campbell, Killeonan. *Western district of Ross-shire*—Bulls—1 Major F. Mackenzie, Fodderty ; 2 H. Kemp (no designation). *Fort William*—Bulls—1 Robert Flyter, Inverlochry ; 2 Mr M'Dougall of Auchleck ; 3 George Mitchell, Auchendale. Heifers—1 Lieut. Alex. MacLachlan, Arihoulan ; 2 Wm. Cameron, Erracht ; 3 Mr M'Lean, Salachan. *Morayshire*—Bulls—1 Wm. Stewart, Westerfold ; 2 Charles Barclay, Inchtroom ; 3 Alex. Russell, Boggs. Heifers—1 Patrick Duff, Lochinvar ; 2 Rev. Geo. Cruickshank, Rothes ; 3 Colonel Grant of Findrossie. *Lower district of Banffshire*—Bulls—1 Wm. Stronach, Knock ; 2 Mr Smith, Pitgair ; 3 George G. Robinson, Kirkside. Heifers—1 Major Tayler, Rothiemay ; 2 John Smith, Moss-side ; 3 George Gillie, Alton of Carnousie. *Nithsdale*—Bulls—1 Mr Moffat, Barbuie ; 2 Alex. Gibson, Gilchristland. Heifers—1 John Harkness, Mitchelilacks ; 2 James Moffat, Nethertown of Colliestown. *Kirkcudbright*—Bulls—1 Mr Aitken, Auchlane ; 2 Mr Kirkpatrick, Hallmyre ; 3 Mr Blair, Borgue. Heifers—1 said Mr Kirkpatrick ; 2 Mr Brown, Ingleston of Borgue. *Renfrewshire*—Bulls—1 W. W. Finlay of Trees ; 2 Robert Carswell, Craig ; 3 David Hutchison, Green. Heifers—1 James Paterson, Greenhill ; 2 Robert Algie, Town of Inchinnan ; 3 Andrew Strang, Hazeldenhead. *Cumbernauld*—Bulls—1 Robert Cowie, Castlecary ; 2 John Anderson, Smithstone ; 3 Wm. Broak, Loanhead. Heifers—1 Wm. Jarvie, Gateside ; 2 James Hay, Currymire ; 3 Wm. Young, Woodend. *Kirkcaldy and Dunfermline*—Bulls (Fife breed)—Robert Russell, Balfarg. Cows—Rear-Admiral Moubray, Otterstone.

1827. *Western district of Ross-shire*—Bulls—1 John Denham, Dunglass ; 2 Major Forbes Mackenzie, Fodderty. Heifers—1 said Major Forbes Mackenzie ; 2 James Mitchell, Kinnairdy. *Fort William*—Bulls—1 Mr Smith, Gleneves ; 2 George Mitchell, Auchnadaul ; 3 Thomas Macdonald, Auchnasaal. Heifers—1 said George Mitchell ; 2 Capt. John Macdonell, Killihonate. *Morayshire*—Bulls—1 Captain James Macdonald, Culnakyle ; 2 Alex. Fraser, Wellhill ; 3 George Taylor, Ardgay. The awards for Heifers were not sustained. *Lower district of Banffshire*—Bulls—1 Andrew Longmore, Rettie ; 2 William Robinson, Kirkside ; 3 John Wood, Baldauid. Heifers—1 John Stronach, Muirfold ; 2 Major Tayler, Rothiemay ; 3 William Stronach, Ardmillid. *Nithsdale*—Bulls—1 Alex. Nivison, Burn ; 2 Alexander Gibson, Gilchristland. Heifers—1 John Little, Pennyland ; 2 Wm. Dalziel, Holm. *Stewartry of Kirkcudbright*—Bulls—1 George Cochrane, Barnboard ; 2 Alex. Brown, Clauchan of Girthon ; 3 Wm. Mure, Grange. Heifers—Robert

Brown, Argrennan. *Eastern district of Forfarshire*—Bulls—1 Robert Brown, Usan ; 2 Henry Stephens of Balmadies. Heifers—1 Wm. Mustard, Fithie ; 2 Wm. Wyllie, Mains of Edzell. *Districts of Morven, Ardnamurchan, &c.*—Bulls—1 Captain Robert Stewart, Kilmalvie ; 2 Mr Macnab, Auchrannach ; 3 Ronald Macdonald, Ardslnish. Heifers—1 Donald Macdonald, Drimintoran ; 2 John Macdonald, Auchinellan. *Districts of Arisaig, Morar, &c.*—Bulls—1 The Rev. Duncan MacCallum, Ardnafurran ; 2 John Maclean, Kenechrigan. Heifers—1 John Macdonald, Borrodale ; 2 Archd. Macdonald, Rhue. *The Islands of Shetland*—Bulls (Shetland breed)—1 John Ross, West Sandwich ; 2 Arthur Thomson, Kergord ; 3 Walter Halcrow, Fitch. Heifers (same breed)—1 John Linklater, Vinsgarth ; 2 said Arthur Thomson ; 3 Laurence Laurenceson, Ustaness.

1828. *Nithsdale*—Bulls—1 John Barber of Tarrirran ; 2 James Moffat, Nethertoun of Collieston. Heifers—1 James Dalziel, Druidhall ; 2 William Kennedy, Auchinnaught. *Stewartry of Kirkcudbright*—Bulls—1 Matthew Mitchell, Chapmanton ; 2 Robert Thomson, Chapleton ; 3 James Henry, Bishopton. Heifers—1 Robt. Brown, Argrennan ; 2 James M'Monies, Park. *Wigtownshire*—Bulls—1 Hugh Hathorn of Castlewigg ; 2 Mr Douglas, Barnseillie. Heifers—Mr Broadfoot, Poulton. *Arran*—Bulls—1 Archibald M'Nicol, Monyquil ; 2 Daniel Hunter, Corrygills. Heifers—1 Patrick Crawford, Machrie ; 2 John Davidson, Penlester. *Mid and Nether Lorn*—Bulls—1 Duncan, Barindroman ; 2 John M'Intyre, Clanmachrie. Heifers—1 Colonel Gregorson, Barnicarry ; 2 John M'Intyre, Balscreen. *Clackmannanshire*—Bulls—1 Mr Ritchie, Bowhouse ; 2 Mr Moubray of Cambus. Heifers—Count Mercer Flahault. *Strathendrick*—Bulls—1 Andrew MacEwan, Gowston ; 2 Walter Mouat, Gartfairn. Heifers—1 Andrew Chrystal, Dasherhead ; 2 John Buchanan, Finnich. *Kincardineshire*—Bulls—1 James Gibb, Hinhall ; 2 John Garland, Mains of Fordoun ; 3 David Mackie, Dilaley. Heifers—1 said John Garland ; 2 David Cowie, Mains of Haulkerton ; 3 Robert Thom, Castleton of Moneydynes. *Strathdon*—Bulls—1 John Ross, Meikle Toly ; 2 Mr Lamont of Pitmurchie ; 3 John Grassick, Mains of Glenbucket. Heifers—1 Mr Watson, Colquhonnies ; 2 John Forbes, Rivan ; 3 James Stewart, Belnidden. *Buchan*—Bulls—1 Jas. Bisset, Ardlaw ; 2 Mr Dingwall of Brucklay ; 3 Alexander Falconer, Artrochy. Heifers—1 Mrs Bennet, Mains of Crichtie ; 2 Crawford Noble, Mains of Inverugie ; 3 James Paton, Greenhill.

1829. *Eastern district of Forfarshire*—Bulls—1 Thomas Collier, East Mains of Rossie ; 2 John Molleson, Chapelton ; 3 The Hon. William Maule of Panmure, M.P. Heifers—1 George Neill, Borrowfield ; 2 William Mustard, Fithie ; 3 Alex. Bowie, Mains of Kelly. *Morven, Ardnamurchan, &c.*—Bulls—1 Donald Macdonald, Drunnatorran ; 2 Thos. Macdonald, Acheteny ; 3 Colin MacLachlan, Lauder. Heifers—1 Hugh Macdougall, Achlie ; 2 said Thomas Macdonald ; 3 said Donald Macdonald. *Moidart, Arisaig, &c.*—Bulls—1 John Maclean, Glenforslan ; 2 John M'Intyre, Keppoch ; 3 Alex. Macdonell, Kyles. Heifers—1 Alexander MacLean, Laggan ; 2 Lachlan Chisholm, Irin. *Islands of Shetland*—Bulls—1 John Garriock, Hogaland ; 2 John P. Booth, Noss ; 3 Henry Sinclair, Aithness ; 4 Jas. Garriock, Reawick. Heifers—1 John Edgar, Setter ; 2 John Meldrum, Laxfirth ; 3 Wm. Merrilees, Greemista ; 4 Wm. Davidson, Shurton. *West Teviotdale*—Bulls—1 John Sibbald, Borthaugh ; 2 John Arres, Kirkton ; 3 John Brockie, Hassendean Bank. *Kinross-shire*—Bulls—1 William Pearson of Hardiston ; 2 Andrew

Reddie of Netherhall; 3 William Steedman, Gairneybridge. Heifers—1 John Flockhart, Flockhouse; 2 Michael Hutchison, Kinross. *Dumbartonshire west of the River Leven*—Bulls—1 John Galbraith, Auchendennan; 2 John Calder, Colgrain. Heifers—1 Henry Bell, Baths Inn, Row; 2 James Donald, Mains.

1830. *Wigtownshire*—Bulls—1 Mr Anderson, Thullampha; 2 Mr Hewatson, Bar; 3 Mr Wallace, Balgoun. *Arran*—Bulls—1 Captain Finlay Cook, Auchrioch; 2 Peter Tod, Burnian. Heifers—1 Patrick Crawford, Mauchrie; 2 Archd. M'Nicol, Moniquil. *Mid and Nether Lorne*—Bulls—1 Ronald Campbell, Ardintrive; 2 Dr Campbell, Kilniver. Heifers—1 Duncan M'Arthur, Barindromar; 2 Dr Alex. M'Colman, Degnish. *Clackmannanshire*—Bulls—1 Mr Moubray of Cambus; 2 Kenneth Ferguson, Lairshill. Heifers—1 said Mr Moubray; 2 Alex. Ramsay, Alloa. *Strathendrick*—Bulls—1 John Buchanan, Finnick; 2 David Harvie, Arnprior. Heifers—1 John M'Adam, Drumquassie; 2 John Macfarlane, Blairnavaid. *Fettercairn, &c.*—Bulls—1 David Milne, Carnbegg; 2 Viscount Arbuthnott; 3 Robt. Crichton, Castleton. Heifers—1 John Garland, Mains of Fordoun; 2 Robert Garland, Cairnton. *Strathdon*—Bulls—1 John Grassick, Mains of Glenbucket; 2 Rev. Dr Forbes of Bleack; 3 William Mitchell, Culquoick. Heifers—1 Rev. Andrew Tawse, Coldstone; 2 John Kellas, Glencarvie; 3 Alexander Ross, Oldtown. *Buchan*—Bulls—1 Ferguson Simpson, Mains of Pitfour; 2 John Milne, Skellymarno; 3 Patrick Paton, Crivie. Heifers—1 Rev. Robert Douglas, Ellon; 2 Thomas Milne, Ellon; 3 Alexander Biddie, Mill of Aden. *Huntly*—Bulls—1 Patrick Steuart, Auchlunkart; 2 The Duke of Gordon; 3 Captain John Gordon, Culdrain. Heifers—1 Mr Allardyce of Boynsmill; 2 Andrew M'Pherson, Gibston; 3 Captain John Gordon, Achanachy.

1831. *Eastern district of Forfarshire*—Bulls—1 James Rennie, Mains of Kinblethmont; 2 David Hillocks, Mill of Finhaven; 3 Wm. Mustard, Fithie. Heifers—1 George Neil, Borrowfield; 2 James Mustard, Leuchlands; 3 said William Mustard. *Morven, &c.*—Bulls—1 Ronald Macdonald, Glengal-madil; 2 John M'Intyre, Corry; 3 Capt. Robert Stewart, Kilmalien. Heifers—1 Hugh Macdougall, Achlic; 2 said Ronald Macdonald; 3 John Macdonald, Ardslnish. *Moidart, Arisaig, &c.*—Bulls—1 Dr Maclean, Rum; 2 John Maclean, Glenforslan. Heifers—1 Mr Macdonald, Borrodale; 2 said John Maclean. *Islands of Shetland*—Bulls—1 John Edgar, Setter; 2 John Meldrum, Laxfirth; 3 Jeremiah Linklater, Walsetter; 4 John Laurenceson, Slate. Heifers—1 said Jeremiah Linklater; 2 Wm. Merrylees, Greemista; 3 said John Edgar; 4 John Winchester. *West Teviotdale*—Bulls—1 Thos. Turnbull, Middlemeay; 2 William Grieve, Branxholm Park. Heifers—1 James Grieve, Branxholm Braes; 2 John Sibbald, Borthaugh. *Kinross-shire*—Bulls—1 Wm. Pearson of Hardieston; 2 David Whyte of Pittendreich; 3 David Tod, Colliston. Heifers—1 William Currer of Cleishmill; 2 William Reid of East Bank. *Dumbartonshire, west of the Leven*—Bulls—1 John Galbraith, Auchendennan; 2 George M'Auslan, Ailey. Heifers—1 James Donald, Mains; 2 John Galbraith. *Greenock*—Bulls—1 Robt. Lang, Matherdock; 2 John Love, Finnochbeg; 3 James Scott, Auchmugton. Heifers—1 Hugh Kerr, Haining; 2 John Laird, Bow; 3 David Logan, Catburn. *Mull*—Bulls—1 Capt. John Campbell, Ardnacross; 2 Allan Cameron, Caligary. Heifers—1 John Argyll Maxwell, Aros; 2 Neil Campbell, Sunipol. *Callander, &c.*—Bulls (Ayrshire breed)—1 William Murdoch, Offers. Heifers (Highland breed)—1 John Macdonald, Inverlochraig; 2 John Forrester, Bridge of Frew.

1832. *Eastern district of Forfarshire*—Bulls—1 Robert Adamson, Drums ; 2 Thomas Smith, Haughs of Kinnaird ; 3 Robert Scott, Balwylo. Heifers—1 George Neil, Borrowfield ; 2 Thomas Collier, Mains of Rossie ; 3 Thomas Rennie, Kinblethmont. *Morven, Ardnamurchan, &c.*—Bulls—1 Donald Macdonald, Drimintoran ; 2 Mr M'Nab, Acharenich ; 3 John Sinclair. Heifers—1 said Donald Macdonald ; 2 John Macdonald, Ardslnish ; 3 Thomas Macdonald, Achatenny. *Moidart, Arisaig, &c.*—Bulls—1 John Maclean, Glenforslan ; 2 Alexander Stewart, Glenaladale ; to said John Maclean for another bull, the honorary silver medal offered to proprietors. Heifers—1 Angus Macdonald, Borrodale ; 2 said John Maclean. *Islands of Shetland*—Bulls—1 John Meldrum, Laxfirth ; 2 Jeremiah Linklater, Walsetter ; 3 James Winchester, Setter ; 4 Arthur Thomson, Kergord. Heifers—1 Elizabeth Robertson, Lerwick ; 2 Henry Sinclair, Aithsness ; 3 Thomas Laureceson, Deal ; 4 Peter Tait, Bellister. *Wigtownshire*—Bulls—1 Hugh Hathorn of Castlewigg ; 2 John Agnew, Balsalloch. Heifers—1 Mrs Stewart, Whithorn ; 2 Mr Kennedy, Cascruch. *Arran*—Bulls—1 Alexander Hamilton, Glenscoradale ; 2 Charles Macalister, Glaister. Heifers—1 Patrick Crawford, Machrie ; 2 Archd. M'Nicol, Monyquil. *Mid and Nether Lorne*—Bulls—1 James Taylor, Barcaldine ; 2 Alex. M'Calman, Degnish ; silver medal for bulls, Mrs Gregorson, Barnicarry. Heifers—1 Duncan Clark, Duntannachan ; 2 John M'Intyre, Glenmacry. *Clackmannanshire*—Bulls—1 Wm. Mitchell, Alloa ; 2 David Drysdale, Kingsmuirs. Heifers—1 John Moubray, Cambus ; 2 said Wm. Mitchell. *Drymen, &c.*—Bulls—1 Wm. Peter, Temple ; 2 Andrew M'Ewan, Gowston. Heifers—1 said Andrew M'Ewan ; 2 John Malcolm, Setter. *Fettercairn*—Bulls—1 George Scroggie, Huchcarnie ; 2 Robert Findlay, Balmain ; 3 John Garland, Cairnton. Heifers—1 Charles Barclay, Newton ; 2 James Gibb, Arnhall ; 3 said John Garland. *Strathdon*—Bulls—1 Charles Grassick, Buchaam ; 2 John Mitchell, Upper Culquhoich ; 3 John Kellas, Mains of Glencarvie. Heifers—1 John Dawson, New Mains of Towie ; 2 George Watson, Colquhonnies ; 3 John Ross, Meikle Toly. *Buchan*—Bulls—1 Mr Strachan, Mains of Arnage ; 2 Mr Binney, Aikenshill ; 3 Mr Scott, Mill of Fingask. Heifers—1 Mr Milne, Haddo of Methlic ; 2 Mr Mitchell, Haddo of Foveran ; 3 said Mr Scott, Mill of Fingask. *Huntly*—Bulls—1 James Allardes, Cobairdy ; 2 Capt. John Gordon, R.A., Culdrain ; 3 Mr Cruickshank, Comisty. Heifers—1 Mr Stewart, Cocklarachy ; 2 said Capt. John Gordon ; 3 Mr Pirie, Littledaugh.

1833. *Mid and Nether Lorne*—Honorary silver medal for best bull, Donald Campbell of Dunstaffnage. Bulls—Dr Alex. M'Calman, Degnish ; 2 Mrs Gregorson, Barnacary. Heifers—1 said Mrs Gregorson ; 2 John Macfarlane, Blairnavaid. *Fettercairn*—Bulls—1 Robert Findlay, Balmain ; 2 David Mill, Cairnegg ; 3 George Robertson, Thornton. Heifers—1 Charles Barclay, Newton ; 2 John Garland, Cairnton ; 3 John Mollison, Cragneaton. *Drymen*—Bulls—1 Wm. Macadam, Kepculloch ; 2 Malcolm Coulrough, Craigton. Heifers—1 Alex. Downie, Blairgorts ; 2 John Macfarlane, Blairnavaid. *Strathdon*—Bulls—1 Charles Grassick, Buchaam ; 2 John Forbes, Ruthven ; 3 Mrs M'Combie, East-town. Heifers—1 said Charles Grassick ; 2 James Coutts, Sinnaboth ; 3 Alex. Ross, Old Town. *Buchan*—Bulls—1 Mr Binney, Aikenshill ; 2 Mr Falconer, Artrochie ; 3 Mr Milne, Haddo of Methlic. Heifers—1 Mr Hutchison, Middleton of Rora ; 2 said Mr Falconer ; 3 Mr Simpson, Mains of Pitfour. *West Teviotdale*—Bulls—1 James Elliot of

Wolflee ; 2 Thomas Scott, Littlecote. *Kinross-shire*—Bulls—1 John Flockhart, Flockhouse ; 2 James Beveridge, yr. of Easter Balado ; 3 David Tod, Colliston. Heifers—1 Wm. Curror, Cleish Mill ; 2 Wm. Reid, Eastbank ; 3 Wm. Pearson of Hardiston. *Dumbartonshire*—Bulls—1 Malcolm Coulrough, Craigton ; 2 Wm. Peter, Temple. Heifers—1 John Calder, Colgrain ; 2 said Wm. Peter. *Greenock*—Bulls—1 John Hair, Outerwards ; 2 Hugh Blair, Auchinfoil ; 3 Wm. Peebles, Fechan. Heifers—1 Hugh Kerr, Haining ; 2 John Love, Finnochbeg ; 3 John Scott, Quarter. *Mull*—Honorary silver medal for bulls, Col. Campbell, Knock. Bulls—1 John M'Phail, Penny ; 2 John Maxwell, Aros. Heifers—1 said John Maxwell ; 2 Donald Campbell, Breckla. *Callander*—Bulls (Highland breed)—John Macdonald, Inverloch-arig. Heifers (Ayrshire breed)—John Stewart, Grodich. Heifers (Ayrshire breed)—Wm. Taylor, Lanrick.

1834. *West Teviotdale*—Bulls—1 Thos. Turnbull, Middle ; 2 Mr Sibbald, Borthaugh. Heifers—1 Mr Usher, Courthill ; 2 said Mr Sibbald. *Kinross-shire*—Bulls—1 John Flockhart, Flockhouse ; 2 John Bogie, East Brackly ; 3 William Tod, Gospetrie. Heifers—1 William Curror, Cleish Mill ; 2 Wm. Pearson, Hardiston ; 3 Wm. Steedman, Gairney Bridge. *Dumbartonshire*—Bulls—1 David Logan, Dam ; 2 John Galbraith, Auchindennan. Heifers—1 John Brock, Barns of Clyde ; 2 John Calder, Colgrain. *Clackmannanshire*—Bulls—1 Mr Moubray of Cambus ; 2 Thomas Ritchie, Bowhouse. Heifers—1 said Thomas Ritchie ; 2 William Mitchell, Alloa. *Huntly*—Bulls—1 William Lumsden, Corse of Kinnoir ; 2 Charles Bruce, Broadland ; 3 James Stuart, Cocklarachy. Heifers—1 said James Stuart ; 2 Mr Macpherson, Gibston ; 3 Captain John Gordon, Culdrain. *Islay, &c.*—Bulls—1 Malcolm M'Neill, Lossit ; 2 Neil M'Neill, Ellister ; 3 Colin M'Lean, Laggan. Heifers—1 said Malcolm M'Neill ; 2 Samuel Crawford, Ellalius. *Argyll*—Honorary Silver Medal for best bull—Neil Malcolm of Poltalloch. Bulls—1 Archd. Campbell, Lothead ; 2 Alex. Macdougall, Inverliverbeg ; 3 John Macpherson, Banachboan. Heifers—1 James Mackechnie, Airneckin ; 2 said Archd. Campbell ; 3 said Alex. Macdougall. *Braemar, &c.*—Honorary Silver Medal for best bull—Mrs Farquharson of Invercauld. Bulls—1 Charles Cumming, Alanaquoich ; 2 James Abercrombie, Cornalarick ; 3 Donald M'Hardy, Lednasoidfhear. Heifers—1 said Charles Cumming ; 2 said James Abercrombie ; 3 Donald Mackenzie, Ardoch.

1835. *Greenock*—Bulls—1 Hugh Kerr, Haining ; 2 Robert Crawford, Parkhill ; 3 William Peebles, Fechan. Heifers—1 said Hugh Kerr ; 2 John Scott, Brisbane ; 3 John Johnstone, Fairlymill. *Mull, &c.*—Honorary Silver Medal for best Bull—John Stewart of Achadashanaig. Bulls—1 Alexander MacLaine, Geralochellish ; 2 Alex. Stewart, Arle. Heifers—1 Donald Campbell, Breachacha ; 2 Mrs M'Callum, Ledmore. *Callander*—Honorary Silver Medal for best Bull—Robert Stewart, yr. of Ardvorlich. Bulls (Highland breed)—1 Donald Stewart, Stroin. Heifers (Highland breed)—1 Alexander Macdonald, Blarcreich. Bulls (Ayrshire breed)—James Sands, Blaircessnock. Heifers (same breed)—John M'Queen, Arnive. *Eskdale and Liddesdale*—Bulls—1 Walter Blacklock, Hartsgarth ; 2 Joseph Armstrong, Denmainholm ; 3 James Murray, Whisgills. *North and South Uist, &c.*—Honorary Silver Medal for best Bull—Duncan Shaw, Factor to Lord Macdonald. Bulls—1 James Thos. Macdonald, Balranald ; 2 Donald Macpherson, Torlum ; 3 John M'Lellan, Drimore. Heifers—1 said James Thos. Macdonald ; 2 Alexander

Macrae, Askernish. *Breadalbane*—Bulls—1 Charles Stewart, Chesthill. Heifers (Ayrshire)—Gilbert Jamieson, Logierait. *Garioch*—Bulls—1 John Mackie, Mill of Johnstone; 2 Thomas Robertson, Rothney; 3 George Hall, Logie Durno. Heifers—1 James Stephen, Conglass; 2 James Cooper, Hillbrae. *Glenisla, &c., Forfarshire*—Bulls—1 Wm. Grant, Kintyrie; 2 Andw. Lucas, Cadam; 3 Robert Coupar, Coul. Heifers—1 Thomas Rattray, yr. of Brewlands; 2 James M'Nicoll, Dalnakebboch.

1836. *Greenock*—Bulls—1 John Hair, Outer Wards; 2 John Johnstone, Fairley; 3 Robert Craig, Hattrick. Heifers—1 Robert Lang, Mathernock; 2 Wm. Peebles, Fechan; 3 David Kerr, Haining. *Mull*—Bulls—1 Duncan Macphail, Pennygoun; 2 Captain Cameron, Calgary; 3 Captain Campbell, Ardnacross. Heifers—1 Donald Campbell, Breachacha; 2 and 3 said Capt. Campbell. *Callander*—Honorary Silver Medal for best Highland Bull—John Macdonald, Inverlochlarig. Bulls (same breed)—James Stewart, Edreleachdach. Heifers (same breed)—Peter M'Kinlay, Stronetrican. Bulls (Ayrshire breed)—James Sands, Blaircessnock, and Alex. Stewart, Carse of Cambus—the premium equally between them, their bulls being of equal merit. Heifers (same breed)—Wm. Carrick, Baad. *Isla, Jura, and Colonsay*—Honorary Silver Medal for best Bull—Colin M'Lean, Laggan. Bulls—1 said Colin M'Lean; 2 Duncan Campbell, Kilbonian. Heifers—1 Malcolm M'Neill, Lossit; 2 said Colin M'Lean. *Argyll*—Honorary Silver Medal for best Bull—Lachlan M'Neill, Drimdrishag. Bulls—1 George Campbell, Airdaunn; 2 Alex. Millar, Ashfield; 3 James Mackechnie, Airnekin. Heifers—1 Dugald Sinclair, Ormasaig; 2 Archibald Campbell, Lochhead. *Braemar*—Bulls—1 Charles Cumming, Alanquoich; 2 John M'Intosh, Glendee; 3 James Abercromby, Cornalarig. Heifers—1 said Charles Cumming; 2 said James Abercromby; 3 James M'Gregor, Achalader. *East of Fife*—Bulls—1 Colonel Lindsay of Balcarres; 2 David Wallace, Balgrummo. Heifers—1 Andrew Clark, Hillhead; 2 Archd. Tullis, Wilkieston. *Inveraven, &c.*—Honorary Silver Medal for best Bull—George Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch. Bulls—1 James Shaw, Inchroary; 2 William Stuart, Belnoe; 3 John Taylor, Mains of Lesmurdie.

1837. *Eskdale and Liddesdale*—Bulls—1 Wm. Nicol, Caulfield; 2 James Stothart, Blough; 3 James Murray, Georgefield. Heifers—1 Wm. Graham, Lawston; 2 George Maxwell, Priorslyn. *North and South Uist*—Bulls—1 Donald Stewart, Luskintyre; 2 Alex. M'Ra, Hushinish; 3 J. T. Macdonald, Balranald. Heifers—1 said J. T. Macdonald; 2 said Donald Stewart. *Breadalbane*—Honorary silver medal for best bull, Chas. Stewart, Chesthill. Bulls—1 Duncan M'Laren, Camusericht; 2 John Sinclair, Inverhagarnie; 3 Archd. Stewart, Derricamus. Heifers—1 James M'Laren, Craganour; 2 Duncan M'Kerchar, Tirai. Ayrshire Cows—1 Archd. Campbell, Dall; 2 James M'Gillewie, Wester Logierait. *Garioch*—Bulls—1 Alex. Forbes, Rothmaise; 2 John Robb, Bruckter; 3 John Reid, Hareston. Heifers—1 Charles Walker, Harlaw; 2 James Stephen, Conglass. *Glenisla*—Bulls—1 Mr Hood, Hatton; 2 Earl of Airlie and R. Coupar, Coul, equal. Heifers—1 Mr Proctor, Halkerton; 2 Alex. Strachan, Balgillo, and Mr Dalgairns, Ingliston, equal in merit. *Formartine*—Bulls—1 John Marr, Meikle Cairnbroggie; 2 Andrew Mitchell, Cairnhill of Eslemont; 3 Wm. Smith Marr, Upper Milton of Tillihilt. Heifers—1 Alex. Mitchell, Fiddesbeg; 2 said W. Smith Marr; 3 Thos. Milne, Newcraig of Udney.

1838. *Islay, Jura, and Colonsay*—Honorary silver medal for best bull, Duncan Campbell, Kilchoman. Bulls—1 Mrs Ann M'Neill, Gruinart; 2 Donald M'Kerroll, Ard Ellister; 3 said Duncan Campbell. Heifers—1 Malcolm M'Neill, Lossit; 2 said Duncan Campbell; 3 John Campbell, Ardmore. *Argyll*—Bulls—1 Archd. Campbell, Lochhead; 2 John Macpherson, Barriehaluen. Heifers—1 said Archd. Campbell; 2 James Mackechnie, Airneckin. *Braemar*—Bulls—1 James Abercrombie, Cornalarick; 2 Donald M'Hardie, Lednasaidhear; 3 Rev. Alex. M'Farlane, Crathie. Heifers—1 Chas. Cumming, Alanaquoich; 2 said James Abercrombie; 3 Donald M'Hardie, Daldourie. *Eastern district of Fifeshire*—Bulls—1 Col. Lindsay of Balcarres; 2 Wm. Clark, Hillhead. Heifers—1 David Crombie, Kilminning; 2 Peter Hill, Lumbo. *District of Inveraven, &c.*—Bulls—1 James Falconer, Kinnermony; 2 Capt. Wm. Grant, Achorachan; 3 James Mitchell, Parkmore. Heifers—1 James Stewart, Deskie; 2 Alex. M'Connachie, Nether Bellandy; 3 Paul Grant, Nether Cluny. *Moray and Nairn*—Bulls—1 Alex. Cruickshanks, Barnhill; 2 James Anton, Colfield; 3 John Lawson, jun., Linksfield. Heifers—1 John M'Innes, Dandaleith; 2 George Taylor, Ardgay; 3 Alex. Young, Main. *Turriff district*—Bulls—1 Alex. Keith, Netherthird; 2 James Murray, Mill of Laithers; 3 Wm. Pittendreich, Pitfancy. Heifers—1 Wm. White, Thomastown; 2 Robert Walker, Monthletton; 3 Col. Geo. G. Robinson, Corskie. *Linlithgow*—Bulls (Shorthorn)—John Dudgeon, Almondhill. Bulls (Ayrshire)—William Wylie, Boghall. Heifers (Ayrshire)—said Wm. Wylie. Heifers (Shorthorn)—George Trotter, Stocks.

1839. *Islay, &c.*—Honorary silver medal for best bull, Walter Campbell of Sunderland. Bulls—1 Mr M'Neill, Lossit; 2 Capt. Colin Maclean, Laggan. Heifers—1 said Mr M'Neill; 2 said Capt. Maclean. *Braemar*—Bulls—1 Jas. Abercrombie, Cornalarick; 2 Archd. Morgan, Rhinablaich; 3 Wm. Gordon, Achoilzie. Heifers—1 Charles Cumming, Alanquoich; 2 said Jas. Abercrombie; 3 Donald M'Hardie, Daldourie. *Eskdale and Liddesdale*—Bulls—1 Wm. Keir, Patholm; 2 John Maxwell, West Water; 3 Thos. C. Borthwick, Hoperig. Heifers—1 Wm. Paterson, Twiglees; 2 Wm. Graham, Lawston. *North and South Uist*—Bulls—1 J. T. Macdonald, Balranald; 2 Murdoch Maclellan, Milton; 3 Rev. James M'Gregor, Eachdar. Heifers—1 said J. T. Macdonald; 2 Rev. Finlay Macrae, Vallay. *Breadalbane*—Honorary silver medal for best bull, Duncan Maclaren, Finnart. Bulls—1 said Duncan Maclaren; 2 Donald Maclaren, Frennich; 3 Archd. Campbell, Dall. Heifers—1 James Maclaren, Craganorer; 2 James Menzies, Glengoulandie. *Milch Cows*—1 Joseph Maclean, Cashieville; 2 John Menzies, Tignamachd. *Garioch*—Bulls—1 Alex. Boyes, Glenlogie; 2 John Mackie, Mill of Johnstone of Leslie; 3 James Cooper, Hillbrae. Heifers—1 James Stephen, Conglass; 2 George Philip, Broombrae. *Glenisla, &c.*—Bulls—1 Mr Proctor, Glammis; 2 Mr Hood, Hatton. Heifers—1 said Mr Hood; 2 Mr Dalgairns, Ingliston. *Formartine, &c.*—Bulls—1 Alex. Watt, Rannieston; 2 John Marr, Meikle Cairnbrogie; 3 W. S. Marr, Upper Milltown of Tillihilt. Heifers—1 George Lumsden, Keir; 2 said John Marr; 3 James Pirie, Orchardtown. *Renfrewshire*—Bulls—1 John Lang, Carnieland; 2 James Robertson, Hall; 3 Thomas Stevenson, Smiddiehills. Heifers—1 Andrew Clark, Langcroft; 2 Homer Young, Newland Craigs; 3 Robert Park, Glenshinnock.

1840. *Eskdale and Liddesdale*—Bulls—1 John Elliot of Whithaugh; 2

Mrs Allison Elliot, Glencarholm ; 3 John Little, Banascrofts. Heifers—1 said John Little ; 2 James Stothart, Blough. *North and South Uist*—Bulls—1 Rev. James M'Gregor, Tochdar ; 2 Rev. Finlay MacRae, Vallay ; 3 Peter Morrison, Balranich. Heifers—1 said Rev. Finlay MacRae ; 2 J. T. Macdonald, Balranald. *Breadalbane*—Honorary Silver Medal for best Bull—Duncan MacLaren, Camuserochd ; Bulls—1 Donald Maclaren, Frenich ; 2 James Menzies, Glengoulantie ; 3 John Campbell, Claggan. Heifers—1 said Duncan MacLaren ; 2 John Sinclair, Inverchaggernie. Milch Cows—1 Geo. Menzies, Crofintoher ; 2 John Menzies, Weem Inn. *Garioch*—Bulls—1 John Mackie, Mill of Johnstone ; 2 Alex. Boyes, Glenlogie ; 3 Thomas Thomson, Stonehard. Heifers—1 Wm. Harper, West Ardoyne ; 2 Wm. Walker, Cattlecraigs. *Eastern district of Fifeshire*—Bulls—1 David Hain, Balgove ; 2 Sir David Erskine of Cambo, Bart. Heifers—1 Mrs Inglis, Ardross ; 2 Andrew Clark, Airdrie. *Inveraven, &c.*—Honorary Silver Medal for best Bull—Wm. Grant Ruthven. Bulls—1 John Taylor, Mains of Lesmurdie ; 2 James Falconer, Kinnermony ; 3 Donald Stewart, Ballentruan. Heifers—1 said Wm. Grant, Ruthven ; 2 George Smith, Minmore ; 3 Alex. Christie, Haughs of Kilnmaichly. *Moray and Nairn*—Bulls—1 Wm. Mackintosh of Geddes ; 2 John Cruickshank, Marcassie. Heifers—1 Alex. Hector, Kinnudie ; 2 Wm. Forsyth, Newton of Darnaway. *Turriff*—Bulls—1 Wm. Pittendreich, Pitfancy ; 2 George Lumsden, Towie ; 3 Wm. Murray, Faichfolds. Heifers—1 said Wm. Pittendreich ; 2 George Gellie, Auldtown of Carnousie ; 3 William Murray, Slap. *Linlithgow*—Bulls (Shorthorn)—Joseph Alexander, Ports Hall ; Bulls (Ayrshire)—Thomas Gowans, Foulshiels ; Shorthorn Heifers—George Trotter, Cauldcoats ; Ayrshire Heifers—said Thomas Gowans. *Auchtermuchty*—Bulls—1 James Russell, Newton of Lathrisk ; 2 James Carstairs, Leckiebank. *Stirlingshire, &c.*—Bulls—1 W. R. Ramsay of Barnton ; 2 Robert Bruce of Kennet ; 3 James Moubray of Cambus. Heifers—1 said James Moubray ; 2 William Henderson, Craigarnhall ; 3 Thomas Ritchie, Bowhouse.

1841. *Eastern district of Fifeshire*—Bulls—1 Robert Wilson, Firthfield ; 2 Andrew Clark, Airdrie. Heifers—1 David Wallace, Balgrummo ; 2 George Brown, Drumbarnie. *Inveraven, &c.*—Bulls—1 Donald Grant, Knockando ; 2 John Mackie, Achbreck ; 3 Mr Grant, Achorachan. Honorary Silver Medal for best Bull—James Macpherson, Tomnalianan. Heifers—William Grant, Ruthven. *Formartine*—Bulls—1 James Walker, Wester Fintray ; 2 John Ronaldson, Bogfechil ; 3 James Collie, Middleton of Fintray. Heifers—1 said James Walker ; 2 John Marr, Meikle Cairnbrogie ; 3 Alex. Watt, Rainnieston. *Renfrewshire*—Bulls—1 John Coulrough, Muttonhole ; 2 Robert Park, Glenshinnoch ; 3 Thomas Jackson, Stanley-muir. Heifers—1 said John Coulrough ; 2 Wm. Glen, Hawkhead Mains ; 3 Alex. Kyle, Beaton Abbey. *Banchory, &c.*—Bulls—1 Duncan Davidson of Inchmarlo ; 2 Forbes Craighead, Coldstream of Drum ; 3 Wm. Anderson, Hattonburn of Leys. Heifers—1 John Glenny, Kinnerty ; 2 David Gibb, Bridge of Dye. *Coupar-Angus, &c.*—Bulls—1 Jas. Anderson, Newton of Ballunie ; 2 Jas. Duncan, Cargill ; 3 Alex. Geekie of Baldowrie. Heifers—1 James Meall, Buttergask ; 2 said Jas. Anderson ; 3 David Hood, Hatton. *Maybole, &c.*—Bulls—1 John Findlay, Lyonstone ; 2 George Muir, High Kyleston ; 3 James Fulton, Balig. Heifers—1 Alex. Ralston, Dunduff ; 2 said John Findlay ; 3 James M'Kergow. *Sutherlandshire*—Bulls—Honorary Silver Medal—The Duke of Sutherland.

Money Premiums—1 James Duncan, Golpsie Inn. *Banffshire*—Bulls—1 Col. George G. Robinson, Banff; 2 Alex. Murray, Old Crombie; 3 Wm. Pittendreich, Pitfancy. Heifers—1 said William Pittendreich; 2 Alex. Marquis, Faraskane; 3 George Shand, Ordens. *Strathdon, &c.*—Bulls—1 Charles Grassick, Buchaam; 2 Alex. Ross, Oldtown; 3 Andrew Robertson. Heifers—1 said C. Grassick; 2 Alex. Ross; 3 Alex. Troup, Stoneford.

1842. *Formartine*—Bulls—1 John Marr, Meikle Cairnbrogie, 2 George Anderson, Bog of Fintray; 3 Alex. Cumming, Tillykeira. Heifers—1 James Walker, West Fintray; 2 Wm. Harvey, Moneykebbock; 3 Alex. Mitchell, Fiddesbeg. *Moray and Nairn*—Bulls—1 John Barclay, Cauldcoats; 2 John Lawson, Oldmills; 3 James Keir, Inchtelly. Heifers—1 John Mitchell, West Alves; 2 Eric Anderson, Windmill; 3 said John Barclay. *Turriff*—Bulls—1 Alex. Ronaldson, Little Gight; 2 Alex. Keith, Netherthird; 3 John Rose, Ordley. Heifers—1 John Reid, Ryland; 2 said John Rose; 3 George Garden Robinson, Corskie. *Auchtermuchty*—Bulls—1 James Landale, Woodmill; 2 James Russell, Newton of Lathrisk. Heifers—1 Oliver Russell, Demperston; 2 James Carstairs, Leekiebank. *Stirling and Clackmannanshires*—Bulls—1 Archd. Stirling of Keir; 2 Robert Bruce of Kennet; 3 Thomas Ritchie, Bowhouse. Heifers—1 James Moubray of Cambus; 2 Mr Anderson, Smithston; 3 James M'Queen, Arnieve. *Dumbartonshire*—Bulls—1 Robt. Paton, Clobberhill; 2 John Brock, Barns of Clyde; 3 John Glen, Rossbank. Heifers—1 John Calder, Colgrain; 2 said John Brock; 3 Mr Coulrough, Craigton. *Lorn*—Bulls—Two Honorary Silver Medals, 1 John Campbell of Glenmore; 2 Duncan Mackenzie of Kinloch; Money Premiums, 1 Duncan Maclachlan, Claihadow; 2 Malcolm M'Intyre, Ardallry; 3 Alex. M'Connacher, Ardantallen. Heifers—1 W. & M. M'Intyre, Blarcreen; 2 Allan M'Dougall, Arlarack; 3 Duncan Clerk, Duntannachen.

1843. *Turriff*—Bulls—1 Alex. Keith, Netherthird; 2 James Mitchell, Balgreen; 3 John Barclay, Yonderton. Heifers—1 William Pittendreich, Pitfancy; 2 George Cruickshank, Comisty; 3 Robert O. Young, Darra. *Renfrew*—Bulls—1 Wm. Kerr, Barrodger; 2 John Gilmour, Fulbar; 3 James Robertson, Hall. Heifers—1 George Paton, Bankhead; 2 William Renfrew, Blackston Mains; 3 Robert Park, Glenshinnoch. *Banchory Ternan*—Bulls—1 Wm. Anderson, Hattonburn; 2 Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, Bart.; 3 Geo. Barron, Pittencirrie. Heifers—1 William Walker, Upper Park; 2 John Ross, Nether Park. *Cargyll, Coupar Angus, &c.*—Bulls—1 James Anderson, Newton; 2 Alex. Geekie of Baldourie. Heifers—1 Hugh Watson, Keillor; 2 James Campbell, Ballwyre. *Maybole*—Bulls—1 James Fulton, Jameston; 2 Andw. Dick, Genoch; 3 David Crawford, Bogside. Heifers—1 John Findlay, Lyonston; 2 Wm. Tod, Dunure Mains; 3 Q. Bone, Laigh Grange. *Sutherlandshire*—Bulls—Honorary Silver Medal: The Duke of Sutherland; Money Premiums, John Scobie, Keoldale. Heifers—Roderick Mackay, Faralarty. *Banffshire*—Bulls—1 Colonel Gordon of Park; 2 Wm. Gerrie, Mains of Mayen; 3 George Shand, Ordens. Heifers—1 Major Tayler, Rothiemay; 2 Andrew Longmore, Rettie; 3 James Black, North Mains of Durn. *Strathdon*—Bulls—1 James Mitchell, Culquoich; 2 Peter Leslie, Knowhead; 3 John Grassick, Glenbucket. Heifers—1 James Wattie, Bellastraid; 2 said Peter Leslie; 3 Wm. Edwards, Balnagal. *Orkney*—Bulls—Honorary Silver Medal, James Baikie of Tankerness; Money Premiums, 1 Messrs Wm. Flett and Donald Bain, Cleat; 2 John Johnston, Lingro. *Auchterarder*—Bulls—1

Peter Thomson, North Mains ; 2 Wm. Gardiner, South Kinkell. Heifers—1 said Peter Thomson ; 2 John Gardiner, North Kinkell.

1844. *Renfrewshire*—Bulls—1 John Paterson, East Candrew ; 2 James Mather, Inches ; 3 John Coulrough, Muttonhole. Heifers—1 Fras. Stevenson, Meekswork ; 2 George Paton, Bankhead ; 3 John Gilmour, Fulbar. *Stirlingshire*—Bulls—1 Robert Bruce of Kennet ; 2 Thos. Ritchie, Bowhouse ; 3 A. C. Maitland, Sauchie. Heifers—1 and 2 Robert Moubray, Cambus ; 3 Wm. Dobbie, Seamores. *Caithness-shire*—Shorthorn Bulls—1 John Paterson, Skinnet ; 2 Hugh Davidson, Thurso East. Shorthorn Heifers—1 Alex. Dunbar, Scrabster ; 2 Allan Macfarlane, Reiss. Highland Bulls—Captain David Henderson, Banniskirk. Highland Heifers—said Captain Henderson. *Lorne*—Bulls—Honorary Silver Medal, the Marquis of Breadalbane ; Money Premiums, 1 Duncan M'Lachlan, Clachadow ; 2 Duncan M'Arthur, Dunollybeg ; 3 John Macpherson, Dunach. Heifers—1 said Duncan M'Arthur ; 2 Duncan Clerk, Duntannachan ; 3 Donald M'Donald, Saulmore. *Alford, &c.*—Bulls—Honorary Silver Medal, Ben. Lumsden of Kingsford ; Money Premiums, 1 Mrs Mackie, Mill of Johnstone ; 2 Alex. Farquharson, Asloun. Heifers—1 F. Taylor, Wellhouse ; 2 George Mitchell, Auchnagathel.

1845. *Banchory Ternan*—Bulls—1 Sir Thos. Burnett of Leys, Bart ; 2 Wm. Thom, North Ley ; 3 Wm. Birse, Ballreadie. Heifers—1 John Ross, Nether Park ; 2 said Wm. Thom. *Coupar Angus*—Bulls—1 James Campbell, Ballrogie. Heifers—James Anderson, Newton. *Maybole*—Bulls—1 John Findlay, Lyonston ; 2 Wm. Cowan, East Brockloch ; 3 Joseph Whitefield, Kilgrammie. Heifers—1 said John Findlay ; 2 John M'Corrie, Attiquin ; 3 James Crawford, Glenhead. *Sutherland*—Bulls—Hony. Silver Medal, The Duke of Sutherland ; Money Premiums, 1 Gabriel Reed, Kilcalmkill ; 2 Daniel Gilchrist, Shinas ; 3 Alex. Craig, Kirkton. Heifers—1 said Daniel Gilchrist ; 2 said Alex. Craig ; 3 Kenneth Campbell. *Banffshire*—Bulls—1 George Ogilvie, Bankhead ; 2 Thos. Rannie, Birdsbank ; 3 Alex. Anderson, Claymires. Heifers—1 Mr Shand Ordens ; 2 Col. Gordon of Park ; 3 Mr Watt, Blairmaud. *Strathdon*—Bulls—Honorary Silver Medal, John Grassick ; Money Premiums, 1 Patrick Grassick, Glenlogie ; 2 Rev. Robert Meiklejohn, Kirkton ; 3 Wm. Edward, Belnagauld. Heifers—1 George Watson, Colquhony ; 2 David Cook, Parks of Coldstone ; 3 Chas. Edward, Invernettie. *Crieff*—Bulls—1 John Faichney, Dalpatrick ; 2 Robert Carmichael, Drumphin ; 3 Robert Speir, Culdees Castle. Heifers—Jas. Crawford, Ladystown.

1846 *Maybole*—Bulls—1 Wm. Cowan, East Brockloch ; 2 John Finlay, Drumellan ; 3 Wm. Tod, Dunure Mains. Heifers—1 John Finlay, Lyonston ; 2 said Wm. Tod ; 3 And. Dick. *Banffshire*—Bulls—1 Chas. Sangster, Pitgair ; 2 Alex. Anderson, Claymires ; 3 Wm. Chalmers, Langside. Heifers—1 George Steinson, Smiddyboyne ; 2 James Black, North Mains ; 3 Wm. Stronach, Ardmellie. *Caithness-shire*—Bulls—1 Sir George Dunbar of Hempriggs, Bart. ; 2 Hugh Davidson, Thurso East ; 3 Alex. Dunbar, Scrabster. Heifers—1 George Brown, Watten ; 2 John Leith, Brims ; 3 David Henderson, Banniskirk. *Dumbartonshire*—Bulls—1 David Logan, Dam ; 2 Jas. M'Arthur, Hawthornhill ; 3 James Galbraith, Blairennich. Heifers—1 John Brock, senr., Barns of Clyde ; 2 Alex. Paterson, Drumry ; 3 Hugh Macgregor, Ardencaule. *Lorn*—Bulls—Honorary Silver Medal, Cuthbert Jobling, Achnaba ; Money Premiums, 1 John Macfarlane, Burnacary ; 2 Malcolm Sinclair, Baligown ; 3 Donald M'Cowan, Corrylom. Heifers—1 Duncan M'Arthur

Dunollybeg ; 2 Duncan Clerk, Duntannachan ; 3 Duncan M'Lachlan, Clachadow. *Tullynessle*—Bulls—1 Wm. M'Combie, Tillyfour ; 2 John Ogg, Mains, Monymusk. Heifers—1 James Minto, Auchintoul ; 2 John Grant, Upper Inver. *Mull and Morven*—Bulls—1 F. W. Clark of Ulva ; 2 M. MacLaine of Lochbuy ; 3 Donald Campbell, Breacacha. Heifers—1 John M'Phail, Scallastle ; 2 John Stewart, Lettermore ; 3 R. G. M. Macdonald, Langamull. *Moray and Nairn*—Bulls—1 Alex. Young, Main ; 2 Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart. ; 3 John Cruickshank, Cloves. Heifers—1 John Barclay, Calcots ; 2 John M'Innes, Dandaleith ; 3 Mrs Stewart, Innes Mill. *Isle of Skye*—Bulls—1 Archd. Stewart, Cuidrach ; 2 A. K. Mackinnon, Corry ; 3 Hugh P. Macdonald of Monkstadt. Heifers—1 said A. K. Mackinnon ; 2 said Hugh P. Macdonald ; 3 said Archd. Stewart.

1847. *Lorne*—Bulls—Honorary Silver Medal, Marquis of Breadalbane ; Money Premiums, 1 M. Sinclair, Balnagown ; 2 D. Clerk, Duntannachan ; 3 Duncan M'Arthur, Dunollybeg. Heifers—1 said Duncan M'Arthur ; 2 said D. Clerk ; 3 D. M'Gowan, Corrylorn. *Crieff*—Bulls—1 Wm. Dron, Crieffvechter ; 2 John Christie, Forneth. Heifers—1 John Gardner, North Kinkell ; 2 said Wm. Dron. *Callander*—Bulls—Honorary Silver Medal, Jas. Stewart, Laggan ; Money Premiums, 1 John M'Nab, Wester Brackland ; 2 Duncan Ferguson, Ledcharry ; 3 John Paterson, Maccorriston. Heifers—1 Jas. Stewart, Duart ; 2 John Stewart, Milton ; 3 James M'Queen, Arneive. *Kintyre*—Bulls—1 Donald M'Intyre, Kilkeddan ; 2 Chas. M'Eachan, High Ugadale ; 3 Wm. Stewart, Tonrioch. Heifers—1 Robert Maxwell Ballochgaer ; 2 Lachlan Clark, Tangly ; 3 John Paterson, Killconan.

AWARDS FOR WORK HORSES.

Premiums for improving the breed of work horses were commenced in 1816 in two districts of the counties of Argyll and Inverness. The premiums were: 1st, for the best stallion from three to twelve years old, ten guineas; 2nd, for the best brood mare, five guineas; 3rd, for the best three-year-old colt or filly, three guineas.

1816. *District of Kintyre, Argyllshire*—Stallions—1 Thomas Breakenridge, Craigs. Mares—1 Donald Campbell, Kilconnan. Colt or Filly—1 Donald Macbean, Ballingreggan.

1817. *Kintyre*—Stallions—1 Archibald Smith, Balibronan. Mares—1 Thos. Breakenridge, Killowan. Colt or Filly—1 Colin Maclarty, Sandahouse.

1818. *Appin*—Mares—1 John and George Hall, Lagnaba. Colt or Filly—1 Captain Cameron, Ardshealhouse. *North and East Divisions of Ross-shire*—Stallions—1 John Learmonth, Shandwick. Mares—1 George Mackenzie, Tarrel. Colt or Filly—1 Archibald Dudgeon, Arboll.

1819. *Appin*—Stallions—1 John and George Hall, Lagnaba. Mares—1 Mr Macleod, Lochend. Colt or Filly—1 Mr Carmichael, Lismore. *North and East Division of Ross-shire*—Stallions—1 George Mackenzie Ross of Aldie. Mares—1 Andrew Dodds, Priesthill. Colt or Filly—1 Jas. Finlayson, Cullis.

1820. *Appin*—Stallions—1 John Campbell of Lochend. Mares—1 Hugh M'Coll, Invernahyle. Colt or Filly—1 Mrs Macleod, Leadghria. *Island of Skye*—Stallions—1 Captain Neil Macleod, Gesto. Mares—1 Captain Kenneth M'Askill, Rudunan. Colt or Filly—1 Lauchlan Mackinnon, Corry.

1821. *Island of Skye*—Mares—1 Captain Neil Macleod, Gesto. Colt or Filly—1 Lachlan Mackinnon, Corrychatachan. *Caithness district*—Stallions—1 James Traill of Ratter. Mares—1 William Horne, Mains of Stircoke. Colt or Filly—1 John M'Kidd, Watten.

1822. *Caithness*—Stallions—1 Jas. Horne of Langwell. Mares—1 Capt. David Henderson. *Strathendrick*—Stallions—1 John MacIntyre, Nobleston. Mares—1 John Morrison, Arngibbon. Colt or Filly—1 George Forrester, Crawtree.

1823. *Caithness*—Stallions—1 John Sinclair of Barrock. Mares—1 John M'Kid, Watten. Colt or Filly—1 said John M'Kid. *Perth*—Clydesdale or other Mare equally well qualified for working the strongest lands—1 Mr Dron, Blade, Ruthven. Cleveland or Mare of any other breed, combining great activity with strength, adapted for draught on light lands, and for producing harness horses—1 Mr Bannerman, Tullybardine.

1824. *Perth*—Clydesdale or other Mare as above described—1 Mr Waddle, North Muirton. Cleveland or Mare of any other breed as above described—1 Captain Drummond of Megginch.

Note.—In the advertisement for 1825, it was announced that the premiums

for improving the breed of draught horses would be competed for at the exhibition to take place at Glasgow in 1826; and that premiums for four-year-old geldings, fit for coach or chariot, would be given in connection with the show at Perth in 1828.

1827. *Inverness-shire*—Stallions—1 John Howcote, veterinary surgeon, and tenant at Middrakies; 2 Lachlan M'Kinnon, Corriehatachan. Mares—1 David Sheriff, Barnyards.

1829. *Eastern district of Fifeshire*—Stallions—1 Mr Tullis, Lambo. Mares—1 said Mr Tullis. Colt or Filly—1 Mr Walker, Letham.

Note.—The Horse Premiums for 1830 were limited to those at the Dumfries Show.

1831. *Fifeshire*—Stallions—1 Mr Wilson, Firthfield. Mares—1 Mr Clark, Hillhead. Colt or Filly—1 Mr Walker, Letham.

1832. *County of Ayr*—Stallions—1 Matthew Gilmour, Townhead of Grange. Mares—1 James Wilson, Longtown. Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 John Dunlop, Drumbowie. *Islands of Shetland*—Agricultural Mares—1 Wm. Merrilees, Gremista; 2 John Meldrum. Shetland Stallions—1 Jas. Johnson, Moull, Sandwick; 2 Henry Sinclair, Aithsness. Shetland Mares—1 said Henry Sinclair; 2 John Laurenson, Deal.

1833. *County of Caithness*—Stallions—1 George Brodie, Pultneytown. Mares—1 said George Brodie. Fillies—1 Alex. Miller, Sixpenny.

1834. *County of Ayr*—Stallions—1 Thomas Carswell, Craig of Neilston. Mares—1 James Jamieson, Ladeside. Colts—1 Peter Gemmill, High Todhill.

1835. *County of Caithness*—Stallions—1 James Forsyth, Brims. Mares—1 Captain David Henderson, Banniskirk. Entire Colts—1 James Sinclair of Forss. *Kincardineshire*—Stallions—1 Alex. Keith, Netherthird, Turriff. Mares—1 James Gibb, Arnhall. Entire Colts—1 John Garland, Cairnton. *County of Argyll*—Stallions—1 Lawrence Drew, Old Monkland. Mares—1 Andrew Muirhead, Achadunan. Entire Colts—1 Colonel Alexander Anderson, Dunstaffnage.

1836. *County of Argyll*—Mares—1 Thomas Watters, Glenorchy. Entire Colts—the premium of ten sovereigns equally between Dugald Keith, Innistore, and Nicol MacIntyre, Blarcreen. *County of Sutherland*—Stallions—1 Lawrence Drew, Carmyle. Mares—1 Mrs Elizabeth Fraser, Pitgrudy. Entire Colts—1 Thomas Houston, Kintradwell.

1837. *West Teviotdale*—Stallions—1 John Borthwick, Knock Mains, Dumfriesshire. Mares—1 Robert Purdon, Ormiston.

1838. No local premiums for horses appear to have been awarded this year.

1839. *West Teviotdale*—Stallions—1 John Borthwick, Knock Mains, Dumfriesshire. Mares—1 William Aitchison, Linhope. Entire Colts—1 Wm. Scott, Ashbank. *Rhinns of Galloway*—Stallions—1 Robert Anderson, Drumore.

1840. No local premiums for horses appear in the printed list of awards for this year.

1841. *The Rhinns of Galloway*—Stallions—1 Mr Gilmour, Grange, Dunlop. Mares—1 Robert Anderson, Drumore. Entire Colt—1 James Cowan, Knockaldie. *Ayrshire*—Stallions—1 John Loudon, Cessnock. Mares—1 Samuel Howie, Drumtie. Entire Colts—1 Robert Moffat, Burnfoot, Muirkirk. *Isle of Skye*—Highland Ponies—1 Hugh P. Macdonald, Monkstadt, for best mare, £5.

1842. *Western district of Fifeshire*—Stallions—1 John Loudon, Cessnock, Kilmarnock. Mares—1 Peter Jervis, Pitconnachie. Entire Colts—1 the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. *Inverness-shire*—Stallions—1 Wm. MacEwen, Drumrossach. Mares—1 Mr Sheriff, Barnyards.

1843. *Buchan*—Stallions—1 Alexander Wilson, Kilnhillock. Mares—1 John Hutchison, Monyrue; 2 Alex. Johnston, Hillhead.

1845. *Islands of Orkney*—Stallions—1 David Balfour, yr. of Trenaby. Mares—1 John Tait, Papdale.

1847. *Dumfriesshire and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright*—Stallions—1 James Newbigging, Poniel, Lanarkshire; 2 William Irving, Bankhill, Dumfriesshire.

AWARDS FOR SHEEP.

[The number of tups in a pen have sometimes ranged from six to one; the number of ewes and gimmers from eighteen to five.]

1820. *Parishes of Methven, Moneydie, &c.*—Short-woolled Ewes—1 Richard Deighton, Craigengall; 2 George Richmond, Moneydie. Long-woolled Ewes—1 said George Richmond; 2 J. Craig, Tanley. *County of Sutherland, and Estates of Langwell and Sandside in the County of Caithness*—Cheviot Ewes—1 Gabriel Reed, Kilcalmkill; 2 Donald Horne, tacksman of Langwell; 3 James Hall, Sciberscross. Cheviot Gimmers—1 said Donald Horne; 2 said James Hall; 3 Thomas Houston, Kintradwell.

1821. *Moneydie, &c.*—Short-woolled Ewes—1 Robert Graham, Broxie; 2 Richard Deighton, Craigengall. Long-woolled Ewes—1 Mr Riddell, East Haugh; 2 said Robert Graham. Short-woolled Tup—1 Andrew Murray of Murrayshall. Long-woolled Tup—1 said Mr Riddell. *Rannoch*—Blackfaced Ewes or Gimmers—1 Donald Stewart, Benrannoch; 2 John Stewart, Cashlie. *Sutherland, &c.*—Cheviot Ewes—1 Messrs Atkinson and Marshall, Auchinduich; 2 James Horne of Langwell; 3 James Hall, Sciberscross. Cheviot Gimmers—1 Patrick Sellar, Morvich; 2 Messrs Morton and Culley, Invercashley; 3 said James Horne.

1822. *Moneydie, &c.*—Long-woolled Ewes—1 Mr Riddell, East Haugh; 2 Mr Rattray, Moneydie-Roger. Short-woolled Ewes—1 Robert Graham, Broxie. Short-woolled Tup—1 Lord Lynedoch. Long-woolled Tup—1 said Mr Riddell. *Rannoch, &c.*—Blackfaced Ewes or Gimmers—1 John Stewart, Cashlie; 2 Duncan M'Laren, Camusericht; 3 Allan Stewart, Stronuich; 4 Alex. Cameron, Carrie. *Sutherland, &c.*—Cheviot Ewes—1 James Hall, Sciberscross; 2 Messrs Atkinson and Marshall, Auchinduich; 3 Gabriel Reed, Kilcalmkill. Cheviot Gimmers—1 said Messrs Atkinson and Marshall; 2 said James Hall; 3 said Gabriel Reid.

1823. *Rannoch*—Blackface Gimmers or Ewes—1 Duncan M'Laren, Dunan; 2 D. M'Laren, Camusericht; 3 Allan Stewart, Stronuich; 4 Alex. Cameron, Carie. *Badenoch and Rothiemurchus*—Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 John Macnab, Sherrobegs; 2 John Macpherson, Cluny; 3 Captain MacBarnet, Ballachroan.

1824. *Carse of Gowrie, &c.*—Short-woolled Ewes—1 and 2 James Hunter, Templehall. Long-woolled Ewes—1 Patrick Kinnear, yr. of Lochton; 2 Charles Hunter of Glencarse. Short-woolled Tups—1 said James Hunter. Long-woolled Tups—1 said Patrick Kinnear. *Moulinearn and Blairgowrie*—Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 John Stewart, Old Faskally; 2 Thomas Watson, Spittal of Glenshee; 3 Mr Small, Dalreach; 4 Captain Gilbert Stewart, Allean.

1825. *Carse of Gowrie &c.*—Short-woolled Ewes—1 James Hunter, Templehall. Long-woolled Ewes—1 Patrick Kinnear, yr. of Lochton; 2 James Stertan, Drummderdy. Short-woolled Tups—1 The Hon. Douglas

Gordon Halliburton of Pitcur. Long-woolled Tups—1 said Patrick Kinneer. *Moulinearn and Blairgowrie*—Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 Patrick Small, Dalriach ; 2 Thomas Watson, Spittal of Glenshee ; 3 Donald Stewart, Dalnacardoch ; 4 John and Neil Forbes, Dalnagairn. *Badenoch and Rothiemurchus*—Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 John Macpherson, Aberarder ; 2 John Macnab, Shirrobeg ; 3 Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, Strathmashie ; 4th John Macpherson, Cluny. *Sutherland District*—Cheviot Ewes—1 James Hall, Sciberscross ; 2 James Horne of Langwell. Cheviot Gimmers—1 said James Horne ; 2 said James Hall.

A premium of fifteen guineas was this year voted to James Baikie of Tankerness, Orkney, for the best and most successful set of experiments for the improvement of the breed of Shetland sheep, under conditions prescribed by the Society.

1826. *Carse of Gowrie*—Short-woolled Ewes—1 James Hunter, Templehall ; 2 William Watson, Ochertyre. Long-woolled Ewes—1 Mr Kinneer, Littleton ; 2 Charles Hunter, Cranoley. Short-woolled Tup—1 said James Hunter. Long-woolled Tup—1 said Mr Kinneer. *Moulinearn and Blairgowrie*—Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 Mr Richmond, Moneydie ; 2 Alex. Downie, Wester Inverchroshue ; 3 John Forbes, Dalnagairn ; 4 Capt. Gilbert Stewart, Allean. *Badenoch and Rothiemurchus*—Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 John Macpherson, Aberarder ; 2 John Macpherson, Cluny ; 3 John MacNab, Sherobeg. *Cabrach, Inveraven, Kirkmichael, &c.*—Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 John Fraser, Glenavon ; 2 Jas. Shaw, Inchroy ; 3 Wm. Gordon, Glack ; 4 James Stewart, Lynechork.

1827. *Cabrach, Inveraven, Kirkmichael, &c.*—Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 William Gordon, Glack ; 2 Mrs Shaw, Inchroy ; 3 John Grant, Boglochan ; 4 James Shaw, Lagnale. *County of Sutherland, &c.*—Cheviot Ewes—1 James Horne of Langwell ; 2 James Hall, Sciberscross. Cheviot Gimmers—1 said James Hall ; 2 said James Horne. *Cowal*—Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 Thomas Macfarlane, Strachurmore ; 2 John Campbell, Glenmassan ; 4 Archd. Clark, Achafour. *District of Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Peebles, &c.*—Cheviot Gimmers, bred upon moist grassy lands, according to the division of farms made by the Pastoral Society of Selkirkshire—1 Robert Laidlaw, Cassock ; 2 Francis Paterson, Clarkhill ; 3 James Brydon, Moodlaw. Cheviot Gimmers, bred upon dry, heathy lands, according to the said division—1 George Ballantyne, Lewingshope ; 2 Gideon Scott, Singlee.

1828. *Cabrach, Inveraven, Kirkmichael, &c.*—Blackfaced Ewes—1 Jas. Grant, Ruthven ; 2 Mrs Margaret Shaw, Inchroy ; 3 Donald M'Intosh, Auchriachan ; 4 James Shaw, Lagnaul. *Glengarry, &c.*—Blackfaced Ewes—1 Donald M'Intyre, South Laggan ; 2 Neil M'Laren, Mallagie. *Isle of Skye district*—Cheviot Ewes—1 Donald Macdonald, Kingsburgh ; 2 John Macpherson, factor for Lord Macdonald. Cheviot Gimmers—1 said Donald Macdonald ; 2 Dr Farquhar M'Kinnon, Kyleakin.

1829. *Cowal*—Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 Thomas Macfarlane, Strachurmore ; 2 Archd. Clark, Achafour ; 3 Alex. Brodie, Garrachra. *Mid Lothian, Selkirk, &c.*—Cheviot Gimmers, bred upon moist, grassy lands—1 Robert Laidlaw, Cassock ; 2 James Brydon, Moodlaw ; 3 Wm. Paterson, Twiglees. Cheviot Gimmers, bred upon dry, heathy lands—1 Gideon Scott, Singlee ; 2 Mr Ballantyne, Tinnis ; 3 James Brydon, Redfordgreen. *County*

of *Sutherland*—Cheviot Ewes—1 Mr Innes of Sandside ; 2 the Marquis of Stafford ; 3 John and Alex. Clarke, Erriboll.

1830. *Glengarry, &c.*—Cheviot Ewes—1 Mr M'Tavish, Garthbeg. *Isle of Skye*—Blackfaced Gimmers—1 Duncan MacLachlan, Scorrybreck ; 2 Martin Macleod, Drynoch ; 3 William Macleod, Orbost. *Braes of Angus*—Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 Archd. Whyte, Braedownie ; 2 John Macpherson, Glentarie ; 3 William Welsh, Redheugh.

1831. *Cowal*—Blackfaced Gimmers—1 Thos. Macfarlane, Strachurmore ; 2 Mr Clark, Achafour ; 3 Mr Brodie, Garrachra. *District of Selkirk, &c.*—Cheviot Gimmers, bred upon moist, grassy lands—1 Robert Laidlaw, Cassock ; 2 Wm. Paterson, Twiglees ; 3 Wm. Moffat, Garvale. Cheviot Gimmers, bred upon dry, heathy lands—1 Wm. Aitken, Todrig ; 2 Mr Ballantyne of Holylee ; 3 James Scott, Whitslaid. *Assynt, Tongue, &c.*—Cheviot Gimmers—1 Mr Paterson, Borlum ; 2 Mr Gilchrist of Ospisdale ; 3 Mr Innes of Sandside. *Applecross, &c.*—Blackfaced Gimmers—1 Daniel Reid, Ellanreoch ; 2 Duncan MacRae, Inversheal ; 3 Farquhar Macrae, Eluanie.

1832. *Cowal*—Blackfaced Gimmers—1 Thos. Macfarlane, Strachurmore ; 2 Mr Clark, Achafour ; 3 Mr Campbell, Glenmasson. *Selkirk, &c.*—Cheviot Gimmers, bred upon moist, grassy lands—1 Robert Laidlaw, Cassock ; 2 James Brydon, Moodlaw ; 3 John Arras, Dalgleish. Cheviot Gimmers, bred on dry, heathy lands—1 Andrew Glendinning, Upper Cassock ; 2 Wm. Aitken, Todrig ; 3 John Murray, Backholm. *Glengarry, &c.*—Cheviot Ewes—1 John Fraser, Borlum ; 2 A. T. F. Fraser, Abertarff. Cheviot Gimmers—1 said A. T. F. Fraser ; 2 said John Fraser. *Isle of Skye*—Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 Duncan MacLachlan, Scorrybreck ; 2 Martin Macleod, Drynoch ; 3 James Macdonald, Scalpay. *Braes of Angus*—Blackfaced Ewes or Gimmers—1 James Duncan, Runtaleave ; 2 James Robertson, Spot ; 3 David How, Curmuir.

1833. *Assynt, &c.*—Cheviot Gimmers—1 John Paterson, Borlum ; 2 William Gunn, Glendhu ; 3 William Innes of Sandside. *Applecross, &c.*—Cheviot Gimmers—1 Adam Scott, Tullich ; 2 The Trustees of the late Sir Hugh Innes of Lochalsh, Bart. ; 3 The Trustees of Dr Downie.

1834. *Braes of Angus*—Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 James Robertson, Spot ; 2 John M'Pherson, Glentarie ; 3 William Welsh, Redheugh. *Fort William, &c.*—Blackfaced Tups—1 James Greig, Tulloch ; 2 Archd. Gordon Macdonald, Inverlair. Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 said James Greig ; 2 Donald Smith, Glenevis.

1835. *Applecross, &c.*—Cheviot Tups—1 Adam Scott, Tullich ; 2 Ewen M'Lennan, Conclira. Cheviot Gimmers—1 said Adam Scott ; 2 David Reid, Ratagan.

1836. *Fort William, &c.*—Blackfaced Tups—1 John and Coll Macdonell, Inch ; 2 Hugh M'Dougall, Inverscadle. Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 Archd. Macdonald, Inverlair ; 2 James Greig, Tulloch. *Badenoch and Rothiemurchus*—Blackfaced Tups—1 Colonel James Mitchell, Strathmashie ; 2 James Clark, Dalnavert. Blackfaced Ewes—1 Captain Eneas Macpherson, Nuidmore ; 2 Captain Lachlan Macpherson, Biallid.

1837. *Morven, &c.*—Blackfaced Tups—1 John MacLaine of Killundine ; 2 Alex. Kirkpatrick, Mungastle. Blackfaced Gimmers—1 Robert Kirkpatrick, Barr ; 2 John Gregorson of Ardtornish.

1838. *Fort William, &c.*—Blackfaced Tups—1 Archd. G. Macdonald,

Inverlair ; 2 John Cameron, Corriechoillie. Blackfaced Gimmers or Ewes—1 said A. G. Macdonald ; 2 Donald Smith, Glenevis. *Badenoch and Rothiemurchus*—Blackfaced Tups—1 Capt. R. M. Macpherson, Nuide ; 2 J. Macnab, Shirrobeg. Blackfaced Gimmers—1 said Capt. R. M. Macpherson ; 2 Capt. Macpherson, Biallid.

1839. Premiums were offered in several districts, but no reports appear to have been received except from those in local competition.

1840. *Badenoch and Rothiemurchus*—Blackfaced Tups—1 and 2 Captain Lachlan Macpherson, Biallid. Blackfaced Gimmers—1 and 2 Captain Eneas Macpherson, Nuide. *Isle of Skye*—Cheviot Tups—1 Donald Macaskill, Claigan ; 2 Hugh Macaskill of Tallisker. Ten sovereigns equally divided between said Hugh Macaskill ; said Donald Macaskill ; and Edward Gibbons, factor to MacLeod, for their three lots of the same breed. *Cowal*—Blackfaced Tups—1 Lewis Macfarlane, Lettermay. Blackfaced Gimmers—1 John White, Corruisk. A premium of five sovereigns was awarded at the same competition to Nichol M'Nicol, Glenbranter, for the best pen of Blackfaced Gimmers, shown by competitors in the class of tenants paying not more than £150 of rent.

LEICESTER.

1841. *District round Perth*—Tups—1 Alex. Geekie of Baldourie. Shearling Tups—1 John Millar of Ballumbie. Ewes—1 said John Millar. Gimmers—1 Lord Rollo. *District round Cupar-Fife*—Tups—1 John Thomson, Craigie. Shearling Tups—1 David Wallace, Balgrummo. Ewes—1 James A. Cheyne of Kilmaron. Gimmers—1 Robert Thomson, Pusk. *District round Kirkcudbright*—Tups—1 John Mackenzie, Barnhill. Shearling Tups—1 William Marshall, Parkhouse. Ewes—1 The Earl of Selkirk. Gimmers—1 Thomas Aitken, Auchlane.

CHEVIOT.

Jedburgh, &c.—Tups—1 Thomas Scott. Shearling Tups—1 Thomas Elliot, Hindhope. Ewes—1 Mr Douglas, Hindhope. Gimmers—1 said Thos. Elliot. *District round Moffat*—Tups—1 James Brydon, Moodlaw. Shearling Tups—1 Walter Carruthers, Kirkhill. Ewes—1 William Aitchison, Menzion. Gimmers—1 Mr Moffat, Garwald. *Ross and Inverness-shires*—Tups—1 Mr Macleod, Gladfield. Shearling Tups—1 Mr Scott, Lochcarron. Ewes—1 Mr Mitchell, Attadale. Gimmers—1 Messrs Laidlaw, Comar.

BLACKFACED.

Class I., Proprietors or Tenants paying more, and Class II., Tenants paying not more, than £150 of rent.

Morven—Tups, Class I.—1 Mr Kirkpatrick, Mungasdale. Tups, Class II.—Mr Corson, Auchlenan. Gimmers, Class I.—1 said Mr Kirkpatrick. Gimmers, Class II.—1 Thomas Ritchie, Gortonfern. *Rothiemurchus*—Tups, Class I.—1 Capt. Eneas M. Macpherson, Nuide. Tups, Class II.—1 Donald Macdonald, Shiramore. Gimmers, Class I.—1 said Capt. Eneas M. Macpherson. Gimmers, Class II.—James Macpherson, Gaskmore. *Athole, &c.*—Tups, Class I.—1 Richard Beaumont, of Richael. Tups, Class II.—1 John Campbell, Liche. Gimmers, Class I.—1 John Anderson, Braes of Foss. Gimmers, Class II.—1 said John Campbell. *Upper Ward of Lanarkshire*—Tups, Class I.—1 Alexander Denholm, Baitlaws. Tups, Class II.—1 Thos.

Gillespie, Bodinglee. Gimmers, Class I.—1 Thomas Gillespie, Mardingill. Gimmers, Class II.—1 Hope Hunter, Kirkton.

LEICESTER.

1842. *District round Ayr*—Tups—1 Archibald Hamilton of Carcluie. Shearling Tups—1 James Fulton, Balig. Ewes—1 John Joseph Burnett of Gordgirth. Gimmers—1 Mr Tod, Dunure Mains.

CHEVIOT.

Isle of Skye—Tups—1 Donald Macleod, Kingsburgh. Shearling Tups—1 Donald M'Askill, Claggin. Ewes—1 Hugh M'Askill of Tallisker. Gimmers—1 said Donald M'Leod. *District round Hawick*—Tups—1 Mrs Major Oliver of Bush. Shearling Tups—1 Thomas Scott, Mervinslaw. Ewes—1 said Thomas Scott. Gimmers—1 Douglas Davidson, Uplaw.

BLACKFACED.

Class I., Proprietors or Tenants paying more, and Class II., Tenants paying not more, than £150 of rent.

Morven—Tups, Class I.—1 Alex. Kirkpatrick, Mungasdale. Tups, Class II.—1 Wm. Blackley, Drumbuie. Gimmers, Class I.—1 said Alex. Kirkpatrick. Gimmers, Class II.—1 said Wm. Blackley. *Cowal*—Tups, Class I.—1 John White, Coresk. Tups, Class II.—1 Walter Buchanan, Stronefian. Gimmers, Class I.—1 James Macgibbon, Garve. Gimmers, Class II.—1 John M'Nicol, Strondaveron. *District round Kenmore*—Tups, Class I.—1 Duncan M'Naughton, Cashley. Tups, Class II.—1 Alex. M'Naughton, Pubill. Gimmers, Class I.—1 John M'Nab, Lochs. Gimmers, Class II., Donald M'Gregor, Tomchoarn. *Lochmaddy, &c.*—Tups, Class I.—1 Donald Stewart, Lusken-tyre. Tups, Class II.—1 John M'Lean, Gremtole. Gimmers, Class I.—1 Duncan Shaw, Lochmaddy.

LEICESTER.

1843. *District round Perth*—Tups—1 Alex. Geekie of Baldowrie. Shearling Tups—1 said Mr Geekie. Ewes—1 said Mr Geekie. Gimmers—1 The Earl of Mansfield. *District round Cupar-Fife*—Tups—1 David Wallace, Balgrummo. Shearling Tups—1 said David Wallace. Ewes—1 John Wallace, Barbeth. Gimmers—1 W. R. Fortune, Barnsmuir. *District round Kirkcudbright*—Tups—1 Robert Elliot, Hardgrave. Shearling Tups—1 said Robert Elliot. Ewes—1 The Earl of Selkirk. Gimmers—1 Wm. Marshall, Kirkland.

CHEVIOT.

Jedburgh, &c.—Tups—1 Mr Scott, Mervinslaw. Shearling Tups—1 Mr Riddell. Ewes—1 Thomas Elliot, Hindhope. Gimmers—1 said Mr Scott. *District round Moffat*—Tups—1 James Brydon, Moodlaw. Shearling Tups—1 Walter Carruthers, Kirkhill. Ewes—1 said Walter Carruthers. Gimmers—1 Mr Common, Crossdykes.

BLACKFACED.

Class I.—Proprietors or Tenants paying more. Class II.—Tenants paying not more than £150 of rent.

Athole, &c.—Tups, Class I.—1 John Anderson, Braes of Foss. Tups, Class II.—Alex. Fleming, Davan. Gimmers, Class I.—1 Patrick Small of Dirnanear. Gimmers, Class II.—1 said Alex. Fleming. *Upper Ward of*

Lanarkshire—Tups, Class I.—Wm. Gillespie, Gateside. Tups, Class II.—Thomas Gillespie, Badinglee. Gimmers, Class I.—I said William Gillespie. Gimmers, Class II.—I said Thomas Gillespie. *District round Fort William*—Tups, Class I.—I John Mitchell, Inverscadle. Tups, Class II.—I Wm. Blackley, Drumbuy. Gimmers, Class I.—I Mr Kirkpatrick, Barr. Gimmers, Class II.—I Mr Corson, Morven.

LEICESTER.

1844. *District round Dalkeith*—Tups—I George Brown, Halls, Dunbar. Shearling Tups—I said Geo. Brown. Ewes—I said Geo. Brown. Gimmers—I said George Brown.

CHEVIOT.

Isle of Skye—Tups—I Hugh Macaskill of Tallisker. Shearling Tups—I Donald M'Leod of Kingsburgh. Ewes—I said Donald M'Leod. Gimmers—I said Hugh Macaskill. *District round Hawick*—Tups—I James Jardine, Arkleton. Shearling Tups—I Wm. Riddell, Caulroust. Ewes—I Thomas Scott, Mervinslaw. Gimmers—I Wm. Turnbull, Falnash.

BLACKFACED.

Class I.—Proprietors or Tenants paying more than £150. Class II.—Tenants paying not more than £150 of rent.

Cowal—Tups, Class I.—I Alex. M'Asland, Mammere. Tups, Class II.—John MacNicol, Strondavon. Gimmers, Class I.—I John White, Corrusk. Gimmers, Class II.—Walter Buchanan, Strondfian. *District round Kenmore*—Tups, Class I.—I James Menzies, Auch. Tups, Class II.—I Donald Stewart, Tullich. Gimmers, Class I.—I R. Menzies of Culdares. Gimmers, Class II.—I Donald M'Gregor, Tomachoarn. *Lochmaddy*—Tups, Class I.—I Donald Stewart, Luskintyre. Tups, Class II.—I John Maclean, Greintole. Gimmers, Class I.—I Charles Shaw, Lochmaddy. Gimmers, Class II.—I Roderick M'Donald, Langash.

LEICESTER.

1845. *District round Perth*—Tups—I Hugh Watson, Keillor. Shearling Tups—I The Earl of Mansfield. Ewes—I Sir Thomas Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe, Bart. Gimmers—I Lord Kinnaird. *Fifeshire, &c.*—Tups—I David Wallace, Balgrummo. Shearling Tups—I John Wallace, Banbeath. Ewes—I said John Wallace. Gimmers—I said John Wallace. *District round Kirkcudbright*—Tups—I Hugh Corrie, Newtonaids. Shearling Tups—I John Mackenzie, Barnhill. Ewes—I said Hugh Corrie. Gimmers—I Wm. Marshall, Parkhouse.

CHEVIOT.

Jedburgh, &c.—Tups—I John Davidson, Arks. Shearling Tups—I James White, Falside. Ewes—I Thos. Elliot, Hindhope. Gimmers—I Robt. Shiel, Sourhope. *Moffat, &c.*—Tups—I Walter Carruthers, Kirkhill. Shearling Tups—I said Walter Carruthers. Ewes—I Thos. Borthwick, Hopesrig. Gimmers—I George Graham of Shaw. *Ross-shire, &c.*—Tups—I Donald M'Leod, Fern and Ardross. Shearling Tups—I said Donald M'Leod. Ewes—I David Gilchrist, Castlecraig. Shearling Ewes—I said Donald M'Leod.

BLACKFACED.

Class I.—Proprietors or Tenants paying more than £150. Class II.—Tenants paying not more than £150 of rent.

Corwal—Tups, Class I.—1 James Clerk, Invervegair. Tups, Class II.—1 Malcolm Taylor, Ardnadour. Gimmers, Class I.—1 Alex. M'Auslan. Gimmers, Class II.—1 John M'Nicol, Strondivan. *Athole*—Tups, Class I.—1 Patrick Stewart, Calvine. Tups, Class II.—1 Alex. Fleming, Davar. Gimmers, Class I.—1 Pat. Small of Dirnanean. Gimmers, Class II.—1 said Alex. Fleming.

LEICESTER.

1846. *Fifeshire, &c.*—Tups—1 David Wallace, Balgrummo. Shearling Tups—1 John Wallace, Banbeath. Ewes—1 John Haig, Methil-hill. Gimmers—1 said John Wallace. *Ayrshire, &c.*—Tups—1 John Rankine, yr. of Beoch. Shearling Tups—1 said John Rankine. Ewes—1 Archd. Hamilton of Rozelle. Gimmers—1 said Archd. Hamilton. *District round Dalkeith*—Tups—1 Geo. Reid, Ballancreeff. Shearling Tups—1 Thomas Watson, Esperston. Ewes—1 Alex. Brodie, Fortune. Gimmers—1 Alex. Scott, Craiglockhart. *District round Kelso*—Tups—1 Thos. Simson of Blainslie. Shearling Tups—1 James Hewat, Sorrowlessfield Mains. Ewes—1 Andrew Thompson, Highridgehall. Gimmers—1 George Thomson, Haymount.

CHEVIOT.

District round Moffat—Tups—1 Thomas Borthwick, Hopesrigg. Shearling Tups—1 Walter Carruthers, Kirkhill. Ewes—1 James Moffat, Garwald. Gimmers—1 said Thomas Borthwick. *District round Hawick*—Tups—1 James Oliver, Borthwickbrae. Shearling Tups—1 Walter Scott, Wilton Burn. Ewes—1 Wm. Aitchison, Penchrise. Gimmers—1 James Brydon, Moodlaw. *Sutherlandshire, &c.*—Tups—1 Ralph Reed, Skelpick. Shearling Tups—1 Daniel Gilchrist of Ospisdale. Ewes—1 Marshall and Robertson, Auchinduich. Gimmers—1 said Ralph Reed.

BLACKFACED.

Class I.—Proprietors or Tenants paying more than £150 of rent. Class II.—Tenants paying not more than £150 of rent.

Athole, &c.—Tups, Class I.—1 Thos. Richmond, Glenferate. Gimmers, Class I.—1 Patrick Small of Dirnanean. Gimmers, Class II.—1 John Spalding, Dalriach. *Killin*—Tups, Class I.—1 James Menzies, Auch. Tups, Class II.—1 Alexander Macdonald, Dalchosnie. Gimmers, Class I.—1 John Stewart, Invermaron. Gimmers, Class II.—1 Alex. Macnaughton, Pubill. *Lochmaddy, &c.*—Tups, Class I.—1 Chas. Shaw, Sponish. Tups, Class II.—1 John Maclean, Grenitole. Gimmers, Class I.—1 said Chas. Shaw. Gimmers, Class II.—1 said John Maclean. *Island of Arran*—Tups—1 John Bruce, Pienlester. Gimmers—1 Robert Stoddart, Sannox.

CHEVIOT.

1847. *Hawick*—Tups—1 Wm. Aitchison, Linhope. Shearling Tups—1 James Brydon, Moodlaw. Ewes—1 Thomas C. Borthwick, Glendinning. Gimmers—1 said James Brydon. *Selkirk*—Tups—1 Andrew Easton, Todrig. Shearling Tups—1 John Scott, Deloraine. Ewes—1 said Andrew Easton. Gimmers—1 Walter Grieve, Crosslee.

BLACKFACED.

Class I.—Proprietors or Tenants paying more than £150 of rent. Class II.—
Tenants paying not more than £150 of rent.

Killin—Tups, Class I.—1 Alex. M'Tavish, Terarthur. Tups, Class II.
—1 Alex. Macdonald, Dalchosnie. Gimmers, Class I.—1 John Stewart,
Invermarion. Gimmers, Class II.—1 Alex. MacNaughton, Pubill. *Fort*
William—Tups, Class I.—1 John Cameron, Corrychoille. Gimmers, Class I.
—1 John Cameron of Glennevis, *Argyle*—Tups, Class I.—1 Dugald Sinclair,
Kilchamaig. Tups, Class II.—1 Malcolm M'Innes, Inverlivermore. Gimmers,
Class I.—said Dugald Sinclair. Gimmers, Class II.—1 H. & P. M'Dougall,
Inverliverbeg.

IMPROVEMENT OF WASTE LAND.

We print here from page 118 of text a continuation of the awards for improvement of waste land :

19. £10 10s., awarded in 1804, to Robert Hay, Standerts, for the improvement of a moor near Tranent. Mr Hay's report was published in the third volume of the first series of the Transactions (1807).

20. £8, awarded in 1804, to John M'Kinnon, Drumnakile, Mull.

21. £4, awarded in 1804, to Malcolm M'Kinnon, Ardlum, Mull.

22. A piece of plate of the value of ten guineas, awarded in 1804, to Wm. Ker, Drumlimble, Campbeltown. This is the second premium awarded to Mr Ker.

23. A piece of plate of the value of ten guineas, awarded in 1804, to Alex. Carmichael, merchant, Forres, for the improvement of 20 acres in the neighbourhood of Forres.

24. £8, awarded in 1805, to Mr M'Neill of Oronsay, Islay, for improving moss by draining, ploughing, and levelling it, and afterwards laying on shell sand and planting a potato crop, the produce of which was 20 tons per acre.

25. £4, awarded in 1805, to Major Alex. Mackay, Laggan and Duick, Islay, for improving by the spade a turf bog, the depth of which could not be ascertained by a twelve-foot rod. After having drained and levelled it, Major Mackay laid on a large quantity of calcareous earth and manure, and planted it with potatoes, and the crop was abundant.

26. £7, awarded in 1806, to Allan Cameron, Lochmaddy, for improving a piece of shaggy moss, partly by dung and partly by sea ware, and planting potatoes.

27. £7, awarded in 1806, to the Rev. John Macdonald, Arasaig, Inverness-shire, for improving a piece of barren moss, by manuring with shell sand and sea ware, and planting potatoes.

28. £5, awarded in 1807, to Angus Martin and John Morrison, Aird, Benbecula, for improving moss land never before under crop. The manure used was sea ware, and the crop raised potatoes.

29. £7, awarded in 1807, to Hugh Mackay, John M'Caskill, and Donald M'Farlane, Brebost, Isle of Skye, for improving mossy land by manuring with sea ware, and raising potatoes thereon, of which, for each barrel planted, they had a return of twenty barrels.

30. £7 7s., awarded 1809, to Hugh MacCorquodale, South Ardchnnell, Lorne, for improving said farm by means of draining, delving, levelling, and ploughing, laying on lime, shell sand, or marl, and afterwards cleaning, dressing, and dunging.

31. A piece of plate of ten guineas' value, voted 1810, to Robert Gordon, Lynavoir, Kirkmichael, Banffshire, for bringing into arable culture the greatest extent of land, not hitherto in tillage, of any tenant in the upper parts of Aberdeen and Banffshires.

32. A piece of plate of the value of ten guineas, voted 1810, to James Hamilton, Monyquhile, for bringing into arable culture the greatest extent of land, not hitherto improved, of any tenant in the island of Arran.

33. Five guineas, voted in 1810, to Alex. Craig, Glaster, for the next greatest extent in said island of Arran.

34. A piece of plate of the value of seven guineas, voted 1810, to John Hariman, for having improved and brought into tillage an extensive tract of moss upon a farm, the property of General Campbell of Lochnell, Lorn, Argyllshire, not hitherto in culture.

35. £9 9s. and the Society's Medal, in 1811, to John M'Nie, Portnellan, Callander, for bringing into tillage thirty acres of waste land.

36. Plate of five guineas value, in 1811, to Robert Gordon, Croughly, Kirkmichael, Banffshire, for greatest extent in that district.

37. Five guineas, in 1811, to Robert Gordon, Clashnoir, Inveraven, for next greatest extent.

38. Five guineas, in 1811, to John M'Donald, Hillhead of Morange, do., for greatest extent in the class of small tenants.

39. Plate of ten guineas value, in 1811, to Archibald M'Nicol, Balmichael, Arran, for greatest extent in the island.

40. Five guineas, in 1811, to Donald Nicol, North Corrygill, Arran, for next greatest extent.

41. The Society's Medal, in 1811, to James Taylor, griever to General Campbell of Lochnell, for reclaiming and improving above twelve acres of moss on the estate of Lochnell, only three feet above the level of the sea, by a particular mode of drainage.

42. Ten guineas, in 1812, to Robert Gordon, Lynavoir, Kirkmichael, Banffshire, for bringing into arable culture the greatest extent of land, not hitherto in tillage, of any tenant in the upper parts of Aberdeen and Banffshires.

43. Five guineas to John Macdonald, Hillhead of Morange, Inveraven, for bringing into tillage the next greatest extent.

44. Ten guineas, in 1813, to Charles Hunter, Melbost, Stornoway.

45. Five guineas, in 1813, to Hector Sinclair, Goathill, do.

46. Five guineas, in 1813, to Wm. M'Neill, Lingay, Isle of Pabbay, Lewis.

47. Ten guineas, in 1813, to the Rev. Alex. Downie, Lochalsh.

48. Five guineas, in 1813, to Alexander Finlayson, Durinish.

49. Ten guineas, in 1813, to Murdoch MacIennan, Tulloch, Lochcarron.

50. Five guineas, in 1813, to Thomas Jeffrey, New Kelso, Lochcarron.

51. Ten guineas, in 1813, to William Grant, Tombreckachie, Banffshire, for bringing into arable culture an extensive tract of waste land on his said farm, not hitherto in tillage, since autumn 1811, and under crop in 1813 for the first time. It was certified by two members of the Society (John and Wm. Gordon) that Mr Grant, then (1813) in the 84th year of his age, was the first tenant who introduced the new and improved system of husbandry in its several branches in the Highland district of Banffshire.

52. Ten guineas, in 1813, to Capt. Alex. Cumming, Docharn, Strathspey.

53. Five guineas, in 1813, to John Grant, Grantown, Strathspey.

54. Ten guineas, in 1814, to Lewis MacIver, Greiss, Lewis.

55. Five guineas, in 1814, to James Robertson, Goathill, Lewis.

56. Ten guineas, in 1814, to Alex. MacRae, Faddoch, Kintail.

57. Five guineas, in 1814, to Alex. Stewart, Milltown of Lochalsh.

58. Ten guineas, in 1814, to Murdoch MacLennan, Tullich, Lochcarron.
59. Five guineas, in 1814, to Mr Jeffrey, New Kelso, Lochcarron.
60. Ten guineas, in 1814, to William Fraser Tytler, tenant of Mains of Aldourie.
61. Ten guineas, in 1814, to John Grant, Grantown, Strathspey.
62. Five guineas, in 1814, to Major Grant, Auchterblair, Strathspey.
63. Ten guineas, in 1815, to Lewis M'Iver, Gress, Lewis.
64. Five guineas, in 1815, to James Robertson, Goathill, Lewis.
65. Ten guineas, in 1815, to the Rev. Dr Alex. Downie, Lochalsh.
66. Five guineas, in 1815, to Alex. Stewart, Avernish, Lochalsh.
67. Ten guineas, in 1815, to said Murdoch MacLennan, Tullich.
68. Five guineas, in 1815, to the Rev. Dr Thomas Ross, Lochbroom.
69. Ten guineas, in 1815, to Malcolm Fraser, Achagail.
70. Five guineas, in 1815, to Thomas Gillespie, Ardachy, Boleskine.
71. Ten guineas, in 1815, to Alex. Burgess, Grantown, Strathspey.
72. Five guineas, in 1815, to said Captain Alex. Cumming.
73. The Society's first Gold Medal, in 1816, to Dr James Wishart, Waterloo, Ross-shire, for an extensive improvement of waste land (seventy acres) in the Valley of Strathpeffer.
74. Five guineas, in 1816, to Robert Stewart, Belnoe, Invercraven, who on a small farm, rented at £15, brought into arable culture fourteen acres of waste land
75. A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, in 1817, to the Rev. George Gordon, at Little Keithock of Auchindoun, Banffshire, for bringing into tillage and inclosing a track of waste land on his said possession, and chiefly by his own industrious labour.

From this period, the premiums for improving waste land were suspended for some years on account of the failure of crops and the low price of grain, and from an opinion that the expense attending the improvement of barren soils was not compensated by their produce; but in 1820 this branch was resumed, and has since been regularly carried on.

76. Eight guineas, in 1820, to the Representatives of Day Hort Macdonald, tenants in Toward, Argyllshire.
77. Five guineas, in 1820, to Robert Lamont, Toward Point, Argyllshire.
78. Ten guineas, in 1821, to James M'Alpine, Invercaddie, Ardgour.
79. Six guineas, in 1821, to James Maclean, Corran, Ardgour.
80. Four guineas, in 1821, to D. Macdonald, Drimterran, Sunart.

Of those to whom awards were subsequently given for improvement of waste land, and whose reports are to be found in the Transactions, the following may be instanced—the date has reference to the year in which the volume was published when completed:

Aberdeenshire.

George Gordon, Bucharn, 1831.

Alexander Reid, Kethney Brae, 1857.
 Alexander Abel, Auchterton, 1835.
 Alexander Booth, Auchmaleddy, 1841.
 Amos Cruickshank, Sittyton, 1841.
 James Reid, Moss of Templeton, 1841.
 William Yull, Mains of Fedderat, 1831.
 Alexander Thomson of Banchory, 1855.
 James Porter, Monymusk, Tillyfour, and Braco, 1857.
 Urquhart Fraser, Skilmafilly, 1857.
 Roderick Gray, Auchtygall, Collielaw, and Savoeh, 1831, 1841, and 1845.
 William Gall, Middle Hythie, 1835.
 Peter Nicol, Newton of Parkhill, 1835.
 Charles Gordon, Bogbrae Bog, 1835.
 James Murray, Burnside of Delgaty, 1835.

Argyllshire.

James Taylor, Baloure, 1835.
 W. F. Campbell of Islay, 1841.
 Dr Macfarlane, Dalilongart, 1849.

Ayrshire.

J. W. Murray, Lightshaw, 1831.
 Thomas Anderson of Glendrisaig, 1835.
 Hugh M'Jannet, Drumshang, 1835.
 Ivie Campbell, Dalgig, 1841.
 John Clark, 1865.

Banffshire.

William Stuart, Belnoe, 1835.
 Alexander Smith, Mains of Crombie, 1841.

Sir John Macpherson Grant, Bart. of Ballindalloch, 1851. The Transactions for October 1849 (the complete volume being published in 1851) contains an elaborate and valuable paper on the improvement of the farm of Marypark by the late Sir John Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch, Bart., to whom the Society awarded its Gold Medal. The improvements were commenced by Sir John's father (the late Sir George) in 1843; and the report, which is accompanied by plans of the farm, with all the drains carefully marked, and of the steading of offices which were erected, contains a supplementary statement, showing the expense and return of each field of Marypark for five years. In concluding his report, Sir John remarks: 'Besides the remunerative return from this improvement, it has already produced, and is daily bringing, an indirect benefit of no small amount to the estate of Ballindalloch, and to the district in which it is situated, by the spirit of agricultural enterprise it has engendered among the tenantry, who are now, both large and small, most eagerly employed in adding to the productive powers of their farms; and I hope a son may be pardoned for venturing to affirm that a more honourable monument could not have been raised to the revered memory of his father than that which Sir George Macpherson Grant has himself erected in his improvement of the beautiful farm of Marypark.'

Caithness.

John Leith, Wick, 1831.

Cromarty.

James Ure, Easter and Wester Cornatown, 1841.

Dumfriesshire.

John J. Hope Johnstone of Annandale, 1831.

Rev. Dr Singer, 1831.

Robert Hewitson, Drumboy Muir, 1835.

William Willis, Brocklehurst, 1835.

Robert Elliot, Hardgrave, 1845.

Laurence Anderson, on Sheep Ranges in Upper Annandale, 1861.

Edinburgh.

John Carstairs, Springfield, 1831.

John Hay, Halfawhill, 1841.

William Tait Burton of Toxside, 1863.

Elgin.

John Cruickshank, Marcassie, 1849.

John and James Grant, Drumbain, 1849.

Alexander Lawson, Old Mills, 1849.

David D. Manson, Spynie, 1849.

Fife.

Robert Hutchison, Forrestertown, 1841.

Forfar.

Charles Sangster, Balnabreich, 1865.

Inverness.

A. M. Macleod of Harris, 1824. The attention of the Society was drawn to the reclaiming of land from drift sand in January 1820, by Mr Macleod of Harris, who suggested that the Society should offer premiums for successful experiments of this description in the Hebrides. The Society accordingly took up the subject, and in consequence of the premiums offered, a report of the experiment made by Mr Macleod in 1819 and 1820 was published in the Transactions for 1824 (vol. 6, first series). The Society's first Gold Medal was awarded to Mr Macleod. A Silver Medal was awarded at the same time (1822) to Donald Stewart, factor to Mr Macleod, for reclaiming and bringing into useful and permanent pasture the next greatest extent of drift or blowing sand.

John Rose, Urehill of Culloden, 1853.

Duncan Forbes, Culloden, 1855.

Kinross.

John Ramsay, Thraipmoor, 1835.

Andrew Douie, Blairadam, 1853 and 1855.

Kincardine.

James Ferguson, Muir of Altens, 1841.

John Boswell, Swellhead, 1843.

James Cowie, Mains of Haulkerton, 1845.

John Yeats of Kincorth, 1849.

James Adam, Woodend of Crathes, 1849.

Lanark.

William Muir, Hardington Mains, 1835.

John Brown, Woodend, 1841.

Nairn.

John Mackintosh, Auchnacloich, 1849.

Orkney.

William Eunson, Saviskail, 1835.

Perth.

Major Graham, Meiklewood, 1833.

James Wylie, Pitlandie and Airleywight, 1835.

James Stewart, Cowford, 1835.

John Mowbray, Muirs, 1841.

William Cameron, Keillour Park, 1841.

Renfrew.

John Clark, 1865.

Ross.

Dr James Wishart, Wester Moy, 1837.

Duncan Forbes, Ferrintosh, 1855.

Robert Walker, Tyrish, 1841.

John Mitchell, Arcan, 1857.

William Dick, Parkton, 1847.

William Mackenzie, Ardross, 1859.

James Alexander, Aignish, 1835.

Roxburgh.

William Thomson, Hopton Muir, 1849.

Stirling.

James M'Nair, Auchineck and Wester Finnich, 1841.

Sutherland.

William Gerrie, Proncy, 1841.

Wigtown.

James Cowie, Calvennan, 1857 and 1863.

Aberdeenshire.

James Stevenson, Quarryhead, 1871.

Argyllshire.

Rear Admiral Campbell of Barbreck, 1876.

Banffshire.

George Grant, Allamichie, Dufftown, 1879.

Caithness.

James Purves, Lochend, 1869.

Edinburghshire.

Walter Kidd, Balleny, 1876.

Kincardineshire.

George Carr, Westhill of Park, 1871.

Orkney and Shetland.

George Bruce, Veensgarth, 1871.

LIVE STOCK, VALUE OF PROPERTY, AND RENTAL OF EACH COUNTY IN SCOTLAND IN 1811.

THE following table is taken from a 'Digest of all the Accounts relating to the Population, Productions, Revenues, Financial Operations, Manufactures, &c., of the United Kingdom,' arranged by J. Marshall, and 'printed pursuant to the following recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Public Documents, March 1, Session 1833':

"Your Committee think it right to observe that Mr Marshall's Digest of Information, derived from Parliamentary documents from 1799, has been made with great labour, and contains important information which cannot be obtained from any existing work, nor from the compilation about to be made under the direction of the Board of Trade; the Committee therefore recommend the attention of the House to the evidence before the Committee, and that 1250 copies of the work be placed, at the disposal of Parliament." Confirmed by a vote of the whole House on 29th of April of the same Session.'

Mr Marshall prefixes to the table this note:

'The statistical part of this statement (except the column showing the value of property in 1815) has been compiled from the Agricultural Report of Scotland. The rentals of Kinross and Kirkcudbright are palpably erroneous; in alphabetical order these two counties follow each other; it is probable that the amounts were inadvertently transposed by the printer, and that Kirkcudbright should be £183,488.'

	Superficies in		Number in each County of					Annual Value of Property as Assessed to Property Tax in 1815.	Gross Rental of Land in 1811.
	Square Miles.	English Statute Acres.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.			
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.						
Dumfries.....	1,253	232,537	569,363	8,000	42,252	200,000	£ 272,178	£ 246,002	
Kirkcudbright	821 1/2	168,243	357,517	9,845	80,000	204,260	{ 195,759	{ *22,752	
Wigtown	451 1/2	101,136	187,824						
Ayr	1,039	325,830	339,130	9,888	58,384	313,250	393,609	123,837	
Lanark, Country part.....	942	271,296	331,584	12,500	30,000	122,000	{ 293,657	{ 298,019	
Do., Glasgow.....									
Renfrew, Country part.....	225	72,000	72,000	3,378	1,000	10,000	{ 375,948	{ 127,069	
Paisley and Greenock.....									
Roxburgh	715	205,920	251,680	4,996	14,483	266,370	253,127	230,663	
Selkirk	263	10,100	158,220	554	1,810	112,000	39,325	39,775	
Dumfries				1,126	5,060	112,800	64,182	57,382	
West Coast.									
Interior.									

APPENDIX.

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East Coast.	Berwick.....	442	137,197	145,683	4,928	16,448	133,284	241,382	231,973
	Haddington.....	262	139,264	34,816	8,000	9,720	41,250	242,492	180,054
	Edinburgh, Country part.....	354	144,999	81,561	6,800	11,820	72,000	593,276	277,828
	Do., City and Environs.....	120	57,600	19,200	2,496	8,500	3,633	100,679	82,947
Central District.	Linlithgow.....								
	Bute.....	161	29,440	73,600	with	Skyc	22,540	22,540	18,591
	Dumbarton.....	228	53,990	91,930	1,500	9,120	28,000	71,584	56,973
	Stirling, Country part.....	489	105,600	117,360	3,565	19,225	37,977	139,046	177,499
North-East Lowlands.	Do., St Ninians & Falkirk.....							74,511	
	Clackmannan.....	48	23,040	7,680	1,125	1,390	8,000	31,109	32,048
	Perth.....	2,588	530,022	1,126,298	15,976	79,089	222,000	554,984	460,739
	Kinross.....	72	27,648	18,432	1,060	5,400	6,100	20,017	*83,488
North-West Lowlands.	Fife.....	467	209,216	89,664	12,800	60,000	25,092	371,393	335,291
	Forfar, Country part.....	888	369,408	198,912	9,000	45,400	60,000	291,275	260,197
	Do., Dundee.....							50,166	
	Kincardine.....	380	92,416	150,784	3,587	24,825	24,957	82,799	159,896
Northern Counties.	Aberdeen, Country part.....	1,960	451,584	802,819	21,448	110,000	100,000	229,060	233,827
	Do., City.....							101,973	
	Banff.....	645	123,840	288,960	8,400	24,764	58,200	75,131	79,396
	Elgin.....	473	121,888	181,632	5,410	16,900	36,880	65,444	62,312
Argyle & Isles.	Nairn.....	195	37,440	87,360	1,640	6,110	12,000	12,324	11,726
	Inverness, Mainland.....	2,904	448,686	1,709,875	11,159	42,016	50,000	121,762	195,844
	Do., Harris, Uist, &c.....							24,597	
	Do., Isle of Skye.....	1,150	95,680	640,320	20,000	120,000	104,000	33,380	91,090
Argyle & Isles.	Ross and Cromarty.....	2,069	120,378	1,203,782	10,896	41,957	45,266	78,603	10,860
	Do., Isle of Lewis.....	256	20,480	143,360	1,736	3,477	5,680	30,120	.....
	Sutherland.....	500	30,117	328,283	with	Skyc	37,130	525	28,457
	Caithness.....	1,754	63,045	1,059,515	7,736	24,827	12,748	33,575	30,926
Argyle & Isles.	Argyle, Mainland.....	687	92,333	347,347	5,232	14,832	278,450	35,468	192,074
	Do., Hebridean Islands.....	2,200	163,970	1,244,030	9,409	64,832	278,450	227,493	192,074
	Orkney.....	929	107,020	487,540	with	Skyc	108,000	11,293	9,495
	Shetland.....	440	24,480	247,524	19,300	44,500	108,000	7,928	6,741
Argyle & Isles.	Shetland.....	855	21,288	525,312					
		29,605	5,342,831	13,900,557	243,490	1,038,141	2,851,327	6,427,310	4,792,243

**TABLE OF REAL RENT OF SCOTLAND,
IN LAST DECADE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.**

We print here, from the twenty-first volume of the Old Statistical Account of Scotland, published in 1799, the Table of the Valued Rent and of the Real Rent of Scotland, in counties, as drawn up by Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Sir John explains that the table was 'drawn up on the principle of ascertaining the proportion the Real Rent bore to the Valued Rent in the different parishes whence returns of these particulars were made, and extending that rate of proportion to the total valuation of each county.' The returns on which the table is founded were made at various dates between 1791 and 1796, and Sir John, writing in 1799, says that : 'As the real rent of several parishes has considerably increased since the Statistical Accounts of them were drawn up, the total rental of Scotland (exclusive of houses) must now exceed : £2,500,000

Add rent of houses at the moderate computation of 25s. to each family, and estimating the number of families in Scotland
at 350,000, 437,500

Total, £2,937,500

or, in round numbers, three millions sterling.'

For comparison we place in juxtaposition the returns for income-tax under Shedule A. (which includes only lands and houses) for the year 1876-77.

Counties.	Valued Rent.	Real Rent, 1791-96.	Lands & Houses, 1876-77.
	<i>Scots Money.</i>	<i>Sterling.</i>	<i>Sterling.</i>
Aberdeen	£235,665 8 11	£135,652	£1,125,849
Ayr	191,605 0 7	165,800	931,487
Argyle	149,595 10 0	112,752	465,477
Banff	79,200 0 0	43,490	220,730
Berwick	178,365 7 3½	118,800	385,635
Bute and Arran	15,022 13 8	9,000	96,092
Caithness	37,256 2 10	19,960	134,297
Clackmannan	26,482 10 10	14,200	91,716
Cromarty	12,897 2 8	7,000	11,438
Dumfries	158,627 10 0	109,700	559,105
Dumbarton	33,327 19 0	34,250	302,180
Edinburgh	191,054 3 9	151,500	2,187,254
Elgin	65,603 0 5	41,420	177,935
Fife	362,584 7 5	174,900	832,549
Forfar	171,636 0 0	122,000	1,251,608
Haddington	168,878 5 10	86,960	326,614
Inverness	73,188 9 0	70,530	320,105
Kincardine	74,921 1 4	38,500	212,794
Kinross	20,192 11 2	12,710	61,325
Kirkcudbright	114,571 19 3	96,730	359,437
Lanark	162,118 16 10	127,000	4,205,108
Linlithgow	74,931 19 2	44,330	166,712
Nairn	15,162 10 11½	8,000	42,040
Orkney and Zetland	56,551 9 1	18,500	103,352
Peebles	51,937 13 10	29,820	122,887
Perth	339,818 5 8	230,900	934,212
Renfrew	68,076 15 2	63,950	1,043,745
Ross	75,040 10 3	38,711	246,448
Roxburgh	315,594 14 6	102,350	463,683
Selkirk	80,307 15 6	26,320	109,884
Stirling	108,518 8 9	86,720	417,318
Sutherland	26,193 9 9	9,754	77,474
Wigtown	67,646 17 0	53,890	238,831
	£3,802,574 10 5*	£2,406,099	£18,225,321

* £316,881 4s. 2d. sterling.

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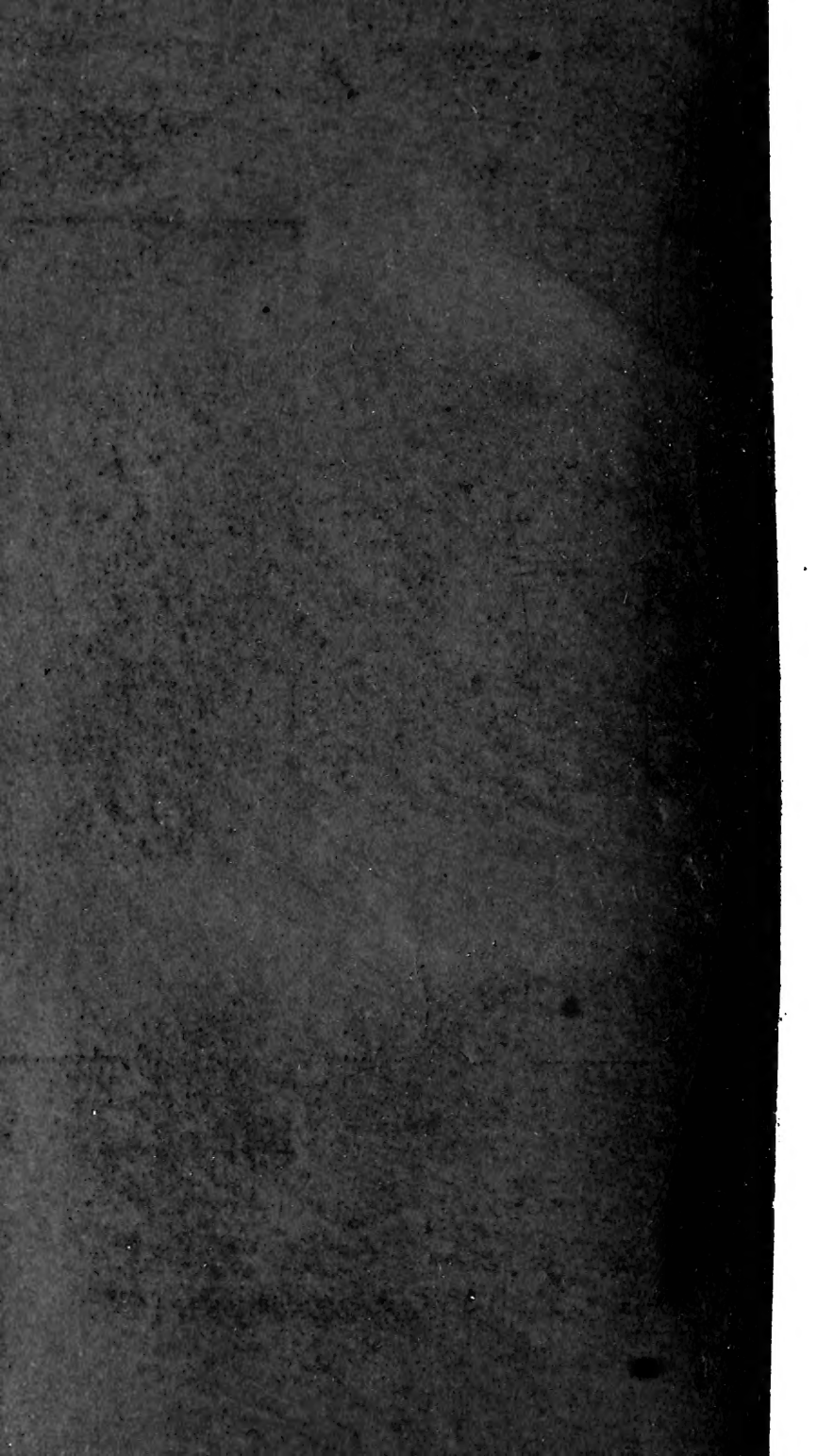
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